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U.S. War Dept.

# WAR DEPARTMENT

## Annual Reports, 1908

(IN NINE VOLUMES)

## Volume I

*Reports of*

SECRETARY OF WAR
CHIEF OF STAFF
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL
INSPECTOR-GENERAL
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1908

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# ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

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Chief of Staff.
The Adjutant-General.
Inspector-General.
Judge-Advocate-General.

**Volume II**.....**Armament, Transportation, and Supply:**
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Commissary-General.
Surgeon-General.
Paymaster-General.
Chief of Engineers, Military Affairs.[a]
Chief of Ordnance.[b]
Chief Signal Officer.
Chief of Coast Artillery.
Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

**Volume III**.....**Division and Department Commanders:**
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3. Shiloh.
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**Volume V**.....Chief of Engineers.

**Volume VI**.....Chief of Ordnance.

**Volumes VII-IX**....Insular Affairs, and Philippine Commission.

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[a] Printed in Report of Chief of Engineers, Vol. V.
[b] Printed in Report of Chief of Ordnance, Vol. VI.

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# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.



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# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, D. C., December 10, 1908.*

To the PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this department for the past year:

## THE ARMY.

On the 4th of January, 1908, the date of the last annual report, the Army of the United States, according to the latest reports which had been received from the military departments (October 15, 1907), consisted of 3,750 officers and 50,190 enlisted men, a total of 53,940. In addition there were in the service 3,400 men of the Hospital Corps, excluded by the act of March 1, 1887, from classification as part of the enlisted force of the army. There were also in the service 24 officers and 572 enlisted men of the Porto Rico Regiment, and 116 officers and 4,346 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts.

**Actual strength and distribution.**

At the date of the last reports received from the military departments (October 15, 1908), the actual strength of the Regular Army was 4,116 officers and 68,512 enlisted men, including 24 officers and 577 men in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, which under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 392), became a part of the Regular Army on June 30, 1908. This made a total of 72,628, distributed as follows:

| Geographical distribution. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the United States | 3,016 | 50,086 | 53,102 |
| In Alaska | 47 | 1,055 | 1,102 |
| In the Philippines | 675 | 11,426 | 12,101 |
| In Porto Rico | 28 | 583 | 611 |
| In Cuba | 268 | 4,637 | 4,905 |
| Hawaii | 15 | 241 | 256 |
| Troops en route and officers at other foreign stations | 67 | 484 | 551 |
| Total | 4,116 | 68,512 | 72,628 |



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The distribution among the different branches of the service was as follows:

| Branches of service. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General officers | 21 | ..... | 21 |
| Staff corps and departments | [a]849 | [b]2,259 | [b]3,108 |
| Engineers | 171 | 1,808 | 1,979 |
| Cavalry | 760 | 12,756 | 13,516 |
| Field artillery | 215 | 4,777 | 4,992 |
| Coast Artillery Corps | 564 | 16,633 | 17,197 |
| Infantry | 1,536 | 25,405 | 26,941 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 4,874 | 4,874 |
| Total Regular Army | [a]4,116 | [b]68,512 | [b]72,628 |

[a] Including 187 first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty.
[b] Not including 3,521 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

The following comparisons drawn between the strength of the army as given in this report and in the annual report for 1907 are affected by the fact that in the last annual report the Porto Rico Regiment was not included with the Regular Army, while in this report it is included, the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry becoming a part of the Regular Army under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, as above stated:

There has been a total net increase of the Regular Army during the year of 18,688, including the 24 officers and 577 enlisted men of the Porto Rico Regiment. These figures do not include 3,521 men of the Hospital Corps, who, under the act of March 1, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 435), are not to be counted as part of the enlisted strength of the Regular Army.

There were also in the service 114 officers and 5,424 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, a net increase over last year of 1,076.

Including the Hospital Corps and the Philippine Scouts with the Regular Army, there was a total net increase over last year of 19,289.

**Maximum authorized strength.**

At the date of the last annual report the maximum authorized strength of the Regular Army (exclusive of the Hospital Corps), as provided by law and fixed by executive order made in pursuance of law, was 3,996 officers and 69,861 enlisted men.

The present authorized maximum strength is 4,307 officers and 77,743 enlisted men (including 31 officers and 576 enlisted men of the Porto Rico Regiment), making an increase of 310 officers and 7,892 enlisted men.

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This statement of the present authorized strength does not include the 166 officers and 5,508 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, nor the Hospital Corps, which has an average strength of about 3,500 men. Under the law the Hospital Corps is not to be counted as part of the enlisted strength of the army.

The authorized strength of the military establishment (exclusive of the Hospital Corps) on October 15, 1908, is shown by branches of service in the following table:

| Branches of service. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General officers | 22 | ..... | 22 |
| Adjutant-General's Department | 24 | ..... | 24 |
| Inspector-General's Department | 17 | ..... | 17 |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| Quartermaster's Department | 96 | 200 | 296 |
| Subsistence Department | 44 | 200 | 244 |
| Medical Department | [a] 543 | [b] | 543 |
| Pay Department | 53 | ..... | 53 |
| Corps of Engineers | 189 | 2,002 | 2,191 |
| Ordnance Department | 85 | 710 | 795 |
| Signal Corps | 46 | 1,212 | 1,258 |
| Bureau of Insular Affairs | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Cavalry | 765 | 13,266 | 14,031 |
| Field artillery | 220 | 5,245 | 5,465 |
| Coast Artillery Corps | 628 | 19,321 | 19,949 |
| Infantry | 1,530 | 26,616 | 28,146 |
| Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry | 31 | 576 | 607 |
| United States Military Academy detachment | ..... | 500 | 500 |
| Indian scouts | ..... | 75 | 75 |
| Recruiting parties and recruit depots | ..... | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Unassigned recruits | ..... | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| United States military prison guards | ..... | 320 | 320 |
| Total Regular Army | 4,307 | 77,743 | 82,050 |
| Philippine Scouts | 166 | 5,508 | 5,674 |
| Aggregate | 4,473 | 83,251 | 87,724 |

[a] Including officers of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty.
[b] Not including the Hospital Corps.

**Comparison of authorized and actual strength.**

The changes in the authorized and in the actual strength during the year October 15, 1907, to October 15, 1908, and a comparison of the number of vacancies on the latter date with the number of vacancies on the earlier date can be shown most satisfactorily in tabular form. The following table shows the actual and the authorized strength of the military establishment October 15, 1908, and October 15, 1907, not includ-

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ing the Hospital Corps, together with the increases during the year and the number of vacancies on each of those dates:

| | Regular Army, including Porto Rico Regiment. | | | Philippine Scouts. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. |
| Authorized strength: | | | | | | | | | |
| October 15, 1908 | 4,307 | 77,743 | 82,050 | 166 | 5,508 | 5,674 | 4,473 | 83,251 | 87,724 |
| October 15, 1907 | 4,027 | 70,435 | 74,462 | 116 | 5,208 | 5,324 | 4,143 | 75,643 | 79,786 |
| Increase during year | 280 | 7,308 | 7,588 | 50 | 300 | 350 | 330 | 7,608 | 7,938 |
| Actual strength: | | | | | | | | | |
| October 15, 1908 | 4,116 | 68,512 | 72,628 | 114 | 5,424 | 5,538 | 4,230 | 73,936 | 78,166 |
| October 15, 1907 | 3,774 | 50,762 | 54,536 | 116 | 4,346 | 4,462 | 3,890 | 55,108 | 58,998 |
| Increase during year | 342 | 17,750 | 18,092 | [a] 2 | 1,078 | 1,076 | 340 | 18,828 | 19,168 |
| Vacancies: | | | | | | | | | |
| October 15, 1908 | 191 | 9,231 | 9,422 | 52 | 84 | 136 | 243 | 9,315 | 9,558 |
| October 15, 1907 | 253 | 19,673 | 19,926 | ..... | 862 | 862 | 253 | 20,535 | 20,788 |

[a] Decrease.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that, while there was an increase in the authorized enlisted strength of the army, there was a much larger increase in the actual strength, which was only 9,315 enlisted men short of the authorized strength on October 15, 1908, as against a deficiency of 20,535 enlisted men on October 15, 1907.

**The Porto Rico Regiment.**

The Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry was originally authorized by the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, and was reorganized under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904.

On May 27, 1908, Congress passed an act "fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry," which directed that on and after June 30, 1908, the regiment should be designated the "Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry of the United States Army," thus making it a part of the permanent military establishment on and after that date.

## OFFICERS.

On June 30, 1908, there were 3,826 commissioned officers of the Regular Army. Of these, 915 (including 61 chaplains) were general officers or officers of the staff corps and departments and 2,911 belonged to the line.

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Of the general and staff officers, 817 were present for duty, 1 was absent sick, 24 on leave, and 73 on detached duty. Of the line officers, 2,155 were present for duty, 42 were absent sick, 90 on leave, 618 on detached duty, and 6 in arrest.

From the foregoing it will be seen that at the close of the fiscal year 10.71 per cent of the general and staff officers and 25.97 per cent of the line officers were absent from their commands. At the close of the preceding fiscal year 13.45 per cent of the general and staff officers and 27.14 per cent of the line officers were so absent. This shows that the relative number of officers absent from their commands was less than at the close of the preceding year.

**Detached officers.**

The following table shows the character of duty performed by the 691 officers on detached service and the number engaged in each particular duty and their branches of service:

| Duty. | General officers and officers of staff corps and departments. | Cavalry. | Field artillery. | Coast Artillery Corps. | Infantry. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The General Staff | 6 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 19 | 44 |
| With the General Staff | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Recruiting service | | 25 | 7 | 20 | 51 | 103 |
| United States Military Academy | 10 | 22 | 10 | 11 | 24 | 77 |
| Army service schools, Fort Leavenworth | 11 | 32 | 5 | | 50 | 98 |
| Artillery School, Fort Monroe | | | | 31 | | 31 |
| Mounted Service School, Fort Riley | | 19 | 7 | | | 26 |
| School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten | | | | 11 | | 11 |
| School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey | | | | | 7 | 7 |
| At schools in Europe | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Instructors at state educational institutions | | 21 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 65 |
| Aides-de-camp | | 13 | 4 | | 11 | 28 |
| With Philippine government | | 3 | | | 10 | 13 |
| With provisional government in Cuba | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 27 |
| With Isthmian Canal Commission | 19 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 23 |
| Military attachés | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| With Porto Rico Regiment | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| With Philippine Scouts | | 3 | | | 14 | 17 |
| Acting judge-advocates | | 2 | | | 4 | 6 |
| With Quartermaster's Department | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 17 |
| Assistants to Chief of Artillery | | 1 | | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Acting inspectors-general | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| In bureaus of War Department | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| At department headquarters | | 3 | | 4 | 6 | 13 |
| At the military prisons | | 1 | | 2 | 9 | 12 |
| Indian agent | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| With militia | | | | | 2 | 2 |

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| Duty. | General officers and officers of staff corps and departments. | Cavalry. | Field artillery. | Coast Artillery Corps. | Infantry. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Member of Ordnance Board | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Alaskan Road Commission | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Member of Light-House Board | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Office Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Superintendent State, War, and Navy Building | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Assistants to superintendent public buildings and grounds | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| At War College | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| In charge of Indian prisoners | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| With Signal Corps | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Special duty abroad | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 5 |
| Chaplains on special duty | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Attending court in United States | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 73 | 181 | 43 | 105 | 289 | 691 |

**Second lieutenants.**

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 152 second lieutenants were added to the army, 108 of them being appointed from the Military Academy, 15 from enlisted men of the army, and 29 from civil life.

These appointments left 149 vacancies in the line of the army on July 1, 1908—9 in the cavalry, 19 in the field artillery, 90 in the Coast Artillery Corps, and 31 in the infantry. Since that date 13 enlisted men, 91 civilians who successfully passed the prescribed examinations, 8 honor graduates of civil educational institutions at which officers of the army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, and 1 graduate of the Naval Academy (class of 1907) have been appointed second lieutenants in the army.

**Examination of officers for promotion.**

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 219 officers were examined for promotion, as against 617 in 1907 and 346 in 1906, and 13 were reexamined. On the first examination 202 were found qualified, 9 were found professionally or morally disqualified, of whom 6 were suspended for one year and 3 were permanently suspended, and 8 were found physically disqualified and were retired with the next higher grade.

Of the 13 reexamined after suspension, 10 were found qualified for promotion, 2 were found professionally disqualified and were honorably discharged, and 1 was retired for physical disability.

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Seventy-five officers were retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—7 less than were retired during the preceding year. The total number of officers on the retired list on that date was 970, as compared with 939 at the corresponding date the previous year. Of the number retired during the fiscal year 1908, 37 were retired for disability, 14 on their own application and 24 by operation of law, having reached the age limit. Of the 14 who were retired on their own application, 6 had been in the service over forty years and 8 had had over thirty years' service.

Retired officers.

During the year 14 officers—11 colonels, 1 major, and 2 captains—were advanced one grade on the retired list under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904. During the preceding year 8 colonels and 1 captain were so advanced under that law.

Under the act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to detail retired officers, with their consent, to certain specified duties, 74 retired officers were under assignment to duty at the close of the fiscal year. Of this number, 22 were instructors at educational institutions; 28 were detailed with the State militia; 17 were on recruiting service; 3 were on duty as officers of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; 1 was at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; 1 at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; 1 in the office of the Chief of Staff; and 1 on special duty.

A short time before the date of the last annual report directions were received from the President that physical tests be made annually to determine the fitness of all field officers of the army for active operations, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. In the case of all field officers except those of coast artillery the test suggested was the ability to make a daily march of not less than 30 miles for three days in succession under conditions suitable to the making of forced marches in active field operations. Tests suitable to the character of service required of them were also suggested for field officers of seacoast artillery.

Physical tests for field officers.

The instructions of the Secretary of War issued with a view to carrying into effect the orders and suggestions of the President, published May 14, 1908, provided for an annual physical examination preliminary to the tests, of all field officers of the army at sometime during the three months beginning about August 1 in the United States and Alaska, and about December 1 in Porto Rico, Cuba,

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Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. Provision was also made for the physical examination once in each fiscal year of all officers below the grade of major.

The text of the executive order and the general orders of the War Department on the subject are contained in Appendix A, accompanying this report.

Reports of the results of the examinations and tests for officers serving in the Philippine Islands and in Cuba and for many of the officers serving abroad have not been received. Of the officers in whose cases reports have been received, 9 (4 colonels and 5 lieutenant-colonels of engineers) were excused from taking the test on account of being engaged upon civil work of a technical character, 1 (a lieutenant-colonel) was excused because he made application for retirement after thirty years' service, and 3 (all colonels) were excused because of their prospective retirement in the near future.

Reports of the results of the preliminary physical examinations received showed 19 officers (8 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, and 7 majors) physicially unfit for the test. Of these, 3 (1 of whom has been retired) were ordered before retiring boards, 4 were found to be temporarily disqualified only, 1 was reported to be fatally ill, 1 was excused because he was not physically fit for the test, 1 is to be retired after four months' leave, 1 was found to be unfit for duty and was passed over for a year to give him an opportunity to recover, 1 was ordered to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., 1 is to have an operation for the cure of hernia, 1 is soon to be promoted and retired, he having been found disqualified upon examination for promotion, and final action has not been taken in 5 cases.

### THE NEED OF MORE OFFICERS.

The need of additional officers has been pointed out in the annual reports of the War Department for the last four years. In 1904 Secretary Taft stated that the very heavy calls upon the line of the army for details of officers to the General Staff, to military schools, and to other general military purposes of a useful kind had reduced the number of officers available for service with troops below the point of proper efficiency, and suggested legislation by which the detail of line officers under the rank of lieutenant-colonel to the General Staff should be declared to create vacancies in the line, which would

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have the effect of adding about 25 officers to actual service with troops, where they were very badly needed.

In 1905 Secretary Taft stated that upon further consideration of the subject during the past year he had reached the conclusion that the relief suggested by him as above would not be sufficient to meet the situation; that the army had not officers enough either in the line or the staff, and suggested legislation on lines already indicated, but extended so as to include 113 officers.

A bill embodying the views indicated was introduced in Congress that year, but failed of enactment; and in his annual report for 1906 Secretary Taft renewed his recommendation and expressed the earnest hope that adequate provision for additional officers would be made by Congress at the coming session.

In his annual report for 1907 Secretary Taft stated:

> The matter has been given very careful consideration by the War Department General Staff, and the subject-matter is very clearly and comprehensively discussed in a letter of the Chief of Staff, which accompanies this report, marked "Appendix A," and in which reasons are presented for an addition of 612 officers to the number already authorized for the army. I cordially concur in the recommendations of this letter.

A bill embodying these views and providing for the addition of 612 officers to the army, as a substantial offset to the demands of detached service then existing, which was introduced at the last session of Congress and passed the Senate late in the session, was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs, but did not emerge therefrom.

During the past four years the number of officers on detached service was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1905 | 517 |
| 1906 | 627 |
| 1907 | 682 |
| 1908 | 691 |

In addition to the number of officers absent from their regular duty on detached service, the number of officers absent from duty for sickness and leave during these years was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1905 | 317 |
| 1906 | 266 |
| 1907 | 186 |
| 1908 | 157 |

Besides this, examinations, court-martial service, and numerous other kinds of special duty, though temporary in character, make a considerable increase in the number of officers that are constantly unavailable for regular service with their commands.



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An examination of the records shows that the great bulk of absenteeism of officers from their usual military duties with their commands results from their detachment for recruiting duty, for duty in connection with the extensive system of military education that is being carried on both in the army and at State institutions of learning, and for duty with the militia of the several States and Territories. The importance of such duty is plain; the urgent necessity for its performance must be admitted. It is equally obvious that the work being done by the Engineer Corps and various other such officers detailed for public works, either purely civil or semimilitary in character, is of the utmost importance to the country, and it would be disastrous to take them from such work. The number of officers so employed can not be lessened without seriously impairing the efficiency both of the Regular Army and of the militia, and ultimately of the great unorganized volunteer armies upon which, under our institutions, the nation's chief reliance must be placed in the event of war.

The passage of the bill above referred to is one way of meeting the situation—that is, by providing additional officers. It means an increase in the cost of the army which for all purposes will probably amount to $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 a year. All things considered, I do not think it would be an unwise expenditure.

Accordingly I recommend for favorable consideration the bill above referred to providing for the addition of 612 officers to the army (S. 2671), which, as stated, has already passed the Senate and is now pending in the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Although our existing military establishment fully justifies itself even in time of peace, it should never be forgotten that its greatest value is found in the fact that through it in case of war we have a considerable body of trained officers fit for higher commands, who are available to take charge of and lick into shape large bodies of volunteers who are suddenly summoned to the colors without previous military education or discipline. Whilst the increased number of officers asked for are urgently needed now, their value in case of war can not be overestimated. All of us hope that war with any foreign power may never come, but this hope has not prevented the nation from several times becoming engaged in war, and usually there has been little time for preparation preceding the actual declaration of hostilities. Should we become embroiled with any first-class power it is too much to hope that they would be considerate enough to ab-

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stain from active operations until we had put into the field a sufficient body of trained and disciplined men to meet them.

The United States is fortunate in having a great mass of intelligent, courageous, and patriotic young men to draw from in case of war, and undoubtedly in the course of time, even with untrained officers, they could be made an efficient fighting machine equal to any in the world; but we can not assume that time will be given us, in the first place, and in the next, the waste of life and treasure resulting from lack of trained officers has been shown to be enormous. The raw recruit under the control of an equally raw and inexperienced officer, however high may be his general capacity, is ignorant of even the elementary principles of the military art, is unable to take care of himself in camp or on the march, and as a result disease and death make greater inroads than do the bullets of the enemy. The lack of trained quartermasters and commissaries also involves great waste of money, so that aside from the danger of disaster to our arms resulting from incompetent officers and untrained raw levies, the expense of a campaign is unnecessarily and tremendously increased. Therefore it would seem to be a measure of wise economy to provide an extra number of highly equipped officers, who could be immediately utilized in case of emergency, to say nothing of the further fact that it might result in preventing serious disaster in the beginning of any war in which we might find ourselves engaged.

There is another and very necessary way of increasing the efficiency of the army in respect of its officered personnel without increasing the number, and that is by a process of elimination of officers who are not of the best. There are a number of officers in the army who do not take that interest in the service that is demanded, and while they keep within the letter of the law and regulations it is impossible to get rid of them and fill their places with more efficient officers so as to keep the efficiency of the service always up to the highest standard.

Since 1890 we have had on our statute books a law contemplating this elimination in the case of officers below the grade of major who fail to pass satisfactorily examinations prescribed for promotion. This law provides for the retirement of an officer failing to pass the physical examination by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty, and for the honorable discharge of officers failing to pass the examination for any other reason. This law while calcu-

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lated by its terms to produce the desired effect of weeding out incompetent and unworthy officers, has utterly failed to accomplish this result except in the case of physical disability. In these cases it has worked well; but in the case of incompetence or unfitness for other causes only an insignificant number have been gotten rid of under this law, even of the affirmatively and positively incompetent, and the negatively and inferentially incompetent have never been reached. On an average only one officer a year has been retired under this law for any other reason than physical disability.

These conditions to which attention is thus drawn have long had the earnest and careful thought of some of the best minds in the service. I think it is agreed by them that there is no other subject so vitally important to the welfare of the army. Such was the view of my predecessor, who twice recommended the enactment of legislation on the subject as indispensable to the efficiency of the army. From such knowledge on the subject as my brief service in the War Office has given me, supplementing a considerable experience with and observation of army administration while in the Orient, I fully agree in this judgment.

This situation can be remedied by enacting a law which shall, with proper restrictions, automatically create a specified number of vacancies at certain fixed periods by the retirement of a corresponding number of officers who shall be determined to be, not necessarily unfit, but the least fitted to remain in the service, and with the further modification of the 1890 law, that instead of being wholly retired with one year's pay only, officers when retired under the proposed act should receive a yearly retired pay in proportion to their length of active service. The new law should be drawn with a view of putting officers into responsible positions while in the fullness of their vigor and of weeding out all those who, from the lapse of years or from any other cause, have ceased to be fully equal to the work the Government has a right to expect. In this we should only be following a course similar to that which the experience of all first-class foreign powers has demonstrated to be necessary.

Such a bill was introduced in the Senate at the last session of Congress, but no further action was taken upon it. Attention is invited to this bill (S. 7254) and to the letter of Secretary Taft dated May 25, 1908, addressed to the chairmen of the Committees on Military Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives, containing an

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illuminating discussion of the subject, both of which are attached hereto, marked "Appendix B." The passage of this bill is urgently recommended.

ENLISTED MEN.

The total number of enlistments in the army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908 (exclusive of the Hospital Corps and Philippine Scouts), was 41,463. Of this number, 11,743 were reenlistments and 29,720 were original enlistments. The percentage of native born (white and colored) among the original enlistments was 88. The corresponding figures for the preceding fiscal year (1907) are as follows: Total enlistments, 20,410, of which 7,384 were reenlistments and 13,026 were original enlistments, the percentage of native born among the original enlistments being 86.

Of the 41,463 accepted applicants, 35,435 were native born, 5,859 were of foreign birth, 12 were Indians, 28 were born in the Philippine Islands (enlisted or reenlisted for band musicians), and 129 were born in Porto Rico.

Of the 41,463 accepted applicants, 39,953 were white, 1,341 were colored, 12 were Indians, 129 were Porto Ricans, and 28 were Filipinos. Forty thousand two hundred and thirty-two were enlisted for the line of the army, 1,113 for the staff departments, and 118 for the Porto Rico Regiment.

In making the enlistments for the army, including the Hospital Corps and the Porto Rico Regiment, but excluding the Philippine Scouts, the recruiting officers examined 152,141 men, of whom 109,721, or about 72 per cent of the whole number, were rejected as lacking in either mental, moral, or physical qualifications. Of the applicants for enlistment in the army, 1,710 were rejected as aliens and 2,990 as illiterate.

During the fiscal year 1908, 4,388 Filipinos were enlisted for the Philippine Scouts, as compared with 515 for the preceding fiscal year. As required by the law authorizing their enlistment, they were all natives of the Philippine Islands. Of the total number, 1,899 were original enlistments and 2,489 were reenlistments.

The number of men enlisted for the Hospital Corps during the year was 1,075, of whom 888 were native born and 187 were of foreign birth. One thousand and thirty-three were white and 42 were colored. The original enlistments numbered 429 and the reenlistments 646.

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Of the 40,232 enlistments for the line of the army, 24,759 were made at recruit depots; 7,480 at depot posts; 6,813 at military posts other than depot posts; 1,080 in the field; and 100 at general recruiting stations.

Including the Hospital Corps and the Philippine Scouts, the aggregate of all the enlistments and reenlistments for the army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, was 46,926.

Recruiting.

At the date of the last annual report the actual enlisted strength of the army was 50,190 men—less than 72 per cent of the maximum authorized strength, which at that time was 69,681 enlisted men. Enlistments had fallen off as compared with the preceding year, notwithstanding the increased effort made. It had been found impossible to make good the losses occurring, to say nothing of providing for the increase authorized by law for the artillery; and while an increase in the average monthly number of enlistments and reenlistments over the monthly average of the preceding year had been attained, this increased average was not sufficient to offset the losses, and on October 15, 1907, there were 19,671 vacancies. Since that date, however, as a result of the continued and renewed efforts of the officers engaged in recruiting, a sufficient number of recruits was obtained not only to fill the vacancies occurring during that year but also to make considerable progress in filling the army to its maximum authorized strength.

There were but 9,231 vacancies in the authorized enlisted strength of the army on October 15, 1908, although that strength had been increased 7,308 men during the year intervening. In other words, although it appeared a year ago that it would be impossible to keep the number of vacancies from growing larger, the actual results of recruiting have been to fill almost all the vacancies then existing, and if the present rate of progress in recruiting continues, as there is every reason to believe it will, and no unusual falling off is experienced—and none is now expected—the army will soon be recruited to its maximum authorized strength of 77,743 enlisted men, and kept there.

Desertions.

It is gratifying to be able to report a falling off in the number of desertions, 4.6 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service in the army during the fiscal year 1908 having deserted, as compared with 5.6 per cent during the preceding fiscal year. There has been a marked decrease in deser-

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tions during the past two years, and the relative number was less in 1908 than in any fiscal year since 1901.

It is probable that the three principal reasons for that decrease in desertions are:

1. The reestablishment of the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., early in 1906, which made it possible to resume the practice of sending long-term military convicts to undergo their terms of confinement at hard labor in that institution, and to abandon the practice that was necessarily adopted when the military prison was turned over to the Department of Justice in 1895, of permitting such convicts to serve their terms at military posts. Undoubtedly the knowledge that convicted deserters will be compelled to undergo the rigors of prison discipline and to suffer the stigma of prison confinement instead of being permitted to serve their terms with more comfort, less disrepute, and greater chances for escape among their former comrades in the much more congenial surroundings at military posts, has deterred many would-be deserters from taking the step that they would have been ready enough to take if they had seen no severer punishment before them in the event of their capture than a comparatively short term of confinement at some military post.

2. More recent strenuous efforts to apprehend deserters and make their punishment after apprehension a certainty. An elaborate system which has been developing for several years past and is now almost perfected is well calculated to secure the swift and certain apprehension and punishment of deserters, and will, it is believed, have a marked effect in reducing this crime to the minimum.

3. The change in the method of making enlistments, whereby recruits are enlisted at recruit depots instead of at general recruiting stations, as formerly. This new method was adopted shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year 1907. During that year 1,192 of the applicants for enlistment who were accepted at recruiting stations either failed to report at the recruit depots and depot posts to which they were sent, or left before enlistment; and 2,024 such cases occurred during the past fiscal year. It is certain that if the practice of enlisting men at the recruiting stations had obtained, many of these men would have deserted en route to or soon after arrival at a depot or depot post, and that consequently they would have materially increased the number of desertions. The establishment of the prac-

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tice of delaying enlistments until after the arrival of a recruit at a recruit depot or depot post has undoubtedly eliminated many prospective deserters.

LOSSES.

The following statement shows the losses from all causes in the army, including the Porto Rico Regiment and the Philippine Scouts, during the year ended June 30, 1908:

REGULAR ARMY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Officers:** | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 12 | |
| Resigned or discharged | 34 | |
| Dismissed | 4 | |
| Deserted | 1 | |
| Retired | 76 | |
| | | 127 |
| **Enlisted men:** | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 371 | |
| Discharged upon expiration of term of service | 18,485 | |
| Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order | 7,947 | |
| Deserted | 4,505 | |
| Retired | 272 | |
| | | 31,580 |
| Total | | 31,707 |

Wounded, 1 enlisted man.

PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Officers:** | | |
| Resigned or discharged | | 1 |
| **Enlisted men:** | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 9 | |
| Discharged upon expiration of term of service | 67 | |
| Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order | 14 | |
| Deserted | 1 | |
| | | 91 |
| Total | | 92 |

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Officers:** | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 1 | |
| Resigned or discharged | 12 | |
| | | 13 |
| **Enlisted men:** | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 31 | |
| Discharged upon expiration of term of service | 3,920 | |
| Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order | 131 | |
| Deserted | 18 | |
| | | 4,100 |
| Total | | 4,113 |

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AGGREGATE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers: | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 13 | |
| Resigned or discharged | 47 | |
| Dismissed | 4 | |
| Deserted | 1 | |
| Retired | 76 | |
| | | 141 |
| Enlisted men: | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 411 | |
| Discharged upon expiration of term of service | 22,472 | |
| Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order | 8,092 | |
| Deserted | 4,524 | |
| Retired | 272 | |
| | | 35,771 |
| Total | | 35,912 |

Wounded, 1 enlisted man.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

The past year has been one of steady and progressive improvement in the health of the army.

The rate of admissions to sick report, the death rate, the rate of discharge for disability, and the constantly noneffective rate were all better than the corresponding rates for the previous year.

Venereal diseases were again by far the most important item affecting the efficiency of the army. Next in order of importance were malarial fevers, diarrhea, enteritis, bronchitis, and influenza.

The most important causes of death from disease were tuberculosis, pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, typhoid fever, and heart disease. Tuberculosis led as a cause of discharge for disability, venereal diseases were second, and insanity third.

There were 154 admissions for gunshot wounds, with 34 deaths, and 2,832 admissions for wounds other than gunshot, with 6 deaths. No enlisted men were killed in action during the year. One was wounded, but recovered. Thirty-nine were drowned and 26 committed suicide. There were 17 homicides.

Owing to the radical change in the conditions of army service, the figures representing the health of the army naturally group themselves into two periods, before the Spanish war and after the Spanish war. Comparing the figures for the ten years since 1898 with those for the ten years preceding, it will be found that, with slight fluctuations, there was a practically continuous improvement in all the rates year by year during the first period. In 1898, the year of the war, there was a great increase in all the rates, except discharge

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for disability, largely the result of the undue prevalence of malarial fevers, typhoid fever, and yellow fever. Since 1898 there has been a gradual reduction in the admission and death rates, the former being now a little more than one-half that of 1898 and the latter a little more than one-seventh. The discharge rate, while higher than for the war period, is considerably lower than for any year since 1901. The noneffective rate is also lower than for any year since 1898.

The principal factors in the increased noneffective and discharge rates following the Spanish war were the increases in venereal (two and one-half times), in tuberculosis (four times), in malaria (one and one-half times), in dysentery (twelve and one-half times), and in diarrhea (nearly twice). In all these diseases except tuberculosis the increase may be accounted for by tropical service. In the case of tuberculosis it is probably due to several factors, among which the most important are inferior character of recruits and overcrowding in barracks, though tropical service must also be included.

The great improvement in the sickness and mortality rates since 1898–99 has been principally in the group of preventable diseases, except tuberculosis and venereal. The admission rate for typhoid fever for the past year was the lowest of which there is any record in the department, being about one-half of that of the preceding year and one-fourth that of the eight-year period 1898–1905. The admission rate for malaria, also the lowest of which there is record, showed an improvement almost as great. The marked fall in the admission rate for typhoid is particularly gratifying, as this is the disease which in time of war most seriously threatens the efficiency of the army. The infection is so widespread among the civilian population of the United States that cases will inevitably occur among soldiers from time to time, but strenuous efforts are being constantly made to prevent its spread. The history of numerous outbreaks in the army shows that under service conditions contagion, direct or mediate, is the most important factor, and the measures of suppression which are proving so successful have kept this method of spread constantly in view. In time of war the difficulties in the way of controlling the factors concerned in the spread of this disease becomes so great that some foreign armies are endeavoring to render their soldiers immune to typhoid by means of antityphoid vaccination. A considerable

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measure of success has attended experiments along this line, and the Medical Department of the Army is now carefully investigating to see if the method can be applied to advantage in our service.

The death rate for typhoid fever, 0.19, is only about two-thirds of that of the civilian population of the United States, 0.28, as shown by the last report of the Bureau of the Census, and considerably less than half that of the civilian population of the military age.

The great improvement in the rates for malaria is also very satisfactory and fully justifies the expense which has been incurred in screening and antimosquito methods. The reduction in the sickness from malaria in the last year alone amounted to 2,390 admissions.

On the other hand the conditions in regard to tuberculosis are unsatisfactory. While there has been a slight reduction in the rates since 1906, yet this disease in 1907 caused 18 per cent of all discharges for disability, 15 per cent of all deaths, and 6½ per cent of the total noneffective rate for diseases.

The rates for tuberculosis are considerably higher for colored than for white troops, and for troops serving in the Philippines than for those serving in the United States.

To combat this disease in the army greater care will have to be exercised in the future, (1) to exclude recruits who have tuberculosis in its earlier stages; (2) to prevent overcrowding in barracks and guardhouses; (3) to detect cases in the command early and remove them before they have had time to infect others; (4) to practice the most thorough disinfection after removal of each case.

In the United States all the rates were lower than those of last year except the death rate, which was a trifle higher, but lower than for any previous year. The reduction in the discharge rate was particularly notable, and is believed to be the result of the new system of recruiting, by which all recruits must be passed by an officer of the Medical Corps.

In the Philippine Islands the admission and death rates are much better than for last year and very little higher than for the United States. All the rates except that for discharges for disability were higher for colored than for white troops, the death rate being almost twice as great. All the rates for American troops for 1907 are much better than for 1906; indeed, better than for any year since the occupation of these islands.

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### UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON.

As stated in the last annual report, the urgent need of reconstruction of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., led the department to ask Congress for authority to reconstruct the prison at an estimated cost of $583,000, utilizing the labor of prisoners in the work so far as possible. The necessary authority was granted in the sundry civil appropriation act approved May 27, 1908, which contained an initial appropriation of $150,000 for this purpose; and plans for the reconstruction of the buildings have been approved and the reconstruction begun.

The reconstruction of the Pacific branch, United States military prison, Alcatraz Island, California, authorized by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, was continued during the year.

### MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The army has been employed in the usual routine garrison duties and field work, and has pursued the progressive course of instruction prescribed in the regulations.

Camps of instruction.

Camps of instruction lasting for a month were established during the past summer at Atascadero Ranch, California; American Lake, Washington; Pine Plains, Jefferson County, N. Y.; Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Leon Springs, Tex.; Fort Riley, Kans.; and Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, Wyo.

About 1,099 officers and 19,164 enlisted men of the Regular Army attended these encampments. In the concentration of troops and in their dispersion at the conclusion of the period in camp routes were so arranged as to require marches for dismounted troops of 200 miles one way or 100 miles each way and for mounted troops of 250 miles one way or 150 miles each way; and in order that the marches and camps should approximate as nearly as possible the conditions of field service in time of war the flooring of tents and like semipermanent arrangements were prohibited and the maximum of drills, exercises, and problems to perfect the field training of troops was enjoined, together with the minimum of formal ceremonies and a total absence of merely spectacular exhibitions. Provisions were also made for the assembling from time to time in those camps of portions of the organized militia.

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In the Philippine Islands conditions have been generally peaceful, and no disturbances of consequence have occurred. In the Department of Mindanao there have been a few minor cases of lawlessness committed by roving bands of outlaws against other Moros, but nothing of a serious character.

Philippine Islands.

On October 15, 1908, there were 268 officers and 4,853 enlisted men, a total of 5,121, in Cuba. In addition there were 50 officers and 832 enlisted men of the Marine Corps serving with the Army of Cuban Pacification. Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, in his annual report for 1908, says:

Army of Cuban Pacification.

> As previously reported, this command has continued to be what its name implies—an army of pacification—and no occasion has arisen for resort to force. The period of electioneering and of the provincial and municipal elections passed off without a hitch or trouble of any kind, which speaks well for the intelligence of the Cuban people when it is understood that a new franchise law and ballot system were put into effect.
>
> This command consists of the same units heretofore reported, and comprises a maximum strength during the period of this report of 375 officers and 5,845 enlisted men, strategically disposed of at 23 stations, including Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

The band of dissatisfied Ute Indians who left their allotted lands on the Uintah Reservation in Utah in 1906 were referred to in the last annual report as having left Fort Meade, S. Dak., where they had been conducted by the military authorities, for the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, in June, 1907, arrangements having been perfected through the Interior Department for their future residence there. In October, 1907, however, these Indians again became discontented, restless, and turbulent, and the agent of the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, under whose custody they had been placed on July 2, 1907, telegraphed the commanding officer at Fort Meade for three troops of cavalry to subdue these Utes. The cavalry proceeded to Thunder Butte Creek, and by the mere display of force and the exercise of tact and good judgment the Indians were brought under subjection without bloodshed and departed under military escort on June 30, 1908, for the Uintah Indian Reservation.

Ute Indian disturbances.

## SEACOAST DEFENSES.

Our seacoast defenses, inaugurated in 1886 under the plan of the Endicott Board and proceeding under the plan of the National Coast-Defense Board of 1906, sometimes called the Taft Board, are

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now well advanced. Eighty-five per cent of the heavy guns and mortars and 72 per cent of the rapid-fire guns called for under the complete projects have been mounted.

During the past fiscal year four 10-inch guns and 51 rapid-fire guns have been added to the number of guns actually available for service, and the following table shows the status of the emplacements at these defenses on June 30, 1908:

| Emplacements. | 12-inch mortars. | 12-inch. | 10-inch. | 8-inch. | Rapid-fire. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Completed and guns mounted | 376 | 105 | 126 | 94 | 406 |
| Ready for armament | ..... | ..... | 7 | 5 | 111 |
| Under construction | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Total | 376 | 107 | 133 | 99 | 521 |

Gun and mortar batteries, however, while constituting the main part of the defense, are dependent for their proper operation upon certain auxiliaries. Besides the guns, a fire-control system, submarine mines, searchlights, and electric power plants are indispensable to modern seacoast fortifications. Provision more or less adequate has been made at all important harbors for these necessary accessories, but in the construction of our seacoast defenses it has happened naturally and necessarily that these auxiliary works have not kept pace in their development with the progress made in assembling and mounting the guns. The time has now arrived when more attention must be given to these accessory features. Considering present conditions, these four elements of defense if provided will secure the greatest measure of public safety at the least cost.

Fire control.

The total appropriations for fire control at seacoast fortifications of the United States amount to date to $6,060,602.71, which sum will be sufficient to complete the standard fire-control installation of Portland, Boston, New York, Puget Sound, San Francisco, and Columbia River. The installations at this time are in various stages, those of all forts in New York and Boston harbors being finished, while that of the Columbia River has not yet progressed beyond the purchase of material. Provisional fire-control installations have been made or are in process of making for all batteries and fire commands to which troops are assigned in artillery districts other than those mentioned. Estimates have been submitted for appropriations amounting to $1,785,009 in order to

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provide fire-control installations for the defenses already completed in the following harbors: Hampton Roads, eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, Narragansett Bay, Baltimore, and Galveston Bay.

Searchlights.

The searchlight as an auxiliary to gun and submarine-mine defense has been rapidly developed within the last few years, and the combined army and navy maneuvers have shown clearly that searchlights are indispensable for disclosing the presence of an enemy's ships at night. Without them at night, when attack may most likely be expected, batteries would be practically useless. Five hundred and forty-five thousand dollars has already been appropriated for searchlights for home ports, and it is estimated that $1,801,000 is still required to provide the necessary searchlights for existing gun and mine defenses. An estimate for about one-half this amount has been included in the estimates submitted to Congress for the next fiscal year.

Power plants.

The use of electricity in connection with seacoast defense is necessary for supplying current for the following purposes: For motors to operate ammunition hoists; for the system of range finding, fire control, and fire direction; for searchlights; for lighting emplacements; and for motors for retracting guns on disappearing carriages. So far only $348,888 has been appropriated for power plants in the United States. An item of $984,352 has been included in the estimates for the ensuing year.

Submarine mines.

The value of submarine mines as an element of harbor defense has been completely established by recent war. Our system of submarine mines is practically perfect as a war weapon, and being under complete electrical control from the shore a line of mines may be rendered instantly destructive to an enemy or harmless to passing friendly vessels. While commendable progress has been made in the completion of both submarine-mine structures and equipment for all fortified harbors in the United States, it is estimated that $1,727,169 will be required to complete the submarine-mine defenses of the United States. In case of war, if the enemy is aggressive, an attack on a harbor may even precede a formal declaration of war, as was the case in the attack on Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese war. To meet such an emergency a complete mine equipment of every harbor to be mined should be kept on hand ready to be planted, and it should be made possible to mine effectively every harbor within forty-eight hours.

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But emplacements when constructed, and guns and mortars and their carriages when assembled and mounted, and those accessory works of defense heretofore mentioned—fire-control systems, submarine mines, searchlights, and electric-power plants—are but the material for seacoast defense. An efficient personnel is needed to operate them. Without an adequate force of trained men capable of handling all these different elements of defense our seacoast fortifications are useless and all the expenditures made upon them—now amounting in round numbers to about $85,000,000—are worse than wasted, for they have lured us into a false sense of security and protection.

Personnel.

The situation in regard to the present strength of the coast artillery and the strength that will ultimately be required may be briefly stated as follows: One complete manning detail for all the elements of all the coast defenses constructed and proposed in the United States, the insular possessions, and the entrances to the Panama Canal is unquestionably needed in time of peace. To provide such a detail will require 2,278 officers and 55,110 men. Considering it improbable that in the near future Congress would authorize in time of peace so large a number of men for the coast artillery alone, the department adopted the plan of asking Congress to furnish a portion of this number, relying on the militia of the seacoast States to furnish the remainder. The portion to be furnished by the regular establishment has been fixed at a complete manning detail for all mines, power and light plants, for all gun defense in insular possessions, and for one-half the number required for gun defense in the United States. With the number thus provided it is proposed to concentrate at certain points in each artillery district a complete manning detail, leaving at all other posts only small care-taker detachments of just sufficient size to properly care for their armanent and equipment.

This strength of coast artillery personnel is believed to be necessary for the proper training of this arm and for the proper care of coast artillery material in time of peace, and for efficient service the present authorized strength of the Coast Artillery Corps should be increased until the strength above referred to is attained.

The total strength of the Coast Artillery Corps now authorized by law is 701 officers (excluding chaplains) and 19,321 enlisted men. To furnish one-half of the personnel required for one complete manning detail for the guns now provided in the United States, the full num-

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ber for the mines, and the full number for guns and mines now provided for the insular possessions will require 1,070 officers and 26,392 enlisted men, or 370 officers and 7,071 men in addition to those now authorized by law, and ultimately this number will have to be increased to 674 officers and 15,755 enlisted men when all the coast defenses proposed but not yet constructed in the United States, the insular possessions, and the entrances to the Panama Canal are finished.

Heretofore it has been difficult to recruit the coast artillery up to its full authorized strength, but at the present time under the impulse given to recruitment by the increase in pay of enlisted men provided at the last session of Congress, the ranks of the coast artillery are rapidly being filled, and will soon reach the prescribed legal strength; and while, as shown above, this strength is insufficient to provide one-half of one complete manning detail, it is all that it is practicable to utilize now with the accommodations that have been provided by Congress for their shelter, and no increase in their number is asked for at this time. When, however, barracks for the coast artillery, now under construction, have all been completed, it will be necessary to ask Congress to increase the coast artillery by about one-half of the 674 officers and 15,755 enlisted men above referred to.

In the twenty or more years that have passed since we began to construct our modern seacoast defenses there has been a great development in the implements and methods of warfare. That arm of the service which has to do with the seacoast defenses has probably been more radically affected by this development than any other branch of the army.

The evolution referred to produced conditions so abnormal and incongruous that an attempt was made to secure relief therefor by changing the organization of the artillery from a regimental organization to a corps organization, but this change, which was impelled by the necessities of the coast artillery, was ill suited to the needs of the field artillery, and at the last session of Congress the logic of the situation was recognized and legislation was enacted which left the coast artillery with a corps organization suitable to its needs and placed the field artillery back again in a regimental organization. In other words, there has been a distinct trend in the direction of segregating all the elements of our seacoast defenses into one branch, and the sharp line of separation gradually drawn by military develop-



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ments between the two fundamental divisions of our military forces has been recognized in legislation and regulations defining and differentiating them as the fixed and the mobile branches of the army.

But another step remains to be taken. While the coast artillery has been organized by law into a separate corps, and thereby in the eye of the law practically separated from all troops of the mobile army, it is still linked to the cavalry, infantry, and field artillery through the fact that under existing arrangements territorial administrative departments are organized in which both field army troops and coast artillery troops are grouped together for administrative purposes under the command of the same general officer. The principal argument for the separation of the coast and field artillery was founded on the fundamental difference between the duties of the two branches and the diverse character of the knowledge and experience required for service in them. By the same reasoning it is clear that there ought to be a separation between the fixed and the mobile elements of our army in the commands constituting the territorial groups into which the army is organized for purposes of administration. It has been admitted that the knowledge and training required of a field artillery officer, while in many respects not unlike those required of a cavalry or infantry officer, are entirely different from the knowledge and training necessary for a coast artillery officer, and that experience in the one branch in no wise fits an officer for service in the other. If this be so there would seem to be small question that in order to secure the highest efficiency for the coast artillery it should be organized for administrative purposes into territorial commands separate from those of the mobile forces of the army and placed under the command of general officers trained in the handling of coast artillery troops and having adequate knowledge of the tactical and administrative needs of this arm. The anomaly of the present arrangement is pointed out at considerable length by the Chief of the Coast Artillery in his annual report, and attention is especially invited to his remarks on the subject.

The armament of the seacoast fortifications is in a very forward state of effectiveness, and, while the coast defense of the United States is not complete, such armament as has been provided is believed to be in a very satisfactory condition. The application of the latest improvements to carriages of

**Maintenance of armament.**

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the older designs would add to the rapidity of fire and effectiveness of the guns, and, while lack of funds has somewhat hindered this work, it has been possible to make such additions and improvements to these carriages as to keep them fairly well up to date, so that it has not thus far been necessary to throw any of them out of service and replace them with new designs.

At the last session of Congress appropriations were made for increasing the defenses of Puget Sound and the insular possessions. The guns and carriages are now under manufacture, and there is some reserve supply of ammunition, but not what there should be. The fortification of the insular possessions is proceeding as rapidly as appropriations will permit, and good progress is being made with this work.

Seacoast guns.

As stated in previous reports, the 14-inch rifle has been adopted for future construction, in place of the 12-inch rifle, for the defense of wide channels and harbors, where the highest power is required.

Two systems of construction are now being employed by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of heavy guns and mortars. The system heretofore in use consisted of building up the guns of concentric cylinders assembled by shrinkage. The other system is known as the wire-wound construction.

At the last session of Congress appropriations were made for the construction of two additional 14-inch guns (making five of this caliber provided for to date) and sixteen mortars. The manufacture of three of these guns is well under way, and the construction of the other two will be undertaken as soon as the forgings can be procured. Four of the 14-inch guns will be of the built-up type and the fifth will be wire wound. The sixteen mortars will all be wire wrapped and constructed after a new design just completed.

The problem of erosion, or wearing away of the bores of cannon, and its effect on the accuracy life of the cannon has continued to receive the serious consideration of the Ordnance Department, as has been the case for several years past. While the experience of the past year has added little to the sum total of previous knowledge as to the actual causes which produce the phenomenon of erosion, extensive tests which have been made indicate that erosion is very closely connected with the temperatures of the gases of the propelling

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charge, and it is very probable that, were it practicable to so modify the composition of our smokeless powder as to reduce materially the temperature of combustion, erosion would be a much less serious factor than at present. Experiments having this object in view are receiving careful consideration by powder manufacturers both in this country and abroad. Experiments are also being conducted in another direction with a view to prolonging the accuracy life of cannon by the use of wider rotating bands on projectiles.

### COAST ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE.

Each year for the past four years the results of service target practice with 8, 10, and 12 inch guns have been consistently better than those attained during the preceding year, and the results for the year 1907 show the same marked improvement over those attained during the year 1906. Until the beginning of the year 1908 the target used with these guns was a hypothetical target representing a battle ship, the dimensions of which were assumed to be 24 feet high, 435 feet long, and 75 feet beam. The actual target used to represent this hypothetical target consisted of three small pyramidal targets arranged on one tow line, the first 600 feet from the tug, the third 435 feet from the first, and the second midway between the first and third. The second, or middle, target was the target aimed at. As this target was always towed more or less broadside to the battery firing, it was not difficult for the gun pointers to cause all shots to strike between the extreme targets, and in order to afford a more difficult problem, and with a view to leading up to the use of a material target upon which hits can be actually counted, the old battle-ship target was replaced at the beginning of the practice year 1908 by a hypothetical target 30 feet high by 60 feet long. This new target has increased the interest and improved the work of the gun pointers. Already seven reports showing 100 per cent of hits on this target have been received. In one of these practices 10 hits were made out of 10 shots fired at a target moving at the rate of 4½ miles per hour at a range of 5,800 yards. These 10 shots fell so close together that all would have passed through a rectangle 24 feet high by 30 feet wide.

The results of practice with 12-inch mortars during the past year have also shown marked improvement over the results of previous years. At a practice held recently 8 hits were made out of 9 shots fired at a moving target at a range of between 5,000 and 6,000 yards.

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As only single shots were fired in this practice, while in battle these mortars will be fired in groups of four, this practice may well be regarded as remarkable.

The results of target practice for the years 1907 and 1908 show that the average battery-hitting capacity has been very largely increased. A comparison of the results of the target practice of 1900 and 1906 shows that the value of our gun defenses, as estimated by their hitting capacity, was increased sixteenfold in these six years. In 1900 the best result obtained at target practice with the larger caliber guns was by a battery which scored 50 per cent hits at a range of 4,500 yards, firing at the rate of one shot per gun every three minutes. During 1906 100 per cent of hits were obtained by a number of batteries at ranges of from 6,000 to 7,000 yards, firing at the rate of one shot per gun every forty-five seconds. In other words, eight times as many hits from a heavy gun in a given time were obtained in 1906 as in 1900, and at a range in 1906 at which the chance of hitting is one-half as great as that at the range used in 1900—that is to say, about sixteen times as many hits were made in 1906 from the same gun in a given time at the same range as were made in 1900.

## MILITIA.

With a view to remedying defects that had been developed in the operation of the act to promote the efficiency of the militia, approved January 21, 1903, important legislation affecting the organized militia was enacted by the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908. The principal effect of the new law is to make the body of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia more immediately and generally serviceable to the Federal Government in time of war.

The act of January 21, 1903, and the laws antecedent thereto restricted the use of the organized militia when called forth by the President in time of emergency to service in the United States and to a period of nine months. The act approved May 27, 1908, removes these two restrictions and makes the organized militia of the several States available for service during the period of commission of the officers or enlistment of the men, and within or without the boundaries of the United States. Under this law, therefore, it will not be necessary to go through the formalities of newly enlisting the organized militia when called forth by the President. Section 7 of the act of

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January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides "that every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed shall be mustered for service without further enlistment." The call of the President will, therefore, of itself accomplish the transfer of the organized militia specified in his call from its State relations to Federal relations. The militia so called forth becomes at once a part of the Army of the United States, and the President becomes its Commander in Chief; it is therefore as completely under the orders of the President and as completely serviceable, both as to time and place, as the Regular Army.

Among other important provisions of the new militia act may be mentioned, fixing the organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia after January 21, 1910, the same as that of the Regular Army; providing that the organized militia shall be called in time of emergency into the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force; authorizing the Secretary of War to procure by purchase or manufacture, and to issue to the organized militia, military stores of all kinds required for the Army of the United States; providing a continuing annual appropriation of $2,000,000 to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the authorization thus given; authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for the participation of any part of the organized militia in joint encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction with any part of the Regular Army; opening the service schools of the regular establishment to the officers and enlisted men of the organized militia; requiring that every company, troop, and battery of the organized militia participate each year for at least five consecutive days in practice marches or camps of instruction, and assemble for drill and instruction in company, battalion or regimental armories or rendezvous, or for target practice, not less than twenty-four times in order to be entitled to the use of funds allotted to the States under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended; authorizing the Secretary of War, on application of a governor, to detail officers to attend encampments of the organized militia; authorizing the Secretary of War, on the application of a governor, to detail officers and enlisted men to report to the governor of a State or Territory for duty in connection with the organized militia; authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a board of five

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officers on the active list of the organized militia to meet in Washington for consultation with the Secretary of War respecting the condition, status, and needs of the whole body of the organized militia. In accordance with this authority, orders were issued convening the first National Militia Board. This board met in Washington June 15 to 17, 1908, and as a result of its deliberations submitted a number of recommendations, which were duly approved and promulgated to the adjutants-general of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia for their information and guidance.

The conditions established by this new legislation make it possible for the first time in the history of the United States to prepare in time of peace a scheme of organization of all organized land forces with a view to immediate mobilization of such forces on the outbreak of war. The working out of the plans of mobilization will make it possible to avoid the confused and congested conditions which have in the past characterized the initial periods of some wars. It is expected that the new conditions will lead to the establishment of mobilization plans so complete that, on the outbreak of war, it will be necessary simply to open reserve depots of supplies and to call the troops to their respective colors.

These new conditions suggest that the time is opportune to consider the relations of the organized militia to the first line of defense of the nation in case of war. A careful study has been made of this question, and the conclusions reached are worthy of the serious consideration of the Congress.

There are at present approximately 111,000 officers and men in the organized militia. It is considered that about 75 per cent of this number would respond to a call to arms and of the number responding a small percentage would be eliminated probably by physical disqualification. It is estimated that little more than 60 per cent—that is, about 67,000—would be available at present in case of an emergency.

The Chief of Coast Artillery has indicated that about 20,000 of the organized militia will be required for the coast artillery reserves and approximately the same number for coast artillery supports. These troops would be required for service in the immediate vicinity of the fortifications, and would not be available for use with the mobile army until all question of sea power along the coast had been settled favorably.

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The result of careful study in the War Department shows that in the event of war with any first-class power we ought to have a first line of defense of at least 350,000 combatants. As the Regular Army is limited to 100,000, it follows that in order to be at all ready for war it would be necessary to draw 250,000 men from the organized militia. It would be fortunate if the several States of the Union appreciated the importance of increasing their organized militia to the extent indicated, and in order to bring about this result the General Government might well, in furtherance of the act of May 27, 1908, still further increase the appropriations for the equipment of the militia and for general maneuvers of the militia with the regular forces.

### JOINT ARMY AND MILITIA COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES AND MANEUVERS OF FIELD TROOPS.

The plan which was inaugurated last year of having the militia participate with the regular troops in exercises at seacoast fortifications was repeated in May and June of this year in 11 artillery districts on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts as follows: Boston, Narragansett Bay, New London, eastern New York, southern New York, Baltimore, Cape Fear, Charleston, Savannah, Tampa, and Mobile. In several cases the same organizations have participated in the exercises of both years. Delaware and North Carolina participated for the first time this year. Approximately 10,000 officers and enlisted men participated in these exercises. Every seacoast State, except New Hampshire, Virginia, Louisiana, and Texas, has now had its troops in the exercises of at least one year. Militia organizations participating have generally shown great interest in the work, and in several cases have decided to continue it to the exclusion or curtailment of other military duties.

It is considered that the progress made has been all that could reasonably be expected, in view of the nature of the work and the many difficulties in the way of this progress for most of the year, when the militia can not have access to the guns.

As only two weeks of the entire year are spent at the forts, the work for the remainder of the year is practically confined to the armories of the organizations, and if the militia organizations are expected to increase in efficiency or sustain their interest in the work they must be furnished with proper tools and appliances for carrying on the work in the armories.

In general it may be said that the exercises have demonstrated that valuable aid can be given by the militia organized as coast artillery

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reserves and supports, and with the impetus given them by the legislation of the past year a rapid advance in efficiency in the joint exercises of next year and those following is confidently looked for.

As stated elsewhere in this report, during the year joint army and militia maneuvers of field troops have taken place at eight different camps, as follows: Pine Plains, N. Y.; Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Riley, Kans.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Leon Springs, Texas; American Lake, Washington; and Atascadero, Cal. Approximately 45,000 officers and men of the organized militia participated in these maneuvers.

The reports which have been received indicate that both the maneuvers of the field troops and the coast defense exercises of the coast troops were successfully conducted. The reports indicate, in a general way, that the exercises were a benefit to field troops particularly in matters of entraining, transportation, and detraining of troops; camp sanitation, methods of requisitioning for military supplies, subsistence, handling of and living on the army ration, and in impressing on officers and men the importance of careful attention to the physical condition of men in marching, particularly with the care of the feet and providing proper shoes for marching. In some cases it has been reported that much suffering resulted, and the efficiency of organizations was impaired by reason of shoes not being suited to the conditions imposed by long marches.

By War Department orders of February 12, 1908, a division known as the "Division of Militia Affairs" was created in the office of the Secretary of War for the transaction of business pertaining to the organized and unorganized militia, except militia in the military service of the United States, and by War Department orders of June 10, 1908, the records, books, files, documents, cards, and papers pertaining to the militia and in the custody of The Adjutant-General were transferred to this new division.

The details of the business conducted by the Division of Militia Affairs of the office of the Secretary of War, including the statistical data as to the strength of organizations of the organized militia of the United States; the statements of issues under the act of March 2, 1903, under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and under the act of May 27, 1908; and the statement of expenditures for the National Militia Board and the Division of Militia Affairs are given in the report of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, which is appended hereto, marked "Appendix G," and to which attention is invited.

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## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department is the great supply department of the army. It purchases or manufactures all the uniforms and clothing worn by the army. It constructs the houses and other necessary buildings at army posts, and provides heating apparatus, fuel, lights, water supply, sewerage, roads, walks, and other betterments at posts. It buys the horses and mules and the forage for them, the tents and all the other things necessary to properly equip a camp or garrison, and it furnishes all the immense transportation facilities needed to move the army and its supplies. Its multifarious duties necessarily bring it into contact with every arm and department of the service. Its disbursements aggregate more than $30,000,000 annually—as much as all the other departments of the army combined spend for the purchase of military supplies. The importance of having this enormous volume and variety of business transacted according to the best modern methods is apparent, and much thought has been given to the matter by the Quartermaster-General, with the result that a new system was put into effect July 1, 1908, involving many important changes in the business methods of the Quartermaster's Department. This system, after being worked out by the Quartermaster-General, received the approval of a firm of expert business accountants after an exhaustive examination by them into all the details of the service. These changes were authorized by War Department orders Nos. 18 and 73 of 1908, which, together with letters from the Quartermaster-General explaining his desire to decentralize the work of his department, are attached hereto as Appendix C. The new system is well described by the Quartermaster-General in the following language:

Business methods.

> The system is based upon the principle that Congress has placed to the credit of this department in the United States Treasury, as a commercial concern would to an agent in a bank, certain sums of money for certain purposes. These purposes are shown in the analysis of the army appropriation act placing the funds to the credit of the department, modified to some extent by other statutes.
>
> As the agent of Congress, under direction of the Secretary of War, it is then the duty of the department to expend the funds placed to its credit in accordance with law and regulations.
>
> To this end there is in turn apportioned each chief quartermaster, or quartermaster in charge of an independent station, public work, or other project a sum sufficient for the ordinary administrative needs of his territorial department, work, etc. The chief quartermasters in turn allot to the posts in their terri-

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torial departments credits to meet their needs. The sums so apportioned and allotted are to the territorial departments, posts, and stations what the appropriations made by Congress are to the Quartermaster's Department, and must suffice for the purposes for which apportioned and allotted, as the appropriations made by Congress must suffice for the needs of the department, unless some unforseen condition must be met.

The general supply depots of the department are considered in the light of wholesale houses from which supplies may be ordered within a limit of cost established by the apportionments and allotments, or, where, to the advantage of the Government, purchases may be made at department headquarters or in the vicinity of posts.

The whole matter of procuring quartermaster supplies of that class for which apportionments can be made becomes then as simple as is believed possible. A post quartermaster orders through his chief quartermaster from a depot supplies not to exceed the credit he has for his post. The depot fills the order, sends an invoice showing cost, and receives a draft on the Quartermaster-General (credit transfer) for the value. When the depot quartermaster needs to replenish his stock, the Quartermaster-General cashes the drafts by placing the money to his credit. The whole matter is placed upon a money value basis and operated in accordance with the principle of agency and banking methods.

Services and some supplies can not, of course, be ordered from depots, and many supplies can be purchased locally to advantage. To pay for these a sufficient capital is placed to the credit of quartermasters requiring it.

Through the operation of this system quartermaster supplies can be procured from depots with the same facility as goods are procured from jobbers by their customers in the commercial world. It also permits commanding officers to take advantage of favorable local markets, and leaves them latitude for the exercise of judgment so far as equipment of their troops with quartermaster supplies. On the other hand, it automatically places to the credit of depot quartermasters furnishing supplies funds from which to keep their stocks in condition to furnish these supplies without the delay of submitting estimates and waiting authorizations.

Construction work at military posts.

Congress, at its last session, placed a limit on the cost of quarters at seacoast defense posts of $15,000 for a brigadier-general's quarters, $12,000 for a field officer's, and $9,000 for a company officer's, including construction of the building and the installation of plumbing, heating apparatus, and lighting fixtures. While this limit is considerably below the actual cost of this class of buildings heretofore erected, new plans and specifications have been prepared with certain omissions and modifications which it is believed will keep the cost within the limit prescribed without reducing the accommodations below the reasonable requirements of the several grades, and will at the same time provide a separate building for each officer regardless of his rank.

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A limitation upon the cost of quarters is in accordance with correct business principles. The amounts fixed by Congress can be made to suffice, and it is fair to make the rule generally applicable. Accordingly, while Congress has not established this limit on quarters at posts for the mobile army, it is the intention to apply the rule to them, and the necessary plans have been prepared to that end.

Increase of officers.

In his annual report for 1907 the Quartermaster-General stated that more officers were necessary for the proper and efficient performance of the duties with which the Quartermaster's Department of the Army is charged by law and regulations, and set out at some length the grounds upon which this view was based. He discusses the subject again in his annual report for the current year, and renews his recommendations for an increase.

I think there can be no question that the legislation providing for the increase of the army in 1901 fell short of making adequate provision for the Quartermaster's Department in view of the magnitude of its duties and the wide field of its operations.

The increase of the army to two and one-half times its former size necessitated a very large amount of new construction work at army posts in addition to the very considerable work of this character which is always going on incident to the maintenance of old posts, and the increase in the Artillery Corps provided by the act of January 25, 1907, will cause an additional amount of construction work for a long time to come. As has been pointed out above, this construction work is of an unusually extensive character, involving not only the construction of modern buildings with their intricate improvements and installations of plumbing, heating apparatus, and lighting fixtures, but also water supply and sewer systems, pumping, ice-manufacturing and lighting plants, roads, walks, bridges, wharves, and sea walls. Another important duty of the Quartermaster's Department, the furnishing of clothing and other supplies for the army, was also greatly enlarged by the increase of the army. The procurement of these supplies involves wide and thorough knowledge of textiles, leathers, and dyes, and the processes of manufacture of clothing, hats, shoes, etc., including as it does the knowledge of the various materials and methods which enter into the manufacture of these supplies.

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The Quartermaster-General states that on October 1, 1908, there were 175 officers actually engaged on the duties of the Quartermaster's Department, of whom 96 were quartermasters and 79 officers of the line acting as quartermasters; that 45 of the 79 line officers were lieutenants performing duties which because of their importance require a ripe experience and mature judgment, and that even with this assistance from the line the Quartermaster's Department is in need of officers for many important duties for which they can not be provided. In the opinion of the Quartermaster-General, in order to enable the Quartermaster's Department to carry on the work devolving upon it in time of peace with the present organization of the army the strength of the corps ought not to be less than 216 officers, and he suggests that details to the Quartermaster's Department shall be limited to 75 officers of the grade of captain.

I think that the duties of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department may be divided into a general classification as follows:

1. Chief, depot, and purchasing quartermasters.
2. Constructing quartermasters.
3. Quartermasters of junior grade with less experience.

It is very plain that the duties of each of these groups ought to be entirely different from the other, and that the most efficient discharge of the duties of quartermasters of the first and second classes calls for a knowledge that can only be obtained by years of experience in that particular line of work.

Quartermasters of the third class, with the additional experience of years of service in the Quartermaster's Department, become the natural source of supply for making assignments in the senior classes.

For the reasons thus indicated, I think that such proportion of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department as are needed regularly for construction work and for the wholesale purchase and procurement of supplies and for the positions of highest responsibility might well be permanent officers, but I see no good reason why a large part of the junior quartermasters (captains) should not be selected by detail, preferably from those officers of the line who, in the discharge of such duties in connection with service with troops as are usually performed by the regimental quartermaster or other officer detailed as post quartermaster, have shown marked ability for that kind of service.

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## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The new system of property accountability which was adopted by the Ordnance Department about two years ago has been in successful operation during the past fiscal year, and the results therefrom have been most gratifying. The main purpose of this improved system has been to maintain the maximum of accountability on the part of officers and enlisted men for ordnance property intrusted to their care, and at the same time to reduce the paper work to the minimum by reducing the clerical labor involved in the preparation of these returns, and diminishing the size and bulk of the forms used.

New system of accountability for ordnance property.

The operation of the new system shows that 2,507 more returns were examined during the fiscal year 1908 than in the fiscal year 1907, and 2,435 more were settled. Although 332 more returns were received during the fiscal year 1908 than in 1907, only 165 returns remained on hand unexamined at the end of the fiscal year, as against 1,170 unexamined returns remaining at the end of the preceding fiscal year. The number of returns examined and settled during the year shows an increase of about 67 per cent over the preceding year, and is a fair measure of the increased effective work due largely to the new methods introduced.

The entire army and the national guard, with the exception of the States of Florida and Nevada, have been supplied with the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, chambered for model of 1906 ammunition. This rifle has proven to be more powerful, accurate, and rapid than the rifle of the Krag-Jörgensen type which it replaced. Complaints have been received that the use of the model of 1906 ammunition in the model of 1903 rifles results in a fouling of the barrels due to the deposit of cupro-nickel, and, while there is no positive evidence of bad results from metallic fouling in actual firing, the Ordnance Department is conducting experiments with a view to removing this objection or reducing it to the minimum. The introduction of the ammunition of the model of 1906, with its sharp-pointed bullet of flat trajectory, represents the latest advance in fighting material of the civilized world. In getting it thus early into use in both the Regular Army and the national guard the United States is well to the fore among the more military nations of the world.

Small arms.

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By the act of Congress approved June 25, 1906, an appropriation of $165,000 was made for a powder factory at the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J. The Ordnance Department thus entered into a new field of manufacturing activity, due to the necessity for a government plant of reserve capacity for the manufacture of smokeless powder, as private manufacturers can not be expected to maintain in a high state of efficiency portions of plants that are not kept in operation. The work of construction of the buildings and the installation of machinery has progressed satisfactorily during the past year, and powder is now being manufactured at the rate of about 500 pounds per day of eight hours, and, upon the completion of the installation of certain machinery and apparatus which have been purchased, the capacity of the plant will be increased to 1,000 pounds per day of eight hours, as contemplated by the estimates upon which the appropriation was based. The plans of the buildings have been so arranged as to permit of a convenient and symmetrical enlargement; $175,000 would permit the capacity to be increased to 3,000 pounds per day of eight hours, a threefold increase in the output, and an appropriation of this amount is recommended for that purpose.

Army powder factory.

The two most pressing needs in the way of fighting material are now an increase of reserve supply of artillery for the mobile army, both light and heavy field artillery, and reserve ammunition of all kinds. It is hoped that it may be possible to appropriate the full amounts which are estimated for these important purposes.

Reserve material.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

For several years past there has been great activity in practical aeronautics, and marked progress in this new and interesting field has been made during the past year. The subject of aeronautics is now technically divided by experts into aerostation, covering the navigation of the air by machines lighter than air, and aviation, which applies to the use of heavier-than-air machines. The dirigible balloon, which consists essentially of a gas bag supporting a suitable car equipped with power to drive it through the air, comes under the first head. All other forms of machines which possess no gas bag, but depend for suspension upon the dynamic reaction of the atmosphere, come under the latter. To this class the aeroplane belongs.

Military aeronautics.

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The first public flight with a dirigible balloon was made by Santos-Dumont in Paris, October 19, 1902. The following year Farman, a French aeronaut, made a flight of a couple of hundred yards with an aeroplane, and in January, 1908, made 1 mile, returning to the starting point. Since then he has progressively increased his distance, until within the current month he has made a successful trip from town to town. M. Bleriot, with his monoplane aeroplane, has also succeeded in flying from Toury to Artenay, in France, within the current month.

During the past few months the Wright brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, have made public flights with their aeroplane both in France and the United States which have far exceeded all previous records.

The rapid progress that is now being made in aeronautics apparently indicates that the age of practical mechanical flight is almost at hand. It is the belief of many military men that when mechanical flight has been developed to the extent now believed probable it will profoundly affect modern warfare. Military men everywhere are intensely interested in this subject. The armies of the principal foreign powers are devoting special attention to military aeronautics, England now having 5 officers and 40 men exclusively used for aeronautical work; France, 24 officers and 432 men; Germany, 20 officers and 465 men; Russia, 79 officers and 3,255 men; Italy, 5 officers and 80 men; Austria, 15 officers and 186 men; Spain, 9 officers and 104 men. On the other hand, the United States has at present only 3 officers and 10 enlisted men engaged exclusively on aeronautical work.

Recognizing the great importance of the subject, the War Department, at the last session of Congress submitted an estimate for an appropriation of $200,000 in order to make a beginning in the proper aeronautical equipment and instruction for the American Army. No appropriation having been made for this purpose the department has been restricted to such work as it could do with a small allotment of funds for this purpose made by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification from its limited appropriation, which made it possible to enter into contracts for the purchase of the Wright Brothers' and the Herring aeroplanes.

During the past year the Signal Corps of the Army has been instrumental in materially advancing the progress of aerial navigation by the encouragement it has given to owners and inventors of dirigible balloons and aeroplanes. It has been engaged in develop-

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ing the knowledge in practice of aeronautics both in the Signal Corps and in the army at large, and in furtherance of its work an officer of the Signal Corps spent three months in France, England, Germany, and Belgium inspecting and investigating the military aeronautical establishments of these countries.

During the past year the Signal Corps has purchased under contract, after satisfactory tests, a small dirigible balloon capable of carrying two persons and having a speed of 20 miles per hour, and this machine is at present being used for the training of officers and men. As a result of efforts to secure a heavier-than-air flying machine, 24 bids were received and contracts were awarded to A. M. Herring, of New York City, and the Wright Brothers, of Dayton, Ohio. The Herring machine is not yet ready for testing, and, although the preliminary tests of the Wright Brothers' aeroplane at Fort Myer, Va., have publicly demonstrated the practicability of mechanical flight, the contract with them has not yet been completely fulfilled, due to the deplorable accident that resulted in the death of Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, a most promising young officer, and the serious injury of Mr. Orville Wright on September 17, 1908.

An estimate has been submitted to Congress for consideration at the present session for an appropriation of $500,000. With this sum it is believed that the Signal Corps will be able to take up this rapidly developing military auxiliary in a manner commensurate with its intrinsic importance.

The present system of military education, both for the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, does not provide for the adequate, practical instruction in the field of officers of high rank, and such officers comprise the very class, both in the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, which in the event of war would be placed in command. It is highly important, therefore, that this class of officers should be provided, if possible, with better opportunities for practical instruction than at present obtain.

**Proposed grand maneuvers conducted by military lines of information.**

It can hardly be expected that Congress will make appropriations for maneuvers on a sufficiently large scale to give general officers scope for practice in actual command in time of peace, except at intervals of several years. It is believed, however, that an important feature of military instruction particularly adapted to officers of high



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rank can be obtained without material cost by means of telegraphic maneuvers without troops.

In conducting such maneuvers the general plan would be similar to the present method of conducting the war game, except that the officers engaged would occupy their real positions in the terrane and be required to make their estimates of the situation, disposition of troops, and issue the necessary orders for all purposes connected with the campaign from actual study and observation in the terrane itself. The troops of the line involved would be imaginary, while the headquarters of corps, divisions, and brigades would be real and in their relative positions in the terrane throughout the progressive problem involving concentration, strategic marches, contact, and combat.

In such a progressive problem the only real troops required would be such field companies of signal troops as are available for furnishing the tactical lines of information; the strategical lines being lines leased from commercial companies for the period of the maneuvers, as would be done in case of war.

Such maneuvers could be carried out with comparatively small expense in the different States with the Organized Militia or the National Guard, and also by the different department commanders in their own departments.

## RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The total amount actually expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers in connection with the improvement of rivers and harbors during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, was $25,474,281.31. This amount exceeds the expenditures for the fiscal year 1907 by $3,645,646.64.

The annual report of the Chief of Engineers contains a detailed description of the different projects for river and harbor improvements, together with a history of the projects and a description of the work done from the inception of the improvement to the end of the fiscal year, and statistics of the commerce of the locality and other relevant information.

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The following table shows the different items for which the expenditures were made during the fiscal year 1908:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rivers and harbors (general, including examinations, surveys, and contingencies) | $23,398,969.23 |
| Removing sunken vessels | 50,380.08 |
| Operating snag and dredge boats on upper Mississippi and Illinois rivers | 25,000.00 |
| Removing obstructions in Mississippi River | 97,889.35 |
| Guaging waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries | 9,251.10 |
| Maintenance of South Pass channel, Mississippi River | 132,194.39 |
| Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River | 10,450.00 |
| Operating snag boats on Ohio River | 37,063.40 |
| Operating and care of canals, etc | 1,588,330.89 |
| Prevention of deposits in New York Harbor | 89,315.45 |
| California Débris Commission (expenses) | 14,426.96 |
| Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation | 1,554.50 |
| International Waterways Commission | 19,455.96 |
| Total | 25,474,281.31 |

In addition to the foregoing, the sum of $2,777,691.83 was expended for the work under the charge of the Mississippi River Commission, and $172,827.57 was expended in continuing the enlargement of Governors Island, in New York Harbor. As compared with similar expenditures for the previous fiscal year, these sums show an increase of $1,154,255 for the Mississippi River Commission and of $98,178.57 for the enlargement of Governors Island.

### ALASKA ROAD WORK.

The Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, composed of three commissioned officers of the army, one of whom is an officer of the Engineer Corps, continued its work during the past year with energy and with satisfactory results.

| The increased mileage for the year is: | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Wagon road (new) | 183.28 |
| Sled road (new) | 116 |
| Trail (new) | 13.57 |
| Wagon road (converted from sled road) | 102.75 |
| Making totals of— | |
| Wagon road | 451.98 |
| Winter sled road | 396.90 |
| Trail | 255.07 |

The cost of the new wagon road constructed was, in round numbers, $1,400 per mile; winter sled road, $297 per mile; trail, $614 per mile; converted road (sled to wagon), $98 per mile.

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The reduced cost of wagon-road construction, as shown in the report this year, is due partly to natural conditions surrounding the work and partly to the fact that most of the stock, implements, and tools used during the present season were on hand and had already been included in the cost of work previously reported.

The high cost of the trail construction, as shown above, was due to unusually heavy timber and rock work in this construction.

The 102 miles mentioned as converted winter sled roads into wagon road, at an expense of only $98 per mile, covers sections of the main overland winter mail trail which have been made suitable, at this small additional cost, for light-wheeled traffic during the ordinary conditions of summer.

The roads of the kind being constructed in Alaska require considerable money for their maintenance, especially in the years immediately following construction; also the total amount for this purpose naturally increases from year to year with increase in mileage.

The cost of maintenance during the past year was, for wagon road, previously constructed, $239 per mile, and for winter sled road $18 per mile.

The above figures on construction and maintenance embrace surveys, office expense, and all other expenditures by the board.

A further reduction in the time of transportation of the winter mails was shown during the past winter due to improvements made by the board. Much of the work of the commission in the past has been for the benefit of the winter mail service, and to make communication safe and easy during the long period of closed navigation, but the time is arriving in the work when a consideration of improved conditions for summer overland travel is becoming important. The main line of travel for both winter and summer from the open waters of the Pacific to the interior of Alaska is the route from Valdez to Fairbanks. This route connects the most northerly open port of the Pacific with Fairbanks, practically at the head of navigation on the Tanana River, a distance of 385 miles by the summer route, which distance is reduced by cut-offs for winter travel to 354 miles. This road follows the line of the military telegraph, and over it are transported the mails for the interior and western Alaska and the Seward Peninsula. With the exception of some short stretches, four-horse sleighs can be driven in winter over the entire route.

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The summer travel has up to the present season been confined to foot passengers and pack trains, but the work has progressed to the point now where buckboards or light wagons may be driven over about one-third of the distance. It seems desirable, therefore, with the developments going on in the Territory to further improve this road so that light-wheel traffic will be practicable over it during the summer season, and mails may be transported as far as Fairbanks by this overland route, instead of following the long circuitous journey via the upper Yukon, or the Pacific, Bering Sea, and St. Michael. An estimate has been submitted by the Board of Road Commissioners for the completion of this road as indicated and for other construction of the character of trunk lines, and having value for military and postal use, making a total of $350,000, which I recommend be granted. Attention is invited to the report of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska attached hereto marked Appendix D.

### PREVENTION OF CONTAMINATION OF WASHINGTON WATER SUPPLY.

The control and management of the Washington aqueduct as an instrumentality of the General Government is vested by statute in the Chief of Engineers, whose report contains an account of the operations of the aqueduct, together with an estimate of the sum needed for its repair and maintenance during the coming fiscal year.

The question of maintaining the purity of the Potomac River, as a source of the water supply of the capital, is one of considerable importance; as the towns situated upon its upper waters become more numerous and populous, the danger of pollution from sewage and from the waste products of manufacturing establishments may be expected to increase. The prevention of pollution of the water contained in the aqueduct itself is somewhat inadequately provided for in section 1806 of the Revised Statutes.

As the existing statutory regulations on the subject seem to be hardly adequate to secure the water supply of the capital from pollution, attention is drawn to the matter with a view to such extension of their scope or operation as may be deemed warranted by the present and future condition of the Potomac River and its tributaries as sources of the water supply of the District of Columbia. A recent opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General upon the subject is submitted herewith marked Appendix E.

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## INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

The international commission for which provision was made in the river and harbor act approved June 13, 1902, to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary between the United States and Canada, held numerous meetings during the year in both Canada and the United States.

At the request of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, the commission considered a bill which the committee had before it to amend the act approved June 29, 1906, for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River and the preservation of Niagara Falls. The object of the bill was to authorize the diversion of water from the Niagara River, at the Whirlpool Rapids below the falls, by the Lower Niagara River Power and Water Supply Company. Under date of March 3, 1908, the commission forwarded a report to the Rivers and Harbors Committee, copies being sent also to the Secretary of War and Secretary of State.

Niagara Falls and River.

During the summer of 1908 the power works on the American side were shut down wholly or partially upon several occasions, giving an opportunity to measure the effect upon the American fall of the diversion or nondiversion of a considerable body of water, of which opportunity the commission took advantage. It was found that of the water diverted on the American side a much larger percentage than has heretofore been estimated is contributed by the water naturally tributary to the Canadian fall.

On the 11th of April, 1908, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington, providing for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. By Article IV of this treaty the commission is authorized to ascertain and reestablish the location of that portion of the boundary line which passes through the Great Lakes system, beginning at its point of intersection with the St. Lawrence River, near the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, and extending through the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes and connecting waterways to the mouth of Pigeon River, near the western end of Lake Superior. For this duty the commission acts under and reports to the Secretary of State.

International boundary.

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Miscellaneous.

The commission has under consideration certain proposed legislation by Congress, authorizing the development of power in the St. Lawrence River near Long Sault Island, but has deferred action to await the perfection of its plans by the company, and the result of investigation by the Canadian government. It has continued the study of the problem of regulating Lake Erie, and during the year has given a large amount of additional labor thereto. It expects to be able to submit a report upon that important subject at an early day.

## EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND ESTIMATES.

The expenditures for the last fiscal year (1908), the estimates and appropriations for the present fiscal year (1909), and the estimates for the next fiscal year (1910) are as follows:

| General object. | Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | |
| Salaries | $1,788,141.14 | $1,873,522.00 | $1,845,478.00 | $1,845,478.00 |
| Contingent expenses, War Department | 50,382.30 | 50,000.00 | 50,000,00 | 50,000.00 |
| Stationery, War Department | 21,986.89 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Rent of buildings, War Department | 17,720.00 | 17,720.00 | 17,720.00 | 17,720.00 |
| Postage to Postal Union countries, War Department | 335.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Salaries and contingent expenses under Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds | 73,812.56 | 85,670.00 | 76,050.00 | 76,050.00 |
| Total civil establishment | 1,952,377.89 | 2,052,412.00 | 2,014,748.00 | 2,014,748.00 |
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | |
| Secretary's office: | | | | |
| Contingencies of the army | 11,191.04 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska | ..... | ..... | 250,000.00 | 350,000.00 |
| Office of the Chief of Staff: | | | | |
| Army War College | 18,572.93 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Contingencies, military information section, General Staff Corps | 8,520.97 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| United States service schools | 25,171.99 | 17,000.00 | 17,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Contingent expenses at military posts | ..... | 5,000.00 | ..... | 2,500.00 |
| The Adjutant-General's Department, contingencies, headquarters of military departments | 6,633.70 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 |
| Under the Chief of Coast Artillery: | | | | |
| School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y. | 16,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. | ..... | 28,000 00 | 28,000.00 | 28,000.00 |

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| General object. | Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—cont'd. | | | | |
| Chief Signal Officer: | | | | |
| Signal service of the army | $275,010.61 | $354,900.00 | $285,000.00 | $280,000.00 |
| Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system | | 202,500.00 | 202,500.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Annunciator buzzer systems at target ranges | | | | 18,200.00 |
| Wireless telephone apparatus | | | | 30,000.00 |
| Pay Department, pay, etc., of the army | 32,092,759.97 | 33,665,602.04 | 39,638,743.79 | 45,670,968.42 |
| Subsistence Department, subsistence of the army | 6,439,915.89 | 6,882,720.09 | 7,382,951.45 | 7,786,588.29 |
| Quartermaster's Department: | | | | |
| Regular supplies | 7,236,809.56 | 9,937,156.10 | 9,300,000.00 | 9,396,671.84 |
| Equipment of officers' schools, military posts | 7,266.22 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Incidental expenses | 2,071,200.27 | 2,428,237.76 | 2,200,000.00 | 2,277,077.00 |
| Horses for cavalry, artillery, engineers, etc | 436,538.46 | 514,678.00 | 514,678.00 | 510,000.00 |
| Barracks and quarters | 3,786,397.66 | 4,690,187.85 | 3,750,000.00 | 4,012,582.00 |
| Military post exchanges | 331,438.92 | 525,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 215,500.00 |
| Transportation of the army and its supplies | 15,047,811.76 | 11,286,612.40 | 11,250,000.00 | 12,632,846.50 |
| Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage | | 994,378.00 | 900,000.00 | 1,367,069.00 |
| Water and sewers at military posts | | 2,711,275.00 | 2,711,275.00 | 2,859,688.00 |
| Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands | 470,677.88 | 731,022.00 | 731,022.00 | 750,000.00 |
| Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage | 3,879,398.83 | 5,835,126.14 | 7,000,000.00 | 7,000,000.00 |
| Construction and repair of hospitals | 491,476.27 | 545,366.00 | 545,366.00 | 555,000.00 |
| Quarters for hospital stewards | 39,127.68 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Shooting galleries and ranges | 138,277.45 | 140,011.00 | 191,850.00 | 155,576.50 |
| Maintenance, Army War College | 11,661.05 | 12,700.00 | 12,700.00 | 12,700.00 |
| Buildings on Corregidor Island, P. I. | | | | 250,000.00 |
| Medical Department: | | | | |
| Medical and hospital department | 651,682.40 | 700,000.00 | 700,000.00 | 700,000.00 |
| Army Medical Museum and Library | 15,055.79 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Field medical equipment | | | 200,000.00 | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | |
| Engineer depots | 16,343.86 | 16,500.00 | 16,500.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Engineer School, Washington, D. C. | 24,893.94 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Buildings, Engineer School, Washington, D. C. | 32,500.00 | 770,000.00 | | 775,700.00 |
| Engineer equipment of troops | 46,948.05 | 40,000.00 | 72,500.00 | 90,000.00 |
| Civilian assistants to engineer officers | 24,320.90 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 40,000.00 |

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| General object. | Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—cont'd. | | | | |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | |
| Ordnance service | $295,298.30 | $300,000.00 | $300,000.00 | $325,000.00 |
| Ordnance stores—ammunition | 589,732.63 | 624,000.00 | 624,000.00 | 700,000.00 |
| Small-arms target practice | 1,144,902.90 | 1,300,000.00 | 1,300,000.00 | 1,330,000.00 |
| Manufacture of arms | 1,927,568.64 | 1,778,158.00 | 1,778,158.00 | 1,700,000.00 |
| Ordnance stores and supplies | 945,100.04 | 900,000.00 | 900,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 |
| National trophy and medals for rifle contests | 5,720.66 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Fire control in field batteries | 19,290.39 | 165,000.00 | 165,000.00 | 62,000.00 |
| Reimbursement for loss of arms, etc | ..... | 203.37 | 203.37 | ..... |
| Automatic and machine guns | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200,000.00 |
| | 78,580,712.61 | 88,205,833.75 | 93,571,947.61 | 103,413,152.55 |
| Less repayment of funds heretofore reported as expended | 1,169,114.49 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total support of the army | 77,411,598.12 | 88,205,833.75 | 93,571,947.61 | 103,413,152.55 |
| MILITARY ACADEMY. | | | | |
| Pay of Military Academy | 466,474.70 | 550,894.87 | 618,616.87 | 633,602.33 |
| Current and ordinary expenses | 116,246.52 | 119,668.00 | 117,368.00 | 145,801.00 |
| Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses | 46,719.00 | 57,930.00 | 52,930.00 | 52,080.00 |
| Buildings and grounds | 1,438,147.72 | 248,595.00 | 56,720.00 | 1,767,245.00 |
| Reimbursement to corps of cadets | 1,072.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Military Academy | 2,068,660.44 | 977,087.87 | 845,634.87 | 2,598,728.33 |
| MILITIA. | | | | |
| Encampment and maneuvers, organized militia | 1,014,196.74 | 1,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 600,000.00 |
| Field artillery for organized militia | 674,252.60 | 550,000.00 | 550,000.00 | ..... |
| New arms and equipments for organized militia | 35,250.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Equipment of coast artillery, organized militia | ..... | ..... | 25,000.00 | ..... |
| Total militia | 1,723,700.09 | 1,550,000.00 | 1,575,000.00 | 600,000.00 |
| Total military establishment | 81,203,958.65 | 90,732,921.62 | 95,992,582.48 | 106,611,880.88 |
| PUBLIC WORKS. | | | | |
| MILITARY. | | | | |
| *Fortifications and other works of defense.* | | | | |
| Engineer department: | | | | |
| Gun and mortar batteries | 254,973.40 | 4,489,900.00 | 300,000.00 | 505,064.00 |
| Fire control at fortifications | 951,046.28 | 1,685,750.00 | 270,256.00 | 1,785,009.00 |
| Electrical installations at seacoast fortifications | ..... | 1,000,000.00 | 348,888.00 | 984,253.00 |
| Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses | 50,925.39 | 3,478,500.00 | 121,048.00 | ..... |
| Searchlights for harbor defenses | 209,134.07 | 1,000,000.00 | 210,000.00 | 907,000.00 |
| Preservation and repair of fortifications | 139,046.03 | 300,000.00 | 225,000.00 | 300,000.00 |

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| General object. | Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WORKS—Continued. | | | | |
| MILITARY—continued. | | | | |
| *Fortifications and other works of defense*—Continued. | | | | |
| Engineer department—Continued. | | | | |
| Sea wall, Fort Moultrie, S. C. | | $125,600.00 | $125,600.00 | |
| Repair and protection of defenses of Pensacola, Fla | $43,355.86 | 566,455.00 | 59,355.00 | $507,100.00 |
| Repair and protection of defenses of Mobile, Ala. | 134,972.22 | 589,500.00 | 589,500.00 | |
| Repair and protection of defenses of New Orleans, La. | 99,700.00 | 40,000.00 | | 40,000.00 |
| Plans for fortifications | 4,900.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Supplies for seacoast defenses | 19,793.20 | 40,000.00 | 44,500.00 | 64,500.00 |
| Sea walls and embankments | 40,450.14 | 180,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 145,914.00 |
| Sea walls, defenses of Galveston, Tex | | 1,275,000.00 | | 440,000.00 |
| Preservation and repair of torpedo structures | 5,619.40 | 50,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Casemates, galleries, etc., for submarine mines | 207,719.09 | 464,964.00 | 175,000.00 | 289,964.00 |
| Experimental automobile torpedoes | | 100,000.00 | | |
| Fortifications in insular possessions | 823,908.01 | 9,756,992.00 | 1,850,500.00 | 3,255,488.00 |
| Contingencies of fortifications | 51.78 | | | |
| Reconstruction and repair of fortifications, Galveston, Tex. | 12,245.00 | | | |
| Sea wall, Sandy Hook, N. J. | 3,000.00 | | | |
| Torpedo defense of Manila Harbor, P. I. | 124,625.00 | | | |
| Chief Signal Officer: | | | | |
| Maintenance, etc., fire control installations at seacoast defenses | | 145,518.36 | 145,578.00 | 145,578.00 |
| Military aeronautics | | 200,000.00 | | 500,000.00 |
| Coast artillery fire control installations | 28.00 | | | |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | |
| Armament of fortifications | 2,787,880.19 | 6,140,000.00 | 2,223,000.00 | 4,450,000.00 |
| Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J. | | 74,900.00 | 74,900.00 | 74,900.00 |
| Submarine mines | 400,975.70 | 823,100.00 | 310,000.00 | 513,100.00 |
| Torpedo planter for Pacific coast | 1,351.30 | | 175,000.00 | |
| Torpedo planters and launches for insular possessions | | 727,000.00 | 374,000.00 | |
| Fortifications in insular possessions | 755,085.39 | 3,308,000.00 | 974,000.00 | 1,912,400.00 |
| Submarine mines in insular possessions | 155,392.47 | 472,027.00 | 351,620.00 | 38,081.00 |
| Board of Ordnance and Fortification | 72,508.75 | 100,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Converting muzzle-loading guns for saluting purposes | 5,250.00 | | | |
| National defense (war) | 3,693.52 | | | |

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| General object. | Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WORKS—Continued. | | | | |
| MILITARY—continued. | | | | |
| *Fortifications and other works of defense*—Continued. | | | | |
| Chief of Coast Artillery, fire control | | | | |
| sular possessions | $75,022.72 | $1,305,739.00 | $243,000.00 | $250,000.00 |
| Total fortifications and other works of defense | 7,382,647.91 | 38,443,945.36 | 9,310,745.00 | 17,268,251.00 |
| ARSENALS. | | | | |
| Ordnance Department: | | | | |
| Augusta Arsenal, August, Ga | 48,095.00 | 3,500.00 | 6,000.00 | 2.000.00 |
| Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal | 33,249.54 | | | 39.000.00 |
| Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa | 29,043.00 | 170,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 45,000.00 |
| Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill | 25,000.00 | 98,850.00 | 62,850.00 | 182,100.00 |
| Rock Island power plant, Rock Island, Ill | 12,172.25 | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 | 12,500.00 |
| Rock Island bridge, Rock Island, Ill | 16,548.30 | 17,725.00 | 17,725.00 | 18,000.00 |
| San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex | | 1,500.00 | | |
| Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass | 13,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 45,100.00 |
| Ordnance depot, Manila, P. I | 4,603.25 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 12,300.00 |
| Powder depot, Dover, N. J | 75,889.95 | 39,500.00 | 7,000.00 | |
| Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J | | | | 222,500.00 |
| Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J | 196,006.70 | 60,090.00 | 17,490.00 | 78,600.00 |
| Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass | 51,321.33 | 60,500.00 | 12,000.00 | 157,000.00 |
| Testing machines | 35,260.39 | 35,000.00 | 35,000.00 | 125,000.00 |
| Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y | 23,000.00 | 7,500.00 | 5,500.00 | 22,300.00 |
| Repairs of arsenals | 279,947.13 | 250,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 290,000.00 |
| Reconstructing Rock Island bridge and viaduct, Illinois | 42,000.00 | | | |
| Army powder factory | 116,000.15 | | | |
| Total arsenals | 1,001,186.99 | 775,665.00 | 500,065.00 | 1,246,400.00 |
| MILITARY POSTS AND MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department: | | | | |
| Military posts | 1,288,750.74 | 1,581,000.00 | 800,000.00 | 1,935,850,00 |
| Military posts, Philippine Islands | | | | 782,000.00 |
| Sewerage system, Fort Monroe, Va | 9,580.00 | 10,082.50 | 10,167.51 | 14,025.00 |
| Barracks and quarters, seacoast defenses | 805,924.13 | 4,628,760.00 | 2,139,060.00 | 2,485,345.00 |
| Purchase of watershed of Rodeo Creek, Cal | | 125,000.00 | | |
| Additional land, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga | | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | |
| Enlargement of military reservation, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga | | | | 921,549.00 |

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| General object. | Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WORKS—Continued. | | | | |
| MILITARY POSTS AND MISCELLANEOUS—continued. | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department—Cont'd. | | | | |
| Additional land, Fort Robinson Military Reservation | | $140,000.00 | | $140,000.00 |
| Improvement of road, military and naval reservation, San Diego, Cal | | 19,600.00 | | |
| Enlargement, Camp Keithley Reservation, P. I | | 12,000,00 | | |
| Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C | $129,473.72 | 191,925.00 | | |
| Presidio Military Reservation, San Francisco, Cal | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | $7,500.00 | 7,500.00 |
| Military prison, San Francisco, Cal | 16,682.70 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Site for brigade post and maneuver camp, Pacific coast | | 1,000,000.00 | | |
| Additional land, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind | | 750,000.00 | 100,000.00 | |
| Small-arms target range, Boston, Mass | | | | 5,200.00 |
| Purchase of Johansen mill site | | | | 2,000.00 |
| Land for protection of water supply, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal | | 850,000.00 | | 100,000.00 |
| Land for target range at Fort Worden, and for cemetery for Forts Worden, Flagler, and Casey, Wash | | | | 25,000.00 |
| Land and construction of wharf at Fort Revere, Mass | | 45,000.00 | | |
| Sea wall and filling ponds, Fort Taylor, Fla | | 159,170.00 | | |
| Raising grade of Fort Taylor, Fla. | | | | 50,000.00 |
| Additional land, Fort Taylor, Fla. | | | | 150,000.00 |
| Additional land, military post, Manila, P. I | | 180,204.50 | | |
| Storehouses, Manila, P. I | | 1,100,000.00 | | 500,000.00 |
| Military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans | | 200,000.00 | 210,000.00 | 300,000.00 |
| Power plant, military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans | | 60,000.00 | | |
| Target range, Vancouver Barracks, Wash | | | | 11,800.00 |
| Target range, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. | | 18,850.00 | 16,500.00 | |
| Services of architects and engineers, Governors Island, New York Harbor | | | | 50,000.00 |
| Additional land, Fort Thomas, Ky. | | | | 95,259.00 |
| Target range, Fort McIntosh, Tex. | | | | 7,920.00 |
| Additional land, Fort Sam Houston, Tex | | | | 370,000.00 |
| Additional land, Madison Barracks, N. Y | | | | 50,500.00 |

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| General object. | Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WORKS—Continued. | | | | |
| MILITARY POSTS AND MISCELLANEOUS—continued. | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department—Cont'd. | | | | |
| Reclaiming land, Fort Monroe, Va. | | | | $126,000.00 |
| Military camp, Pine Plains, N. Y. | | | | 75,000.00 |
| Military post, Fort Crook, Nebr | $75,000.00 | | $100,000.00 | |
| Military post, Fort Sheridan, Ill. | 100,901.24 | | 36,707.50 | |
| Military post, Fort Logan, Colo | | | 110,000.00 | |
| Water supply, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. | | | 20,000.00 | |
| Quarters for officers and nurses, Fort Bayard, N. Mex | | | 214,100.00 | |
| Drill ground, Fort Des Moines, Iowa | | | 50,600.00 | |
| Target range, Fort Snelling, Minn. | | | | 60,192.25 |
| Seacoast defenses, island possessions | | | | 1,630,000.00 |
| Army supply depot, Fort Mason, Cal. | 13,917.00 | | | 750,000.00 |
| Coal mines, Batan Island, P. I. | | | | 250,000.00 |
| Grading military post, Waikiki, Honolulu, Hawaii | | | | 75,000.00 |
| Military post, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal | | | | 1,000,000.00 |
| Reclaiming swamp land, Presidio Reservation, San Francisco, Cal. | | | | 150,000.00 |
| Cold storage and power plant, Fort Bayard, N. Mex. | | | | 80,000.00 |
| Cavalry post, Hawaii | | | | 672,750.00 |
| Water supply, Fort Meade, S. Dak | | | | 100,000.00 |
| Military post, Manila, P. I. | 9,891.85 | | | |
| Military post, Fort Niagara, N. Y. | 99,386.78 | | | |
| Purchase of land, Fort Taylor, Fla. | 7,025.00 | | | |
| Water supply, Fort Greble, R. I. | 30,000.00 | | | |
| Water supply, Fort Bayard, N. Mex. | 89,050.00 | | | |
| Army General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal | 27,335.00 | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | |
| Enlargement of Governors Island, N. Y. | 182,706.10 | $75,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Fort Crockett Reservation, Galveston, Tex | 130,000.00 | | | |
| Sea wall, Fort Moultrie, S. C | 90,000.00 | | | |
| Sea wall, Fort Scriven, Ga. | 39,949.70 | | | |
| | 2,658,023.96 | 10,755,592.00 | 3,991,135.01 | 13,147,881.25 |
| Less repayment of funds heretofore reported as expended. | 18.08 | | | |
| Total military posts and miscellaneous | 2,658,005.88 | 10,755,592.00 | 3,991,135.01 | 13,147,881.25 |
| Total public works (military). | 11,086,790.78 | 49,975,202.36 | 13,801,945.01 | 31,657,532.25 |

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| General object. | Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WORKS—Continued. | | | | |
| CIVIL. | | | | |
| Secretary's office: | | | | |
| Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park | $46,428.48 | $63,950.00 | $113,150.00 | $58,000.00 |
| Shiloh National Military Park | 28,046.88 | 50,000.00 | 32,500.00 | 39,000.00 |
| Gettysburg National Park | 103,454.32 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Vicksburg National Military Park | 105,810.01 | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 300,000.00 |
| Monuments and markers at Gettysburg | 58,680.00 | | | |
| Engineer Department: | | | | |
| Improvement of Yellowstone National Park | 52,179.81 | 200,000.00 | 65,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Road to Mount Rainier National Park | 20,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Buildings and grounds in Washington, etc | 240,488.45 | 388,290.00 | 294,010.00 | 318,290.00 |
| Erection of monuments, etc | 125,200.36 | | 4,000.00 | |
| River and harbor improvements under the continuing-contract system | 30,162,262.46 | 25,142,744.00 | 18,092,945.00 | 20,479,057.00 |
| River and harbor improvements under the Mississippi River Commission | | 2,000,000.00 | | |
| Improving rivers and harbors | | | | 21,464,141.00 |
| Total public works (civil) | 30,942,550.27 | 28,069,984.00 | 18,826,605.00 | 42,963,488.00 |
| Total public works under War Department | 41,979,341.05 | 78,045,186.36 | 32,628,550.01 | 74,621,020.25 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| NATIONAL CEMETERIES. | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department: | | | | |
| National cemeteries | 115,804.58 | 130,000.00 | 120,000.00 | 130,000.00 |
| Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries | 61,889.66 | 62,060.00 | 62,060.00 | 69,200.00 |
| Headstones for graves of soldiers | 54,556.63 | 75,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| Repairing roads to national cemeteries | 9,089.64 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| Burial of indigent soldiers | 2,650.27 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 | 3,500.00 |
| Antietam battlefield, preservation | 4,497.35 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
| Bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad | 16,363.50 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | |
| Bringing home remains of civil employees of the army who die abroad and soldiers who die on transports | 2,618.19 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | |
| Preparing and shipping home remains of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees | | | | 50,000.00 |
| Confederate mound, Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago | 250.00 | 250.00 | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| Arlington National Cemetery, Va | 23,531.30 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Antietam battlefield | | | | 22,000.00 |
| Road to national cemetery, Springfield, Mo | | | | 22,000.00 |

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| General object. | Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MISCELLANEOUS—Continued. | | | | |
| NATIONAL CEMETERIES—continued. | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department—Cont'd. | | | | |
| National cemetery, San Francisco, Cal | | $30,000.00 | | $30,000.00 |
| Rostrum national cemetery, San Francisco, Cal | | 5,000.00 | | |
| National cemetery, Little Rock, Ark | | 7,000.00 | | 7,000.00 |
| National cemetery, San Antonio, Tex | | 7,000.00 | | 7,000.00 |
| Camp Butler National Cemetery near Riverton, Ill | | 9,000.00 | | 9,000.00 |
| National cemetery, Winchester, Va | | | | 7,000.00 |
| National cemetery, Chalmette, La | | 5,500.00 | | 5,500.00 |
| National cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa | | 17,000.00 | | 17,000.00 |
| Rostrum, Battleground National Cemetery, D. C | | 2,000.00 | | |
| Lincoln's Gettysburg address | | 3,000.00 | $3,000.00 | |
| Memorial tablet, Henry G. Cole, Marietta National Cemetery, Ga | | 200.00 | 200.00 | |
| National cemetery, City of Mexico, Mexico | | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | |
| Memorial amphitheater at Arlington, Va | | 5,000.00 | | |
| National cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn | $725.05 | | 8,100.00 | |
| Road to national cemetery, Mound City, Ill | | | 5,000.00 | |
| Road to Fort Myer and Arlington National Cemetery, Va | | | | $8,200.00 |
| Fencing, etc., monument on Big Hole Battlefield, Mont | | | 1,200.00 | |
| National cemetery near Richmond, Va | 350.00 | | | |
| National cemetery, Greenville, Tenn | 30,708.38 | | | |
| Post cemetery, Old Fort Mackinac, Mich | 13.45 | | | |
| Post cemetery, Old Camp Floyd, Utah | 1,535.30 | | | |
| Road to national cemetery, Balls Bluff, Va | 4,924.40 | | | |
| Road to national cemetery, Salisbury, N. C | 11,500.95 | | | |
| Road to national cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss | 4,035.27 | | | |
| Road to national cemetery, Pensacola, Fla | 31,134.63 | | | |
| Road to national cemetery, Port Hudson, La | 4,031.35 | | | |
| National boulevard to national cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va | 9,747.81 | | | |

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| General object. | Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MISCELLANEOUS—Continued. | | | | |
| NATIONAL CEMETERIES—continued. | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department—Cont'd. | | | | |
| Marking graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors who died in northern prisons | $27,398.51 | | | |
| Marking graves of soldiers and sailors on Isle St. Michel | 2,399.40 | | | |
| Repairing monument, national cemetery, San Francisco, Cal | 300.00 | | | |
| Monuments or tablets in Cuba or China | 2,983.32 | | | |
| Total national cemeteries | 423,088.89 | $430,510.00 | $332,810.00 | $519,150.00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS. | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department: | | | | |
| Relief of quartermaster clerk, Harry G. Rupp | | 1,556.70 | | |
| Claims for damages to and loss of private property | 7,956.09 | 4,705.45 | | 4,430.48 |
| Relief of Richard Sture | | 1,500.00 | | |
| Boundary monuments, Philippine Islands | | 5,000.00 | | |
| Relief of post exchange, Fort Moultrie, S. C. | | 40.00 | | |
| Medical Department: | | | | |
| Artificial limbs | 94,418.90 | 410,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 132,000.00 |
| Appliances for disabled soldiers | 1,243.39 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Trusses for disabled soldiers | | | | 6,000.00 |
| Engineer Department: | | | | |
| Survey of northern and northwestern lakes | 73,716.62 | 125,000.00 | 125,000.00 | 125,000.00 |
| Maps, War Department | 8,259.74 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Expenses, California Débris Commission | 13,857.48 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Prevention of deposits, harbor of New York | 90,109.47 | 155,260.00 | 85,260.00 | 155,260.00 |
| Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries | | 100.00 | | |
| International Waterways Commission | 18,345.52 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Board of Managers, N. H. D. V. S.: | | | | |
| National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers | 3,940,055.03 | 4,742,260.00 | 4,510,300.00 | 4,373,550.00 |
| National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Mountain Branch, judgments | | 3,410.71 | 3,410.71 | |
| State or territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors | 899,769.27 | 1,175,000.00 | 1,175,000.00 | 1,150,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous items | | | 326,686.00 | |
| Total miscellaneous objects | 5,147,731.51 | 6,665,832.86 | 6,667,656.71 | 5,988,240.48 |
| Total miscellaneous | 5,570,770.40 | 7,096,342.86 | 6,999,966.71 | 6,507,390.48 |

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| General object. | Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. | Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | |
| Civil establishment | $1,952,877.89 | $2,052,412.00 | $2,014,748.00 | $2,014,748.00 |
| Military establishment (including support of the army, Military Academy, and militia) | 81,208,958.65 | 90,732,921.62 | 95,992,582.48 | 106,611,830.88 |
| Public works: | | | | |
| Military | 11,086,790.78 | 49,975,202.36 | 13,801,945.01 | 31,657,532.25 |
| Civil | 30,942,550.27 | 28,069,984.00 | 18,826,605.00 | 42,963,488.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,570,770.40 | 7,096,342.86 | 6,999,966.71 | 6,507,390.48 |
| Grand total | 130,706,447.99 | 177,926,862.84 | 137,635,847.20 | 189,755,039.61 |

RECAPITULATION.

| General object. | Increase of estimates for 1910, as compared with estimates for 1909. | Decrease of estimates for 1910, as compared with estimates for 1909. | Increase of estimates for 1910, as compared with appropriations for 1909. | Decrease of estimates for 1910, as compared with appropriations for 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil establishment | | $37,664.00 | | |
| Military establishment (including support of the army, Military Academy, and militia) | $15,878,969.26 | | $10,619,298.40 | |
| Public works: | | | | |
| Military (fortifications, arsenals, and military posts, etc.) | | 18,817,670.11 | 17,855,587.24 | |
| Civil (military parks, buildings, and grounds in and around Washington, and river and harbor improvements) | 14,893,504.00 | | 24,136,883.00 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 588,952.38 | | $492,576.23 |
| Grand total | 30,772,463.26 | 18,944,286.49 | 52,611,768.64 | 492,576.23 |
| Less decrease | 18,944,286.49 | | | |
| Net decrease of estimates for 1910, as compared with estimates for 1909 | 11,828,176.77 | | | |
| Less decrease | | | 492,576.23 | |
| Net increase of estimates for 1910, as compared with appropriations for 1909 | | | 52,119,192.41 | |

A comparative statement of the last ten estimates submitted to Congress for the support of the military establishment proper and of the appropriations and expenditures thereon is as follows:



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| | Estimates. | Appropriations. | Expenditures. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Submitted in December, 1899, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901 | $128,170,563.54 | $114,586,229.22 | $105,702,101.02 |
| Submitted in December, 1900, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902 | 113,568,819.39 | 116,249,552.78 | 79,284,252.77 |
| Submitted in December, 1901, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903 | 99,849,436.45 | 92,283,634.83 | 70,306,044.71 |
| Submitted in December, 1902, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 | 77,986,515.29 | 78,450,344.50 | 69,275,286.05 |
| Submitted in December, 1903, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905 | 77,794,813.05 | 77,655,162.80 | 72,474,764.28 |
| Submitted in December, 1904, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906 | 72,705,156.37 | 71,010,450.02 | 69,478,174.86 |
| Submitted in December, 1905, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907 | 70,170,719.04 | 71,599,334.83 | 74,477,651.95 |
| Submitted in December, 1906, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908 | 79,950,102.24 | 79,149,990.07 | 79,770,641.18 |
| Submitted in December, 1907, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909 | 90,732,921.62 | 94,417,582.48 | ..... |
| Submitted in December, 1908, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910 | 106,011,880.88 | ..... | ..... |

It will be observed that these estimates and expenditures have progressively decreased with the exception of the expenditures for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1905, June 30, 1907, and June 30, 1908, and the estimates for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1908, June 30, 1909, and June 30, 1910. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, exceeded the average expenditures of the two preceding years by about $2,600,000 by reason of increased expenditures for pay of the army, manufacture of arms, barracks and quarters, and clothing and camp and garrison equipage, etc. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, exceeded the expenditures for the previous fiscal year by about $5,000,000, due to increase in the Artillery Corps, and extraordinary expenditures on account of the Army of Cuban Pacification. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, exceeded the expenditures of the previous fiscal year by about $5,300,000, due to increased expenditures on account of pay of the army, subsistence of the army, and regular supplies; also by reason of the expenditures on account of "buildings and grounds, Military Academy," amounting in round numbers to $1,400,000, such expenditures having heretofore been reported under "public works" (military).

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, exceeded by nearly $2,000,000 the highest estimate submitted during the four years prior thereto. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, exceeded the estimates for 1908 by $10,782,819.38, while the

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estimates submitted for the ensuing fiscal year (1910) exceed the estimates for 1909 by $15,278,959.26.

This increase of 1910 estimates over the estimates for 1909 is occasioned by the fact that the department is asking for increased amounts for the support of the military establishment, such as subsistence of the army, transportation of the army and its supplies, clothing and camp and garrison equipage, buildings and grounds, Military Academy, and to the increase for pay, etc., of the army, made necessary by reason of the legislation enacted by the army act of May 11, 1908, increasing the pay of officers and enlisted men of the army.

The estimate for 1901 was, in round numbers, $128,000,000; for 1902, $113,500,000; for 1903, $99,800,000; for 1904, $77,900,000; for 1905, $77,700,000; for 1906, $72,700,000; for 1907, $70,170,000; for 1908, $79,900,000; for 1909, $90,700,000; for 1910, $106,000,000.

Upon the estimate for $128,000,000 for 1901 the appropriations were $114,500,000 and the expenditures $105,700,000; upon the estimate for $113,500,000 for 1902 the appropriations were $116,000,000 and the expenditures $79,000,000; upon the estimate for $99,800,000 for 1903 the appropriations were $92,000,000 and the expenditures $70,000,000; upon the estimate for $77,900,000 for 1904 the appropriations were $78,400,000 and the expenditures $69,000,000; upon the estimate for $77,700,000 for 1905 the appropriations were $77,600,000 and the expenditures $72,400,000; upon the estimate for $72,700,000 for 1906 the appropriations were $71,000,000 and the expenditures $69,400,000; upon the estimate for $70,170,000 for 1907 the appropriations were $71,500,000 and the expenditures $74,400,000; upon the estimate for $79,900,000 for 1908 the appropriations were $79,100,000 and the expenditures $79,700,000. The excess of expenditures over appropriations for the fiscal year 1907 is accounted for by the fact that Congress made deficiency appropriations to the extent of about $4,700,000 to cover the cost of the increase in the Artillery Corps and the extraordinary expenses incident to the Army of Cuban Pacification. The excess of expenditures over appropriations for the fiscal year 1908 is due to the increased pay for officers and enlisted men of the army authorized by Congress by the army act approved May 11, 1908, and for which a deficiency appropriation was made to cover the increase authorized.

The estimates presented last year for the support of the military establishment proper, involving chiefly things consumed during the

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year, were $11,582,931.55 greater than the previous year's appropriations and $10,782,819.38 greater than the previous year's estimates. The estimates presented this year for the support of the military establishment proper, involving chiefly things consumed during the year, are $10,619,298.40 greater than last year's appropriations and $15,878,959.26 greater than last year's estimates. Congress is also asked this year for considerable increases in appropriations for investment in permanent plants, such as gun and mortar batteries, fire control at fortifications, electrical installations at seacoast fortifications, searchlights for harbor defenses, preservation and repair of fortifications, repair and protection of defenses of Pensacola, Fla., and New Orleans, La.; sea walls and embankments; sea walls; defenses of Galveston, Tex.; preservation and repair of torpedo structures; casemates, galleries, etc., for submarine mines; military aeronautics; armament of fortifications; submarine mines; fortifications in insular possessions, and additional land for military posts, etc., aggregating the sum of $18,868,927.

It will be noted that by far the greater part of these increases in the estimates (about 80 per cent) is for coast defensive works and the appurtenances pertaining thereto, of which about $9,500,000 is required for the United States and $5,400,000 for the insular possessions.

The foregoing tabulated statement is intended to show the expenditures from the appropriations which are made by Congress in pursuance of the annual estimates submitted by the War Department. It does not therefore include expenditures from the following classes of appropriations made by Congress without estimates from the War Department:

1. Indefinite annual appropriations, which are appropriations for such amounts, not definitely stated, as may be necessary to accomplish certain specified objects.

2. Permanent annual appropriations, which, by the terms of the original act of appropriation, become available each year without additional legislation.

3. Appropriations for war claims and relief acts, which are made by Congress upon estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, based upon amounts found due after adjudication of these claims by the Court of Claims, United States courts, and the accounting officers of the Treasury.

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Expenditures from appropriations of these three classes are included in the statement annexed hereto as Appendix F, which is a complete and detailed statement covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, of all appropriations under the direction of the War Department, showing all balances from appropriations of prior fiscal years, the amounts appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amounts drawn from the Treasury, and the unexpended balances of each appropriation remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1908, subject to requisition. This statement also shows the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury from all appropriations under the control of the War Department which are no longer available or required for expenditure.

### THE PANAMA CANAL.

The work of the Isthmian Canal Commission during the past fiscal year under the supervision of Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, chairman and chief engineer of the commission, has progressed in a steady and satisfactory manner. During the year there was a total of 17,579,958 cubic yards of material excavated by steam shovels and 10,399,417 cubic yards by dredges, or a total of 27,979,375 cubic yards. There was an increase in the total monthly excavation from 1,077,498 cubic yards in July, 1907, to over 3,000,000 cubic yards in June, 1908, the highest monthly record having been attained in March, 1908, when 3,487,287 cubic yards were excavated. For the past nine months an average of over 3,000,000 cubic yards has been excavated each month, and it is expected that this average can be easily maintained. Full details of the work of the commission will be found in its annual report, which has not yet been submitted to me for transmission to you in accordance with the executive order on the subject. It is expected, however, that within the next few days this report will be at hand, and I shall then forward it to you as a separate document. There is practically nothing to be added to the report of the commission except to say that a reorganization of the different departments on the Isthmus by the commission has been recently completed, which it is thought will tend to still further increase the effectiveness of the different units in the prosecution of the work and decrease the cost of same.

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## THE PHILIPPINES.

The political and material progress of the Philippines was covered in such detail in the special report submitted from this office under date of January 23, 1908, that, in the absence of important congressional action since, there are few changes of moment to record.

The most important event, politically, has been the first legislative year of the Philippine legislature, which, consisting of the Commission as the upper house and the Assembly as the lower, was opened October 16, 1907. On the whole, the expectations of those whose faith in the Filipinos made this step possible have been realized. The actions of the lower house were marked generally by a wise conservatism that resulted in the enactment of considerable legislation of far-reaching importance. The first act passed appropriated ₱1,000,000 to aid in the construction of municipal schoolhouses; while later acts provided for relief of sufferers from public calamities; aid in extermination of cattle diseases; the institution of irrigation systems; the construction of a capitol building; and the founding of the University of the Philippines.

**The Philippine legislature.**

In accordance with the organic act providing for the Philippine legislature, two Resident Commissioners to the United States, Messrs. Benito Legarda and Pablo Ocampo, duly elected, were present during the last session of Congress, and were, by appropriate resolution of the House, extended the privileges of the floor with right of debate as well as the same rights as Members in the allotment of rooms in the House Office Building.

At the last session Congress passed an act increasing the membership of the Philippine Commission from 8 to 9, the number necessary for a quorum remaining at 5, as before. The vacancy thus created and two existing vacancies have been filled by the appointment of Judge Newton W. Gilbert, of the United States, and of Gregorio Araneta and Rafael Palma, of the Philippine Islands. The additional executive department authorized by the same act has not yet been created, but will permit later of a rearrangement of the bureaus that will better distribute the work of the various departments.

**Philippine Commission.**

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Private capital having hesitated to embark in the institution of the agricultural bank authorized by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, the Philippine government, supported by the favorable opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States as to its powers in the matter, has determined itself to meet this plainly felt want of the islands. Based upon the report of a commission appointed for the purpose, the Philippine legislature, by the act approved June 18, 1908, established the "Agricultural Bank of the Philippine Government," with capital of ₱1,000,000,* and provided for its administration and control.

Agricultural Bank.

A cablegram from Manila, dated October 9, 1908, stated that the bank has begun operations, and ventured the prediction that it will prove an important factor in the restoration and promotion of agricultural industries hitherto hampered by the usurious rates of interest generally exacted.

The Postal Savings Bank, organized under the act of the Philippine Commission of May 24, 1906, shows a continued and increasing success in its operations. Up to the end of the fiscal year 1908 there had been 7,346 depositors, as against 2,676 at the end of 1907, and there were 5,389 accounts still open, as against 2,331 for 1907. In spite of early predictions that the bank would not be patronized by the natives, the returns show an increase of nearly 10 per cent over the previous year in the number of Filipino depositors. It has been operated at a minimum expense, and has paid the guaranteed rate of interest on deposits now aggregating over 1,000,000 pesos.

Postal Savings Bank.

It has 245 offices in operation througout the archipelago, divided into 12 first-class, 106 second-class, and 127 third-class branches, at which deposits are made in sums of a few cents to over 5,000 pesos, Since the opening of the bank for deposits on October 1, 1906, the monthly deposits have steadily increased, and I believe the condition of the bank warrants the reduction now contemplated in the rate of interest on first-class real estate security from 10 to 8 per cent.

*One dollar, United States currency, is equal to two pesos, Philippine currency.

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Gratifying progress has been made in the construction of the railroads for which franchises have been granted in the islands. In Panay 33 miles and in Cebu nearly 60 miles are already under operation, with a regular passenger service and freight service in force. Work on the remaining mileage authorized is being pushed as rapidly as conditions permit.

Railroads.

In Luzon the completion of the railroad to Camp No. 1 on the Benguet route will soon bring it within 22 miles of Baguio, the capital of the province, and the summer capital of the islands. No advantage has yet been taken of the authority of the Philippine government to extend this line to that point. The many advantages possessed by the locality as the site of an important military post have been shown in previous reports, and the recommendation previously made for an appropriation for such a post, which would assure the desired extension, is renewed.

In the last report of the department recommendation was also made for provision by Congress for the construction of an electric or other railway from Camp Overton, on the north shore of Mindanao, to Camp Keithley, on Lake Lanao. For military reasons this post in the middle of the Moro country will doubtless always have to be maintained. It moreover presents many natural advantages as a station provided it thus be made more accessible. The saving in transportation would repay the necessary cost of construction within a few years after the completion of the road.

Omitting items of a refundable character, Philippine revenues from all sources for the fiscal year 1908 show an increase over the preceding year of $253,070.42 and a total of $17,698,559.91, due to the increased revenues in the city of Manila. Both insular and provincial revenues show a slight falling off, though not sufficient to offset this increase in Manila.

Revenues and Expenditures.

The total expenditures for the fiscal year 1907 were $14,704,852.44, considerably less than for any of the four years immediately preceding. This was accounted for by noticeable decreases in disbursements of insular and of city of Manila funds. In 1908, however, the total expenditures resumed their normal state, and amounted to $17,735,051.82, showing increase in both insular and city of Manila expenditures, and slight decrease for the provinces.

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Excluding gold and silver, and United States Government and railway supplies admitted free of duty, the total value of imports into the Philippine Islands for the year shows an increase of a little more than $2,000,000 over 1907 and reaches a total of $30,918,357. This increase is due to the increased importation of rice and the exceptionally high prices throughout the year of this product. The value of rice imported shows an increase of $2,198,763 over the preceding year, and excluding this it appears that the value of other imports is substantially the same for 1908 as for 1907.

Imports and exports.

In exports, due mainly to the steady decline in the price of hemp throughout the year, the total of $32,816,567 for 1908 is somewhat disappointing and falls short by nearly $1,000,000 of the total reached in 1907. Although the amount of the products exported was generally satisfactory, and in some cases—notably in sugar and copra—helped in a measure to offset the reduced figures in hemp, the fact that this product is the most important of the islands' export trade, prevented conditions otherwise generally favorable from counteracting the depression in the hemp market.

A bill providing for certain needed changes in the Philippine tariff passed the House during the last session of Congress and is now awaiting action by the Senate Committee on the Philippines. The changes are designed to protect the infant industry of manufacturing buttons from mother-of-pearl, which is found in the islands in large quantities but has heretofore been exported to other countries and returned to the islands in the form of buttons for consumption. Other proposed changes are intended to benefit agriculture, roadmaking, shipbuilding, and the mining and smelting of ores in the islands. Favorable action on this measure is urged.

Philippine tariff.

A bill identical with the bill before the Fifty-ninth Congress was introduced during the last session providing for free entry into the United States of all Philippine products except sugar, tobacco, and rice, which for the present, under its terms, would pay 25 per cent of the United States tariff duty; and for absolute free trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States after April 11, 1909. This bill also provided for immediate free entry into the Philippine Islands of United States sugar and tobacco. In view of the fear of

Dingley tariff.

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American beet sugar growers that further reduction of the tariff duties on Philippine sugar might work injury to their interests, the advocates of the bill were wholly agreeable to inclusion of a clause in the bill limiting the amount of Philippine sugar entering annually to an extent that the sugar people here have agreed would not injuriously affect them. No final action was taken on the bill.

The necessity for this legislation and the consequent benefit to the Philippine Islands, as well as the improbability of its injuring any American interests, have been so fully set forth heretofore that it is not deemed necessary to dwell at length upon the merits of this bill here. It is earnestly hoped that favorable action thereon may be taken during the coming session of Congress.

## PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

The provisional government of Cuba has proceeded satisfactorily during the past fiscal year, and has now reached the stage where the termination of that government is at hand. During the two and one-half years of its existence there has been a condition of peace and tranquillity in the island of Cuba that is creditable to the highest degree.

All of the laws which the Peace Commission of 1906 (Hon. Wm. H. Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon) deemed indispensable have been either enacted or are now so far advanced in process of enactment that they will become laws before the termination of the present government. In addition many other laws essential to the welfare of Cuba have been enacted.

During the past year two important elections have taken place. The first, a municipal and provincial election, was held August 1, 1908, and was conducted without confusion or disorder.

Elections.

In each Province there were three parties in the field, and in each municipality there were not less than three and in some instances as many as five. In these elections all parties participated and all acquiesced in the results. The national election for President, Vice-President, and Congress was held November 14, and marks an epoch in the history of Cuba. The registration for both elections was secured by a national census; from the enumerators' lists the Census Bureau prepared a registration list which was intended to include every qualified elector in the Island.

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Ordinarily registration is voluntary, and therefore the enforced registration in Cuba gave a larger percentage of the population than could be secured by a voluntary registration. Notwithstanding this the votes cast at the national election aggregated over 70 per cent of the registration list. There were two parties in the field, the Liberal and the Conservative. Both parties conducted an active campaign and struggled for the victory until the polls closed on election day. It is gratifying to record that there was a general acquiescence in the result, and that the Liberals, Conservatives, and *non-politicos* joined in celebrating the peaceful and orderly conduct of the election and the substantial step thereby taken toward the restoration of the government of the Island to Cuban officials.

The provisional administration has been able to meet not only the usual and ordinary expenses of the Government, but in addition thereto to discharge the costs of the insurrection, including the obligations incurred by the Government in attempting to provide for the national defense, and also the damage inflicted by the insurgent forces. It has also discharged a large amount of anterior indebtedness of the Cuban Government, including the execution of the contract for the purchase of the church property entered into by the military government in 1901; it has maintained the rural guard at a force fixed by the Cuban Congress at the time of the insurrection of 1906, being an excess of 2,400 over the size of the rural guard prior to August, 1906; it succeeded in extirpating an epidemic of yellow fever prevailing in the Island at the time the provisional government was established.

The provisional government has done much for the sanitation of the cities and towns of the Island, and in addition entered upon and made substantial progress in the execution of a broad plan of public improvements, including road and bridge building, harbor improvements, waterworks, the erection of court-houses, customs-houses, schoolhouses, market houses, slaughterhouses, and other municipal works; also the construction, repair, and reconstruction of the charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions; rebuilt and extended the government telegraph and telephone system; increased the number of postoffices and improved the mail service; accomplished many reforms in the customs-house, and adopted methods to encourage and promote trade and commerce. Especial attention has been given to expanding and increasing the efficiency of the public-school system of the Island,

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instruction in English being introduced and special attention devoted to instruction in the domestic sciences.

Finances.

While on the establishment of the provisional government in Cuba there was apparently $10,000,000 in the Cuban treasury, yet of this amount the Cuban Congress had by special laws appropriated approximately $9,000,000 for various public purposes in addition to the regular budget. There were numerous acknowledged and audited debts of the Cuban Republic remaining unpaid, and a number of additional obligations incurred as a result of the insurrection and the resulting increase of the rural guard. It was also manifest that it would be necessary to pay large amounts because of damages due to the insurrection. An examination of the treasury within a month of the establishment of the provisional government showed an estimated deficiency of $4,000,000 after meeting existing obligations. In making this appraisal it was necessary to estimate the cost to Cuba of the insurrection of 1906. Results have shown that this estimate was something over $2,000,000 less than what proved to be the actual cost of this brief disturbance.

As a result of this condition of the Cuban treasury it was necessary temporarily to suspend a number of the special acts of the Cuban Congress appropriating money, in order to apply these sums to liquidate obligations of the class heretofore indicated.

All indebtedness of the provisional government up to and including November 1 (the last report of the provisional government) has been paid and discharged in full, and it is believed that the provisional government will close its administration without leaving a floating indebtedness and with a substantial cash balance in the treasury.

There have, however, been undertaken during the existence of the provisional government, after the fullest consideration of the subject by the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War, two large projects affecting the sanitation of the island of Cuba, involving an expenditure of probably $15,000,000. These works are the sewering and paving of the city of Habana and the installation of a water and sewer system in the city of Cienfuegos. The original contracts for these works had been let during our former occupation and the administration of President Palma, respectively. To insure the ability of the Cuban Republic to meet these obligations, while at the same time maintaining an efficient government, the provisional

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government will probably, by decree, authorize the President of Cuba to issue bonds to the total of $5,000,000 for each of the succeeding three years, the money to be devoted to the specific purposes referred to above.

I deem it proper to say that the expenditure made by the United States for the intervention and the extra cost of the Army of Cuban Pacification maintained in the Island during the existence of the provisional government amounted on June 30, 1908, to $5,311,822.02, and this amount will be materially increased before the termination of the provisional government and will be further increased by the withdrawal and distribution of the troops now in Cuba.

The annual report of Governor Magoon, which is now in course of preparation, will contain a full and detailed account of his entire administration. It is expected in the course of a few days, and as soon as it is received will be transmitted.

ENUMERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED.

I submit herewith the report of the Chief of Staff and the report made to him by the Chief of Coast Artillery, together with the reports of division and department commanders; the annual reports of the heads of the bureaus of the War Department; the report of the chief of division of militia affairs on the militia; the reports of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification; of the commissioners of the four national military parks; of the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy; of the Mounted-Service School at Fort Riley; of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth; of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe; of the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten; of the Engineer School, Washington, D. C., and of the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

The report of the Philippine Commission, which has not yet been received, will be transmitted hereafter.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
*Secretary of War.*

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## APPENDIX A.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 240.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, December 4, 1907.*

The following is published to the army for the information of all concerned:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
*Washington, December 2, 1907.*

To the SECRETARY OF WAR:

I desire due notice given to all officers concerned that hereafter suitable physical tests to determine their fitness for active operations will annually be made of all field officers of the army, under such regulations as you may prescribe. A sufficient number of the practice marches of cavalry, occurring in the fall of each year, might be taken advantage of to test the ability of all field officers, except those of seacoast artillery, to make a daily march of not less than 30 miles, for three days in succession, under conditions suitable to the making of forced marches in active field operations. Tests suitable to the character of service required of them should also be prescribed for field officers of seacoast artillery.

Annual reports should also be required, under such conditions as will insure accuracy and thoroughness, upon every junior officer of the army, setting forth whether physically qualified for active operations.

Except when excused by higher authority, all officers should accompany their commands on the monthly practice marches, and reports should be required, naming in every case any who are unable or fail to do so or fall out on the march.

Appropriate action should be taken in the cases of all officers found not qualified physically for active service.

It is just as much the duty of all officers of the army to adopt such measures and pursue such habits as will maintain a physical condition fit for active service as to cultivate their minds in fitting themselves for the intellectual duties of their profession.

I should also like as much encouragement given to the cultivation of horsemanship in the army as may be practicable under the law, and likewise to have as many facilities for riding horseback as possible afforded to infantry captains on government horses, until they have been made mounted officers as in foreign armies.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*

Official:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,
*Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 79.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, May 14, 1908.*

The following instructions are issued for carrying into effect the orders of the President contained in General Orders, No. 240, War Department, 1907:

1. The principal purpose of instituting an annual physical test is to render it necessary for officers, especially those approaching the



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close of middle life, to adopt such measures and pursue such habits as are best calculated to maintain a physical condition which will enable them to be always fit for active field service and in condition to perform as high a class and as large a quantity of office work as possible.

2. Division and department commanders and the commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, will cause all field officers within the geographical limits of their commands to be examined physically once in each fiscal year, preferably some time during the three months beginning about August 1 in the United States and Alaska and about December 1 in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands; but examinations and tests may take place at other seasons when necessary. This examination will be conducted by two or more medical officers (one at least of whom shall be an officer of the Medical Corps), who will follow the procedure set forth in the blank form issued for the purpose. (Form No. 377, A. G. O.)

3. As soon as possible after said physical examination, an opportunity will be afforded all officers referred to in paragraph 2 (with exceptions noted in subsequent paragraphs) to take the riding test prescribed in the letter of the President, published in General Orders, No. 240, War Department, December 4, 1907, this test to be conducted under the immediate supervision of the commanding general concerned or of an officer of his command of appropriate rank.

Each of the three marches required by the President's order will be made in accordance with the methods prescribed in the last half of paragraph 228, Field Service Regulations. Two of them will be concluded within seven hours and thirty minutes each after starting, and one within six hours, all to include proper rests.

As soon as possible after concluding the third day's march, and in no case more than three hours thereafter, each officer taking the test will again be examined by the medical officers referred to in paragraph 2, who will make report in accordance with directions found on the blank form.

So far as consistent with proper military interests, the physical examination and test of officers serving within the geographical limits of a division or department, but not ordinarily under the jurisdiction of the commander thereof, will be conducted so as to cause the least possible interference with the regular duties of these officers.

Should the medical officers certify, in the case of any officer, after the physical examination prescribed in paragraph 2, that he can not, without seriously endangering his health, take the physical test herein prescribed, he will not be allowed to take it, provided the officer supervising the test approves the finding of the medical officers. Should this officer not approve such finding, he will at once report the case, through military channels, with his views thereon, to The Adjutant-General of the Army, for the action of the Secretary of War. In the absence of such certificate by the medical officers, no officer who desires to take the test will be prohibited from so doing. Any officer who prefers either retirement after thirty years' service or examination by a retiring board to undergoing the test will be permitted to make appropriate application to the proper authority.

4. Field officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will take a walking test in lieu of the riding test prescribed in paragraph 3, and under

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the same provisions as to physical examinations before and after the test as apply in the case of officers taking the riding test. This will consist of a march of 50 miles, to be made in three consecutive days and in a total of twenty hours, including rests, the march on any one day to be during consecutive hours. Should any of these officers prefer, and it be practicable, they may be permitted to take the riding test prescribed in paragraph 3 instead of this walking test.

5. For the present, field officers holding permanent appointments in the various staff corps (the Adjutant-General's Department, the Inspector-General's Department, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps excepted) may be permitted, should they prefer, to take the walking test prescribed in the preceding paragraph for field officers of the Coast Artillery Corps in lieu of the riding test prescribed in paragraph 3.

6. Field officers of the permanent staff corps, not detailed from the line, engaged upon civil work of a technical character, who have arrived at an age and rank which renders it highly improbable that they will ever be assigned to any duty requiring participation in active military operations in the field, may, upon their own application, forwarded through military channels to The Adjutant-General of the Army, be excused from the physical test (but not the physical examination) prescribed above. Such a request, however, if granted, will be regarded by the executive authority as a conclusive reason for not selecting them for any future promotion in volunteer rank or for assignment or promotion to positions involving participation in operations of the line of the army.

7. Division and department commanders and the commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, will cause each officer below the grade of major within the geographical limits of their respective commands to be examined physically once each fiscal year, during the same periods prescribed in paragraph 2, but this examination may be omitted if some time during the preceding twelve months the officer shall have been examined for promotion. This examination will be made by any medical officer serving with the army, and whenever practicable at the station of the officer examined. The procedure set forth in the blank form provided for the purpose (Form No. 378, A. G. O.) will be followed in these examinations.

8. All reports of results of examinations and tests will be made on the blank forms referred to above.

9. The provisions of General Orders, No. 240, War Department, 1907, as to the attendance of all officers at practice marches and as to affording opportunity for infantry captains to cultivate horsemanship, will be closely observed, and a special report made, through military channels, to The Adjutant-General of the Army, in each case where an officer falls out on practice marches or fails to make the same without having been excused by proper authority.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*

Official:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,
*Adjutant-General.*

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## APPENDIX B.

## ELIMINATION BILL.

A BILL To increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe a physical examination of all officers of the Army of the grades of major and of lieutenant-colonel to determine their fitness for promotion: *Provided*, That should any such officer fail in his physical examination and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitle him to be promoted; but should the incapacity be found to have resulted from his own misconduct, he shall be honorably discharged from the Army, with one year's pay.

SEC. 2. That when at the end of any fiscal year the average number of vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this Act in the grade of colonel in the cavalry, artillery, or infantry of the Army has been less than sixteen and eighty-four one-hundredths per centum of the authorized number of lieutenant-colonels in each arm, respectively; or in like manner when the average number of vacancies in the grade of lieutenant-colonel has been less than nine and eighty-nine one-hundredths per centum of the authorized number of majors; or in like manner when the average number of vacancies in the grade of major has been less than four and seventy-three one-hundredths per centum of the authorized number of captains; or in like manner when the average number of vacancies in the grade of captain has been less than twelve and eight one-hundredths per centum of the authorized number of first lieutenants; or in like manner when the average number of vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant has been less than eighteen and eighty-nine one-hundredths per centum of the authorized number of second lieutenants, the necessary additional vacancies to bring the average in each grade in each arm up to the percentages above named shall be created as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That upon the occurrence of a deficiency of vacancies in any grade, as set forth in section two of this act, the Secretary of War shall convene, as soon after the first of July as practicable, a board of five officers of the Army for the purpose of selecting from the active list of the several arms the necessary number to be retired: *Provided*, That if practicable, the grade of all officers composing such boards shall be senior to that of the officers to be considered by the board. The board shall have placed at its disposal the complete efficiency and medical records of all officers, as the list stood June thirtieth preceding, in those arms and grades wherein less than the required average



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of vacancies exists. Each member of said board shall swear or affirm that he will, without partiality, favor, or affection, and having in view solely the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the Army, perform the duties imposed upon him by this act.

The board shall then proceed to select for retirement from the several grades the requisite number from among those officers found to be, from any cause, least qualified for further active service, the number taken from each grade being such as to cause the average number of vacancies therein to conform to the percentages set forth in the preceding section: *Provided*, That no colonel shall be retired under the provisions of this section when the effect thereof would be to promote a lieutenant-colonel of less than three years' service as such, unless the total commissioned service of said lieutenant-colonel exceeds twenty-eight years; nor shall any lieutenant-colonel be retired under the provisions of this section when the effect thereof would be to promote a major of less than five years' service as such, unless the total commissioned service of said major exceeds twenty-five years; nor shall any major be retired under the provisions of this section when the effect thereof would be to promote a captain of less than ten years' service as such, unless the total commissioned service of said captain exceeds eighteen years; nor shall any captain be retired under the provisions of this section when the effect thereof would be to promote any first lieutenant whose total length of commissioned service is less than ten years; nor shall any first lieutenant be retired under the provisions of this section when the effect thereof would be to promote any second lieutenant of less than four years' commissioned service: *And provided further*, That in computing the total length of commissioned service there shall be included therein any commissioned service in the United States Volunteers. The proceedings and recommendations of the board shall be in writing; shall be signed by all the members, a majority governing, and shall be transmitted to the President, who shall thereupon by order transfer to the unlimited retired list the officers who have been selected as provided in this act.

SEC. 4. That each officer retired pursuant to the provisions of this act, except as provided in section one hereof, shall be entitled to retired pay at the rate of a per centum of the pay he was receiving at the date of his retirement, which per centum shall be equal to the product of the square of the nearest number of complete years of his service as a commissioned officer, multiplied by one-twelfth: *Provided*, That for terms of commissioned service less than ten complete years, each officer retired under the provisions of this act, except as provided in section one hereof, shall be entitled to one year's pay in lieu of all other retired pay: *And provided further*, That retired pay shall never exceed seventy-five per centum of the maximum pay of the grade.

SEC. 5. That in computing the authorized commissioned strength in any grade, as required in section two hereof, the officers detailed in accordance with existing law for stated tours of duty in the various staff departments shall be included in that arm wherein they hold permanent commissions.

SEC. 6. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and nothing in this act shall be construed as changing the method of promotion now provided by law.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, May 25, 1908.*

SIR: Referring to Senate bill No. 3925, Fifty-ninth Congress, I have the honor to transmit herewith a new draft of a bill (inclosure 1) to the same effect, but revised in accordance with the changes in the organization of the army produced by legislation had subsequent to the time when the former draft was drawn.

The purpose of the bill is to increase the efficiency of the army, and particularly that of the fighting branches. The importance of the bill can not be measured by its brevity. It seeks to provide a remedy for a condition of affairs in the army, bad now, but certain to become intolerable unless a cure is applied. That condition is the result of stagnation in promotion, combined with unavoidable failure in practice of retiring and examining boards to remedy the evil.

The first section merely extends the provisions of existing law, so far as physical examination before promotion is concerned, to the field grades.

Now, there is no further examination after the grade of major is reached. The bill provides such examination to ascertain physical fitness. It provides further that should the average number of vacancies per year from all causes in each grade from colonel to first lieutenant be less than a certain per cent of the total number of officers in the grade next below, additional vacancies to bring the total up to the required number shall be provided by weeding out the least efficient officers on the active list.

They are selected by a sworn board, impartially, and are retired without increase of rank and with pay proportioned to their length of service.

The selections for retirement are made solely with a view of benefiting the service by putting out of active service those (in limited number) who, from any cause, are found least qualified for duty. The selections come from the various grades in certain proportions calculated to maintain a fair average of promotion and to bring officers, before their period of usefulness is nearly over, into positions where their activities will insure good organizations.

An object of the bill is to secure what is absolutely indispensable to keep heart in our fighting units, namely, some prospects of promotion. Notably in accomplishing this purpose it adds a second and very important benefit to the service by eliminating those who, in the lapse of years and from any cause, have ceased to be fully equal to the work the Government has a right to expect. The proportion of field officers to company officers is such as to compel slow promotion everywhere in the service; in fact, it is of the utmost importance that promotion should be at least fair and officers put in responsible positions while in the fullness of vigor.

It is a remarkable fact that our organization and our promotion laws are such as to insure in the greater part of the fighting force the minimum of promotion with the maximum of rust and decrepitude, exactly the reverse of what a wise policy would dictate. It is to remedy in some degree this unfortunate and unwise condition that this bill is offered. It makes no extravagant demands on the Treasury. It does injustice to no man. It is believed that it would, in practice, operate most beneficially to give our mobile army one of the

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most essential features of such a force, i. e., field and company officers possessed of zeal and physical energy.

This bill, it is believed, will correct the two evils mentioned above which exist among the officers of the Army: The evil of superannuation and the evil of the presence of inefficient members, whom existing laws are not efficacious in eliminating.

The evil of superannuation arises from the character of the organization of the personnel of the officers. It is evident that in a body which is entered by its component members at an approximate given age—about 23 years for the officers of the army—and left at a stated age—64 years for officers—and in which advancement is had regularly in the order of seniority, the proportion of his total time of service that an individual will spend in each one of the grades of the organization will depend upon the ratio which the number in each grade bears to the total number in the organization—that is, if the numbers in the high grades are small in comparison with the total strength of the organization, the proportion of his service which the individual will spend in the high grades will be small in comparison with his total service. In other words, he will reach the high grades late in life. Similarly, if the numbers in the high grades are large in comparison with the total number, the individual will spend a correspondingly large proportion of his life in the high grades, or will reach the high grades at an early age.

The proportion of officers in the different grades of an army is approximately the same in all services of the world, and has been arrived at as the result of the world's experience of what has been found conducive to military efficiency. In a fighting organization in the United States something over a thousand men are placed under the command of a single officer, a colonel; there is one general assistant, who can take the place of the colonel upon occasion, a lieutenant-colonel. The organization, a regiment, is divided into three parts, each of which is under a commander, a major, and each of the three parts, or battalions, is divided into four companies, each of which has a captain and two lieutenants. In addition there are a certain number of staff officers of a regiment, whose duties are general.

Regiments are grouped together into larger organizations, under command of higher officers, and these again into still larger organizations, under the command of still higher officers. The higher commanding officers have staff officers to look after the general duties connected with the entire body, the staff officers having rank appropriate to the duties which they perform. The division into grades in the United States is such that, in the line of the army and in the staff organizations which are formed by detail of officers from the line, the general officers constitute about 0.9 per cent of the whole number, colonels about 2.6 per cent, lieutenant-colonels about 3 per cent, majors about 8.03 per cent, captains about 31 per cent, first lieutenants about 27.9 per cent, and second lieutenants about 26.8 per cent.

The consequence of these proportions is that, in the ordinary course of promotion by seniority, considering casualties that occur through death, resignation, dismissal, disability, and retirement at 64 years of age, officers will reach the grade of first lieutenant at about 29.5 years of age, that of captain at about 38.5 years of age, that of major at

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about 51.8 years of age, that of lieutenant-colonel at about 57 years of age, and that of colonel at about 59.5 years of age. It is possible to reduce these ages only by selecting certain individuals for advancement beyond that which they would otherwise receive, which process would affect only themselves and would correspondingly retard the promotion of others, thus not affecting the average ages of promotion, or to eliminate by some artificial process a sufficient number to cause those remaining to receive their promotions to the different grades at what might be considered reasonable ages. It is the object of this bill to accomplish the latter process, effort being made to insure that the officers eliminated in order to accomplish the more rapid promotion of those who remain shall be the least efficient in their grades.

The bill provides that when the number of promotions from each grade up to that of colonel shall not average annually a stated percentage of the total number in that grade by reason of normal casualties, a sufficient number of vacancies shall be artificially created by selection to bring the number of promotions up to the stated percentages. The percentages given have been computed so as to cause the promotion of officers to the grade of captain at an average of 34 years, to that of major at 44 years, to that of lieutenant-colonel at 50 years, and to that of colonel at 54 years of age. The bill has been framed to apply only to the line and to those staff corps which are recruited from the line. It is found by computation that in addition to those which statistics show may be counted upon as dropping out by ordinary casualties, it would be necessary to eliminate annually by the operation of the act about 38 lieutenants, about 44 captains, about 14 majors, about 6 lieutenant-colonels, and about 3 colonels; that is, about 3.8 per cent of the first lieutenants, about 3.97 per cent of the captains, about 4.67 per cent of the majors, about 5.28 per cent of the lieutenant-colonels, and about 3.42 per cent of the colonels.

From all causes there would occur annually in the organization considered about 196 vacancies, which would have to be filled by the appointment of that number of second lieutenants. Of the second lieutenants about 182 would annually reach the age of 27.09 years and be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, the remainder having gone out by ordinary casualties. Of the first lieutenants about 159 would reach the age of 34 each year, and of these about 121, the required percentage, would be promoted to the grade of captain; the remainder would be eliminated by the operation of this act. Of the captains about 96 would annually reach the age of 44, and of these about 52 would be promoted to the grade of major, the others falling out under the act. Of the majors about 42 would annually reach the age of 50, and of these about 29 would be promoted, the others going out under the act. Of the lieutenant-colonels about 24 would annually reach the age of 54, and of these 18 would be promoted, the others going out under the act. Of the colonels 3 would be eliminated under the operation of this act, some would go out from other causes, and the remainder and the general officers not objects of other casualties would reach the age of 64 and be retired at that age, amounting to about 6 per year.

Taking into consideration the retirements from those branches of the army which are not affected by the bill, the ultimate composition of the retired list, after the act should have been in operation long

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enough to produce a normal condition, would be as follows, including those retired for all causes which carry retired pay:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenants | 1,321 |
| Captains | 1,488 |
| Majors | 513 |
| Lieutenant-colonels | 193 |
| Colonels | 142 |
| Brigadier-generals | 82 |
| Major-generals | 21 |
| Lieutenant-generals | 3 |
| Total | 3,763 |

Under the present laws the ultimate composition of the retired list will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenants | 214 |
| Captains | 512 |
| Majors | 245 |
| Lieutenant-colonels | 107 |
| Colonels | [a] 360 |
| Brigadier-generals | 93 |
| Major-generals | 22 |
| Lieutenant-generals | 4 |
| Total | 1,556 |

It is thus seen that the operation of the proposed act would much increase the size of the retired list and, if no offsetting cause were introduced, the expense of the military establishment would be made greater; not, however, in proportion of the increased size of the retired list, because by examining the retired list it will be seen that the increase in the retired list under the proposed act is very largely in the lower grades, and that the number of retired officers in the higher grades would be very considerably less than under the present laws. The effect would, however, still be a considerable increase in cost, and to meet this it is provided that the pay of officers of less than thirty years' service, when retired, shall be a materially less percentage of their active pay than that which is provided for officers retired under the present laws. It is proposed that the pay of officers retired under this act shall be a percentage of their active pay represented by one-twelfth of the square of the number of years of their service as officers, up to thirty years. This makes the pay of officers retired after thirty years' service, or greater, 75 per cent of their active pay; which period of service has by existing laws been recognized as that for which Congress has been willing to award 75 per cent of their active pay, both to officers and enlisted men.

For service of less than thirty years the retired pay diminishes in more rapid proportion than the length of service itself under this plan, so that officers retiring with little service, and at correspondingly younger ages, will receive less than a proportionate percentage of their retired pay. Thus officers retired as first lieutenants after about eleven years of service, in order to make room for the statutory number of promotions of second lieutenants, will receive about 10 per cent of their active pay, or about $240 a year; officers retired as

[a] The large number of colonels upon the retired list, in comparison with the number of lieutenant-colonels, is due to the fact that at the grade of colonel officers commence to retire by reason of reaching the limiting age, 64 years.

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captains, after about twenty years' service, will receive 33⅓ per cent of their active pay, or about $1,120 a year; officers retired as majors after about twenty-seven years' service, will receive about 60 per cent of their active pay, or about $2,400 a year; officers retired as lieutenant-colonels will probably have had nearly thirty years of service, and officers retired as colonels will certainly have had such length of service, and thus receive 75 per cent of their active pay, as under the present laws.

These illustrations give about the maximum retired pay for officers of the different grades and apply to officers retired at about the maximum ages for their grades. The minimum ages of retirement for the different grades would be about as follows: For first lieutenants, 28 years; for captains, 35 years; for majors, 45 years; for lieutenant-colonels, 51 years, and for colonels, 55 years; and the corresponding rates of pay would be, for first lieutenants, about 2 per cent of their active pay, or about $44 a year; for captains, about 12 per cent of their active pay, or about $374 a year; for majors, about 40 per cent of their active pay, or about $1,600 a year; for lieutenant-colonels, about 65 per cent of their active pay, or about $2,925 a year. No retired colonel would receive less than 75 per cent of his active pay.

Noting the low percentage which would be received by first lieutenants retired at the youngest possible age, attention is invited to the feature of the bill which provides that officers retired after less than ten years' service as such shall receive upon retirement one year's pay in lieu of further annual pay; this to avoid the continued payment of insignificant sums.

Under the supposition that officers retired by the operation of this act will be so retired at the highest ages possible in their grades, and consequently with the greatest retired pay, the total cost of the retired list of the army is computed to eventually become $5,869,704.23 per annum. Under the present laws the total cost of the retired list is computed to eventually become $4,623,388.52. This cost of the retired list will thus be increased by the proposed act $1,246,315.71. But by reason of the fact that the officers of the active list will be younger under the new arrangement, and therefore drawing a less amount as increased pay for length of service, the cost of the active list will be reduced from $12,402,694.14 to $12,174,637.97, a reduction of $228,056.17, so that the net increase in the pay of officers of the army will be $1,018,259.54. If, however, the officers retired by operation of this act shall be retired at the youngest possible ages in their grades, and therefore with the least retired pay, the cost of the retired list will be $4,421,150.80; and there will be effected by the operation of the act a saving from the expense under the present laws of $430,293.89.

The difference in expense will therefore fall somewhere between the increase and the decrease mentioned; but as it is not possible to say just where in their grades the retired officers will be taken from greater exactness of prediction as to expense is not possible. It is to be noted that the ultimate cost of the retired list under the present law is stated to be considerably greater than the $2,941,934.47 carried by the current act for the support of the army. The reason for this increase, notwithstanding the fact that a good many officers have recently been

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given a higher grade upon retirement, is that the present retired list has been recruited almost entirely from an army of considerably less size than that which exists under the present laws.

The bill does not make any attempt to rearrange the officers who shall not be eliminated in accordance with their merit, and consequently there is no assurance of the advantage to the military service of the service of the most capable officers in the higher grades. Although the bill thus falls short of the best measure which might be imagined, it is believed to carry all that is practicable at the present time on account of the widely prevalent fear that it would not be possible to insure the selection of officers for promotion in general accordance with their merit, and it secures a very great increase of efficiency at the expense not of the United States, but of those who shall be judged by boards of experienced officers to be the ones who, on account of being the least efficient, can best be spared from the service.

Although the officers thus eliminated from active service are retired at the lower ages, with a very moderate percentage of their active pay, they are still believed to be treated with proper consideration, especially when the consequences of lack of success in civil life are borne in mind. Officers retired at 40 years of age will receive about $800 a year as retired pay, and will have all of their time at their disposal for the purpose of increasing their incomes; those retired with a less amount will be at ages sufficiently young to enable them to perform work which should bring them in, when added to their retired pay, enough to preserve them from hardship. It should be remembered that those retired through loss of health or other disability incurred in the line of duty will receive the 75 per cent of their active pay which is now provided by law. It is believed that the bill strikes a just mean between expense and due consideration for all concerned. If higher pay is to be granted to those eliminated, Congress must consent to an increase of cost of the military establishment; if less drastic elimination be insisted upon, promotion to the different grades must be accepted at greater ages than the very mature ones which are proposed.

I do not consider the rates of retired pay as overgenerous, but have fixed them at the figures given in order to prepare a bill to which there can be no objection on the ground of increased cost. Should it be desired to consider the payment of more generous retired salaries to eliminated officers than those contemplated by the percentage law given in the bill, the costs of other more generous laws have been computed. If officers retired under the operation of the bill should receive a percentage of their active pay expressed as follows: $\%=.456(\text{years})32$, the cost of the military establishment would be increased $503,018.70 over and above the cost which would occur under the law $\%=\frac{1}{12}(\text{years})^2$ as provided in the bill. Similarly, if such officers should receive a percentage represented by $\%=2.5$ (years) the cost of the military establishment would be increased $1,198,108.62. In each case the increase in cost is entirely in the retired list. The several percentage schemes are set forth graphically in the sheet of curves herewith inclosed.

A substantial advantage carried by the scheme is that there will be on the retired list, and under pay from the Government, about 576

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officers, ultimately, under 45 years of age, who will therefore be properly subject to summons into the active service of the army upon the occasion of war, or of active preparation for war.

The line and detailed staff of the army has been taken as consisting of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Second lieutenants | 963 |
| First lieutenants | 1,006 |
| Captains | 1,106 |
| Majors | 289 |
| Lieutenant-colonels | 107 |
| Colonels | 94 |
| Brigadier-generals | 25 |
| Major-generals | 7 |
| Lieutenant-generals | 1 |
| Total | 3,598 |

The statistics in regard to the ordinary casualties, death, resignation, dismissal, retirement for disability, etc., have been taken from the records of The Military Secretary's Office for the years 1883 to 1897, inclusive, and changed proportionately to accord with the different numbers and ages of the grades in the present army and under the proposed scheme.

## EXPLANATION OF THE DIAGRAMS.

[Inclosures 2 and 3.]

The diagram entitled "Promotion under laws existing at date" has a table of which the heading of the first column is "Eliminated annually." This table shows the number of officers of all grades who are eliminated each year from all causes. Those eliminated by retirement with 75 per cent of their active pay go out either for disability, for length of service, or by reason of reaching the limiting age of 64 years. Most of the colonels and generals eliminated are retired for the last reason. The total number of casualties is seen to amount to 137.393 per year. This number of second lieutenants must therefore come into the army each year in order to keep up the organization. This number is plotted as the first ordinate or vertical distance from the horizontal line marked "Axis of ages" up to the beginning of the curve (curve A) corresponding to the age 23 years, which is taken as the average of entry into the service.

The numbers along the horizontal line, commencing at 23, indicate the various ages of officers of the army from 23 years, the age of entry, up to 64 years, the age of compulsory retirement. The vertical distances from the horizontal line up to the curve are proportional to the number of officers, which is printed at intervals corresponding to one year along the curve. The second ordinate, 134.902, shows the number who are still in service at the age of 24, while the third ordinate, 132.440, shows the number still remaining at the age of 25, etc. That is, each ordinate of the curve A shows the number of the 137.393 officers entered as second lieutenants at the age of 23 who are still in the service at the age corresponding to the ordinate. Thus, glancing along the horizontal line, we come, say, to the figure 35, and looking up from this figure to curve A, we see the corresponding number 109.156. This means that there are

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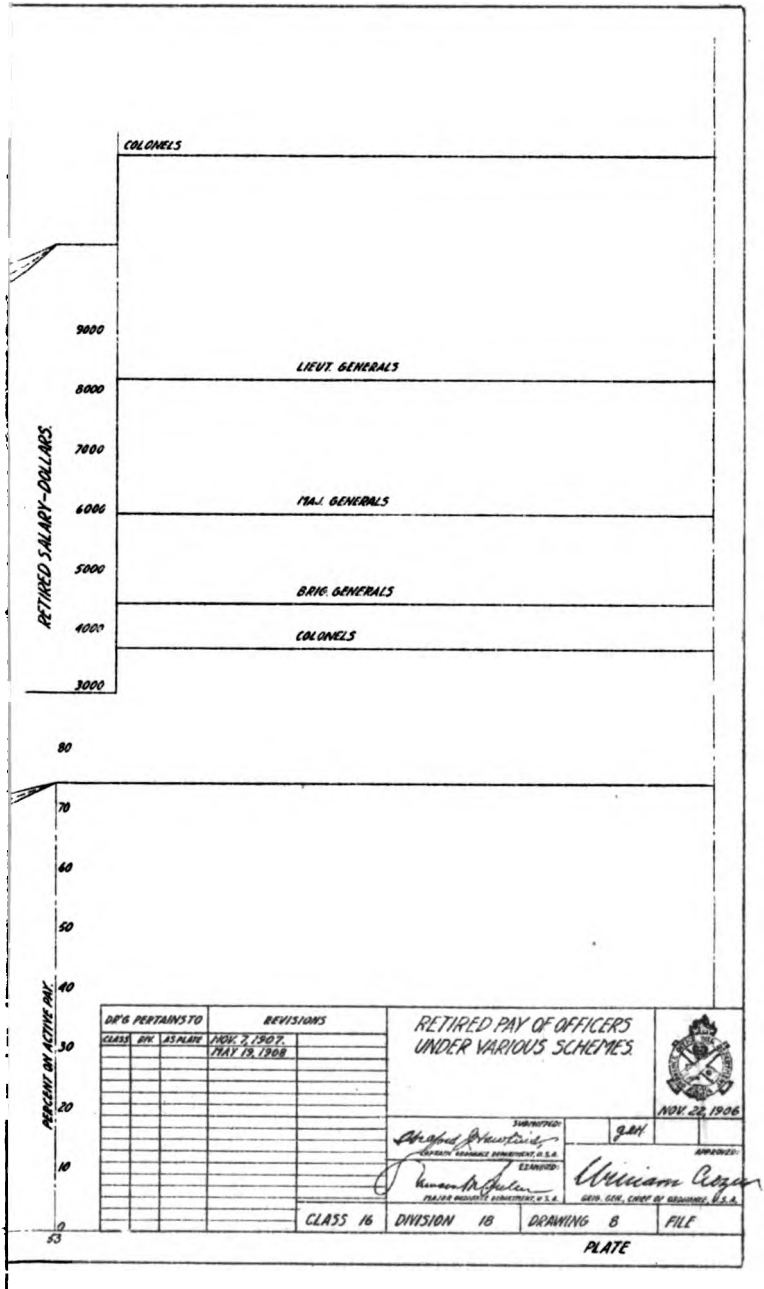


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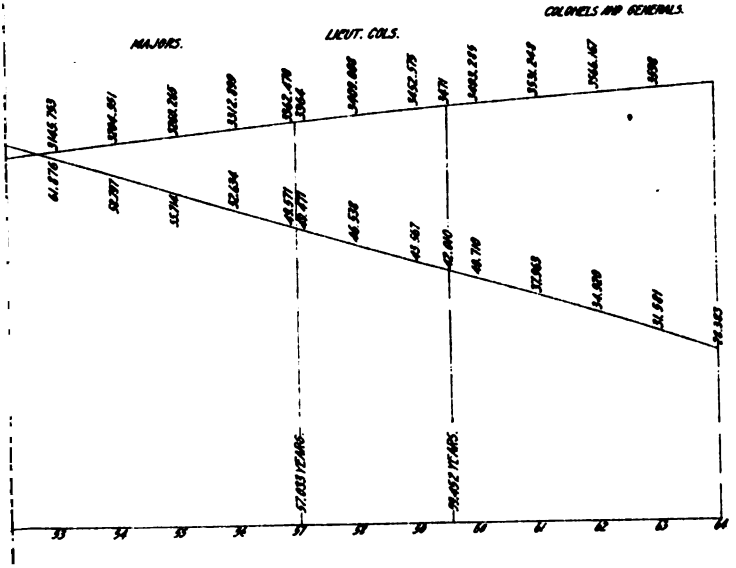
| ULTIMATE COMPOSITION OF RETIRED LIST. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRANCH OF SERVICE | LIEUTS. | CAPTAINS | MAJORS | LIEUT. COLS. | COLONELS | BRIG. GENS. | MAJ. GENS. | LIEUT. GENS. | TOTALS. |
| ORGANIZATION CONSIDERED | 197.35 | 423.42 | 153.07 | 76.48 | 320.99 | 86.75 | 21.69 | 4.34 | 1284.09 |
| ENGINEER CORPS | 5.58 | 4.69 | 11.32 | 11.95 | 24.37 | 2.44 | 0. | 0. | 60.35 |
| MEDICAL DEPT. | 9.16 | 75.51 | 62.06 | 18.31 | 14.55 | 3.23 | 0. | 0. | 182.82 |
| CHAPLAINS. | 1.73 | 8.39 | 13.56 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 23.68 |
| TOTALS. | 213.82 | 512.01 | 245.01 | 106.74 | 359.91 | 92.42 | 21.69 | 4.34 | 1555.94 |

| RS ON RETIRED LIST. | |
|---|---|
| TOTAL NUMBER | NUMBER UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE |
| 1284.09 | 38.41 |
| 60.35 | 4.20 |
| 182.82 | 27.54 |
| 23.68 | 2.06 |
| 1555.94 | 132.21 |

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| CLASS | DIV. | AS PLATE | NOV. 7, 1907. |
| | | | MAY 19, 1908 |

PROMOTION UNDER LAWS EXISTING AT DATE.

APR. 1. 1906.

SUBMITTED: C.H.F.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, U.S.A.

EXAMINED: Wilfred Hawkins, CAPT., ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, U.S.A.

APPROVED: William Crozier, BRIG. GEN., CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, U.S.A.

CLASS 16 | DIVISION 18 | DRAWING 6 | FILE

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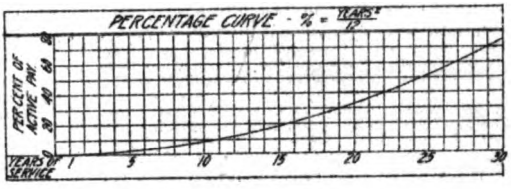
| ULTIMATE COMPOSITION OF RETIRED LIST. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRANCH OF SERVICE | LIEUTS. | CAPTAINS | MAJORS | LIEUT. COLS. | COLONELS | BRIG. GENS. | MAJ. GENS. | LIEUT. GENS. | TOTALS. |
| ORGANIZATION CONSIDERED | 1394.22 | 1399.60 | 420.80 | 162.22 | 103.29 | 76.67 | 21.18 | 3.05 | 3491.01 |
| ENGINEER CORPS | 5.58 | 4.60 | 11.32 | 11.95 | 24.37 | 2.44 | 0. | 0. | 60.35 |
| MEDICAL DEPT. | 9.16 | 75.51 | 67.06 | 18.31 | 14.55 | 3.23 | 0. | 0. | 187.82 |
| CHAPLAINS | 1.73 | 8.30 | 13.34 | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 23.65 |
| TOTALS. | 1380.69 | 1488.19 | 512.74 | 192.48 | 142.81 | 82.34 | 21.18 | 3.05 | 3762.88 |

| TIRED LIST |
|---|
| NUMBER UNDER AGYEARS OF AGE. |
| 342.52 |
| 4.20 |
| 87.54 |
| 2.86 |
| 576.32 |




| | |
|---|---|
| COST OF ACTIVE LIST, ORGANIZATION CONSIDERED | $ 10 026 878.86 |
| " " " " , ENGINEER CORPS | 583 585.98 |
| " " " " , MEDICAL DEPT. | 1 399 195.42 |
| " " " " , CHAPLAINS | 164 977.71 |
| TOTAL COST OF ACTIVE LIST OF ARMY | $ 12 174 637.97 |
| COST OF RETIRED LIST, ORGANIZATION CONSIDERED | $ 5 108 863.37 |
| " " " " , ENGINEER CORPS | 196 136.87 |
| " " " " , MEDICAL DEPT. | 503 281.66 |
| " " " " , CHAPLAINS | 61 322.33 |
| TOTAL COST OF RETIRED LIST OF ARMY | $ 5 869 704.23 |
| AGGREGATE COST OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT | $ 18 044 342.20 |

| DR'G PERTAINS TO | | | REVISIONS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLASS | DIV. | AS PLATE | NOV. 7, 1907. | |
| | | | MAY 19, 1908 | |

OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED ELIMINATION ACT.

APR. 1, 1906.

SUBMITTED: C.M.F.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, U.S.A.

EXAMINED: Wilfred Hawkins, Capt. Ordnance Department, U.S.A.

APPROVED: William Crozier, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A.

| CLASS 16 | DIVISION 18 | DRAWING 7 | FILE |
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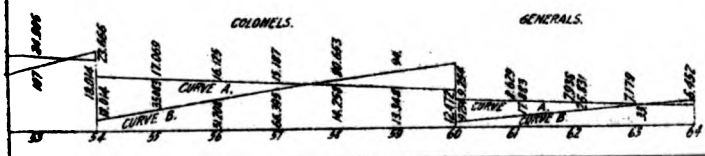


ANDREW B. GRAHAM CO. PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHERS WASHINGTON, D. C.

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109.156 officers at the age of 35, the difference between this number and 137.393, or 28.237, having been eliminated in the twelve years that have passed by the different natural causes mentioned in the table. We thus see that by the time the officers who entered at 23 have reached the age of 64 there are only 28.383 of them remaining in the service. These will of course be retired for age. As the same process is repeated each year, it follows that this number of officers will be annually retired by reason of having reached the age of 64.

Looking at curve B, we notice that the ordinate corresponding to 23 years, 137.393, is the same as the first ordinate of curve A. This means that there are in the service 137.393 officers whose average age is 23 years. The second ordinate, 272.295, is the sum of the first two ordinates of curve A, and means that there are this number of officers up to the class whose average age is 25 years. The third ordinate, 404.735, is the sum of the first three ordinates of curve A, and means that there are 404.735 officers up to the class whose average age is 26 years. Similarly, any ordinate of curve B is the sum of the ordinates of curve A up to and including the corresponding average age, and indicates the number of officers in the service of all ages from the entering age, 23, up to and including the age corresponding to the ordinate considered. Thus, looking again along the horizontal line to the age 35, we see that there are 1,599.243 officers in the service up to and including the class whose average age is 35 years. Naturally the ordinate corresponding to the age 63, 3,598, is the total number of officers in the army as allowed by its organization.

Under the heading "Composition of organizations considered, including detailed staff," there is given the number of officers of each grade who are included in the line of the army and those staff departments whose members are detailed from the line, the total number being 3,598, or the total considered in computing curves A and B. This table shows that there are 963 second lieutenants in the organization considered. Now, running along curve B until we come to the number 963, we see that for this number the corresponding average age is 29.436 years; that is, all the second lieutenants are included between the average ages of 23 and 29.436 years. In other words, a second lieutenant gets a promotion to a first lieutenancy at an average age of 29.436 years. Adding together the first and second lieutenants in the organization, we find that the sum is 1,969, and running along the curve B until we reach this figure we find the corresponding average age is 38.553 years. That is, the average ages of first and second lieutenants include the ages from 23 to 38.553; or, in other words, an officer gets his promotion from first lieutenant to captain at the latter age.

Similarly, we find that the sum of the second and first lieutenants and captains is 3,075, and by curve B we see that 3,075 officers are included up to the average age of 51.863 years, and this is the age at which an officer receives a promotion to a majority. By the same process we find that an officer receives his promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy at the average age of 57.033 years, and to a colonelcy at the average age of 59.452 years. As promotion by seniority ends at the grade of colonel, there is no way of telling at what age an officer becomes a general officer. He may, in fact, become a general officer at any age, but if he is promoted to such a grade at an earlier age

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than 59.452 years he will thereby keep back some other officer and increase the average age of promotion to each grade up to the grade to which he is thus promoted.

Running along the horizontal line to the average age at which second lieutenants are promoted to first lieutenants (29.436 years), and then glancing up to curve A, we see that the number at that average age is 121.837; that is, this is the number of second lieutenants who are annually promoted to first lieutenancies. Similarly, taking the average age of promotion to a captaincy (37.553 years), the corresponding number at that age, according to curve A, is 101.354, and this is the number of first lieutenants who are annually promoted to captaincies. Similarly, the number of captains who are annually promoted to majorities is 65.357; the number of majors annually promoted to lieutenant-colonelcies is 49.471; and the number of lieutenant-colonels annually promoted to colonelcies is 42.010. In the table headed "Percentage of officers in each grade promoted yearly to next higher grade" the figures are given as the percentage of the number in each grade respectively. That is, the 121.837 second lieutenants who are annually promoted to first lieutenancies form 12.65 per cent of the number in that grade; the 101.354 first lieutenants who are annually promoted to captaincies form 10.07 per cent of the number in the grade of first lieutenant, etc.

Those who are retired annually from the organization considered are supposed to suffer thereafter only the normal death rate, and they therefore form a body whose numbers and composition can be computed from proper mortality tables. Taking the numbers retired from each grade, in accordance with the first-mentioned table, and supposing the process of retirement to continue until the total number of deaths annually in each class just equal the acquisitions from new retirements, the ultimate composition of the retired list is given in the table with that heading, in which the first line refers to the organization considered and the recruitment of the retired list from that organization alone. In order to arrive at the ultimate composition of the entire retired list, the recruitments to it from the Engineer Corps, the Medical Department, and the chaplains, which have not been included in the organization considered, are added.

The cost of the military establishment, as shown on the table of cost, is made up by taking all the officers in the different grades on the active list and dividing them into groups in accordance with their length of service, so as to get the proper longevity pay of each, and then computing their pay from the army pay tables. The cost of the retired list is obtained by taking the number of officers of the different grades from the table "Ultimate composition of retired list," and giving to each his retired pay, as determined by that which he was receiving at the time of retirement, of which he continues to receive 75 per cent. To the figures obtained from the organization considered are added those relating to the Engineer Corps, the Medical Department, and chaplains.

The table headed "Number of officers on retired list" is arranged to show the number of such officers who are under 45 years of age, and who might therefore be supposed to be capable of doing some service in time of need, in case their physical condition were not too bad.

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The diagram entitled "Operation of the proposed elimination act," revised November 7, 1907, gives some data under the law as it is proposed to change it. The table whose first column is headed "Eliminated annually" gives the same data as the corresponding table in the first diagram, with the addition of a line which shows the number of officers of each grade who will be retired under the operation of the proposed act. The numbers which are eliminated from the different grades by reason of the ordinary causes, such as death, resignation, etc., are different from those in the corresponding table of the first diagram for the reason that the ages of the officers composing the different grades are different in the two schemes. By the table of the second diagram it is seen that there is a total of 196.22 eliminated each year, by all causes, under the proposed act, and this is the number which, as above, must enter the service as second lieutenants each year at the age of 23 in order to keep up the organization considered. This organization is the same as in the above table, giving a total number of 3,598 officers.

In the table headed "Percentage of officers in each grade promoted yearly to next higher grade" is given the percentage of the number in each grade who must be annually promoted to the grade above, through the occurrence of ordinary casualties and of casualties artificially created by the operation of the proposed act. In the first-mentioned table there is shown the number of casualties in each grade which will thus have to be annually created artificially.

The 196.218 officers who enter as second lieutenants each year at the age of 23 then commence to be operated upon by various causes, death, resignation, etc., and diminish in number each successive year, the inclination of curve A showing, as in the first diagram, the dwindling effect of these causes. Adding together the numbers corresponding to the different ages, on the horizontal line, we form the successive ordinates of curve B, as in the case above, any ordinate of this curve representing the number of lieutenants up to and including the corresponding age; the highest numbered ordinate, 1969, representing the total number of lieutenants considered. Running along this curve we find that corresponding to the average age 27.095, the number is 963, the total number of second lieutenants in the organization; at this age, therefore, the number of officers, taken from curve A, 181.907, are promoted to first lieutenancies, which number is 18.89 per cent of the second lieutenants, none of whom are eliminated by the operation of the act.

The 181.907 officers promoted to be first lieutenants annually successively diminish, by natural casualties, until at the age of 34 there are 159.084 of them left. At this age 121.538 are promoted, being 12.08 per cent of the total number of first lieutenants and the remainder, 37.546 are eliminated by retirement under the act, in order to make room for the promotion of the statutory percentage of the second lieutenants.

The 121.558 captains diminish in the same manner each year until at the age of 44 there are 96.340 left; the various survivors at the different ages being added together form the successive ordinates of curve B, of which the highest numbered ordinate, 1,106, is the total number of captains in the organization. At the age of 44, 52.330 captains are promoted, being 4.73 per cent of their total number; the

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remainder, 44.010, are retired under the act, in order to make room for the promotion of the statutory number of first lieutenants.

Similarly, it appears that 42.096 majors annually reach the age of 50, of whom 28.589 are promoted, being 9.89 per cent of the total number of majors, and 13.507 are retired; 23.666 lieutenant-colonels annually reach the age of 54, of whom 18.014 are promoted, 16.84 per cent of the total number of lieutenant-colonels, and 5.652 are retired.

Similarly, it appears that 12.472 colonels annually reach the age of 60, of whom 9.254 are promoted, being 9.84 per cent of the total number of colonels, and 3.218 are retired. The 9.254 colonels promoted to generals annually decrease due to natural causes until at the age of 64, 6.452 remain and this number are annually retired under the provisions of existing law. These statements are made under the supposition that all general officers are made from colonels. It is thus seen that in the second diagram, curve A shows, as in the first, the diminution in number of the officers who enter the service each year at the average age of 23; but because of the artificial eliminations that take place by the application of this act, the curve is not continuous, but breaks in passing from one grade to the next.

The ultimate composition of the retired list is shown by a table with that heading, and the percentage of active pay at the time of retirement for each officer is shown by the little diagram entitled "Percentage curve," in which the horizontal line at the bottom represents the number of years' service as an officer, and the vertical distances from the horizontal line to the curve show the corresponding percentage of active pay which will be received. Thus an officer retired after twenty years of service will receive 33⅓ per cent of his pay at time of retirement.

The explanation of the tables of cost and of the number of officers on the retired list is the same as for the first diagram, showing the operation of existing laws.

NOTE.—It should be borne in mind that the operation of the proposed law, as indicated above, assumes that the natural casualties will occur in accordance with past experience under the present law. It is necessary to make this assumption, as it is impossible to predict what effect the proposed law would have upon the occurrence of casualties.

If the natural casualties under the proposed law should occur at a greater rate than assumed, it is evident that fewer officers would need to be eliminated artificially than are enumerated on the drawing, and, on the other hand, if the natural casualties should occur at a less rate, more officers would have to be eliminated artificially than shown on the drawing.

I urge most earnestly the favorable consideration of this bill, and regard the passage of this or some similar measure as indispensable to the efficiency of the army.

Should your committee, in the consideration of this measure, desire the presence of those officers who have made a special study of this subject, for further explanation of its merits, they will be instructed to report as you may desire.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
*Secretary of War.*

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
*United States Senate.*

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## APPENDIX C.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, January 24, 1908.*

1. All quartermaster's supplies required for the use and equipment of troops in garrison and in the field for the purchase of which, in the opinion of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, apportionment of funds to the several territorial departments can be made, will be supplied from designated depots of the Quartermaster's Department upon requisitions approved by department commanders within the limit of funds so apportioned.

2. The Quartermaster-General will make apportionment from the several appropriations under his control to chief quartermasters of territorial departments in the United States covering the cost of all supplies procurable under the provisions of this order. A list of such supplies, showing the paragraph of the Army Regulations or the general order fixing the allowances or authorizing final action by department commanders, will be prepared and published by the Quartermaster-General. Supplies enumerated on such lists that can not be furnished under contract for delivery at posts and stations will be furnished on estimates and requisitions approved by department commanders. These estimates and requisitions will be forwarded by chief quartermasters to the proper depot quartermaster or other quartermaster at the places of supply designated.

3. Apportionment of funds will be made as soon as practicable after approval of the act of Congress making appropriation for the support of the army, and department commanders will be held responsible that troops are properly and promptly furnished with the supplies indicated on the lists referred to in the preceding paragraph and that the published instructions relative thereto are carried into effect. Department commanders, in conjunction with chief quartermasters, will also be held responsible for the strict observance of the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (page 8, General Orders, No. 46, War Department, March 23, 1905), and of paragraph 580, Army Regulations.

4. Under the provisions of paragraph 888, Army Regulations, inspectors-general will inquire into and report upon the business methods of all chief quartermasters and other officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department under the conditions named in this order, with special reference to the application of the principles enunciated herein.

5. This order will take effect July 1, 1908.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*

Official:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,
*Adjutant-General.*



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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 8, 1908.*

I. 1. All quartermaster's services required for the use and equipment of troops in garrison and in the field for the procurement of which, in the opinion of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, apportionment of funds to the several territorial departments can be made, will be supplied at the places where they are required upon requests approved by department commanders, within the limit of funds so apportioned. The laws, rules, and regulations governing the classified civil service as to personal services and the laws and regulations as to services not personal will be carefully observed.

2. The Quartermaster-General will make apportionment from the several appropriations under his control to chief quartermasters of territorial departments in the United States covering the cost of all services procurable under the provisions of this order.

3. Apportionment of funds will be made as soon as practicable after the approval of the act of Congress making appropriation for the support of the army, and department commanders will be held responsible that, where required, the services are properly and promptly supplied and that the published instructions relative thereto are carried into effect. Department commanders, in conjunction with chief quartermasters, will also be held responsible for the strict observance of the provisions of section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 27, 1906, published in Orders "D," War Department, April 6, 1906, and of paragraph 580, Army Regulations.

4. Under the provisions of paragraph 888, Army Regulations, inspectors-general will inquire into and report upon the business methods of all chief quartermasters and other officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department under the conditions named in this order, with special reference to the application of the principles enunciated herein.

5. This order will take effect July 1, 1908.

II. The first section of paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 91, War Department, April 17, 1907, is amended to read as follows:

2. Coast artillery troops serving in the United States will be equipped with the full-dress uniform, consisting of the dress coat of the pattern in use prior to the adoption of the new uniform, with collar ornaments, chevrons, and breast cord of the pattern now in use, dress trousers, dark-blue cap with band, and cap ornament. The issue of the dress coat will continue until the available stock shall have been so reduced as to warrant a change.

* * * * * * *

III. Since, under the provisions of paragraph 69, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, gallery practice is now limited to the 50-foot range, all 75-foot and 100-foot iron gallery practice targets and marking disks and staves to be used therewith, now on hand at posts in the United States, will be shipped to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*

Official:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,
*Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
*Washington, August 10, 1907.*

To the SECRETARY OF WAR,
*War Department.*

SIR: With a view to carrying out a general policy of decentralizing the duties of the Quartermaster's Department, I have the honor to recommend that all quartermaster's supplies required for the use and equipment of troops in the field and in garrison, for the purchase of which, in the opinion of the Quartermaster-General, definite allotments of funds for the several military departments can be made to chief quartermasters, be supplied from designated depots of the Quartermaster's Department upon requisitions approved by department commanders within the limit of funds so allotted, and subject to such instructions regulating this method of supply as may be recommended by the Quartermaster-General and published in general orders of the War Department.

The compilation of the necessary data upon which definite allotments can be based, and the details incident to the inauguration and operation of the system of furnishing supplies as above recommended, are now in progress of preparation in this office.

It is respectfully submitted that among the advantages of this system of supplying troops may be mentioned:

1. It will place upon department commanders and their chief quartermasters the duty and responsibility for the proper and economical supply of their commands, and therefore will insure a proper equipment of troops for field service at all times.

2. It will give the chief quartermasters and other quartermasters the experience of supply in their respective spheres (a limited independence) and bring to their offices duties and responsibilities in time of peace they would be required to meet in time of war.

3. It will give elasticity to the entire Quartermaster's Department and relieve the office of the Quartermaster-General of many details which, it is thought, more properly pertain to the offices of the chief and post quartermasters.

4. As the allotments can not be exceeded, it will enforce greater economy in issues, better care and protection of supplies than obtain at present, and will tend to prevent deficiencies in appropriations.

5. Inasmuch as the allotments made will necessarily have a proper relation to the number of troops to be supplied, the tendency will be to encourage and stimulate among department commanders and department chief quartermasters a spirit of rivalry to accomplish with means available the best possible results toward keeping troops in good condition for active service at all times and well supplied with articles necessary for their comfort while in garrison.

6. It will obviate the accumulation of surplus stores at posts in the department and lessen losses through deterioration of stock from remaining too long in storage.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
*Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.*

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## APPENDIX D.

BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA,
*Skagway, Alaska, November 9, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of the operations of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska for the season of 1908.

Two copies of the report are submitted, one herewith, the other under separate cover, with certain photographs illustrating the work.

Very respectfully,

W. P. RICHARDSON,
*Major, Thirteenth Infantry,*
*President of the Board.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

### REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The last report submitted covered the work of the board up to October 18, 1907, except disbursements, which were brought up to October 1, 1907.

The report is composed of three parts, as heretofore: Report of the president, giving a summary of what has been accomplished, with such information as seems proper in regard to population, benefits, and general progress of the work; report of the engineer officer, embracing a detailed statement of the work in the different sections, with cost of same; tabulated statement of expenditures by the secretary and disbursing officer to October 1, 1908.

An important change was made in the personnel of the board during the middle of the working season by the relief of Capt. George B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engineers, engineer officer of the board, who was detailed for duty at West Point, and the assignment to the board in his stead of Capt. F. A. Pope, same corps. The engineer officer, under the law and under the distribution of responsibilities by the board to its respective members, has direct charge of the work in the field. This work, widely distributed, is of necessity carried on largely by hired labor where assistants have to be selected in advance and assigned for the season, and is of such varied character as to require some preliminary study of conditions in the different localities in order to obtain the best results. Therefore, so far as the work of the board is concerned, it is unfortunate to have such a change take place in the middle instead of at the close of the working season.

Captain Pillsbury had been with the board since its organization and had become thoroughly familiar with all the conditions in the Territory. To this knowledge and to capabilities of a high order he added an intense interest in every detail of the work and an indefatigable energy in the field during all seasons and under many difficulties and hardships.



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At the close of last season's operations the usual winter work was laid out, including the staking of exposed trails in the Seward Peninsula and in other parts of the Territory, the purchase and shipment of supplies over the Valdez-Fairbanks route for use of working parties during the season of 1908, with some maintenance work for the benefit of the winter mail service.

A further reduction of time in the transportation of the mails was shown during the winter, due to improvement of this main overland route. The quickest trip from Valdez to Fairbanks was six days and eight hours, made in the month of April. The average time from Valdez to Fairbanks for the winter was eight days sixteen hours and twenty-five minutes, against ten days twelve hours and ten minutes for the previous winter. The average time south (Fairbanks to Valdez) was nine days and forty-two minutes, against ten days twelve hours and thirteen minutes for the previous winter. The first mail arrived over the winter trail to Nome on December 10, six days later than in the previous year, but in a quicker journey by seven days—forty-two days from Seattle, as against forty-nine days the previous year. The best time of the winter was thirty-eight days, the mail arriving March 25, as against thirty-nine days the previous year. The average time for the winter was one day less than the previous year. One man, John Heston (with his own dog team), made the journey from Seattle to Nome in thirty days—by steamer to Valdez, and twenty-three days from there, at an average of little more than 49 miles per day. This, so far as known, was record time for this long journey.

The commission sent a special reconnoisance party during the winter from Seward, the coast terminus of the Alaska Central Railway, via the head of Cook's Inlet, the Yentna, Upper Kuskokwim, and Innoko rivers to Kaltag on the Yukon, connecting at that point with the main overland trail to Nome, for the purpose of examining into the reported developments in the intervening districts and to determine the feasibility of a winter trail by that route, thus shortening the distance to Seward Peninsula. The transportation of the party was in charge of Mr. George E. Pulham, Mr. W. L. Goodwin, superintendent for the commission of the Nome district, accompanying the party as engineer.

The trip, which was through a country but little known after leaving Cook's Inlet, was made without mishap or serious delay, the party leaving Knik, at the head of the inlet, on February 14 and arriving at Kaltag March 19.

The following from Mr. Goodwin's report will, it is thought, be of interest:

The route traversed, briefly described, was as follows:

The Alaska Central Railway was followed to its end at Mile 54, thence via Turnagain Arm, Glacier Creek, Crow Creek Pass, Eagle River across country to Old Knik, across Knik Arm to New Knik, across country to Shusitna Station, up the Shusitna 3 miles, up the Yentna, Skwentna, and Happy rivers, Pass Creek to Rainy Pass, down the Dalzell, Rohn, and Kuskokwim rivers to near the Tonzona, across country to the mouth of the Tacotna at "McGraths," up the Tacotna and across country to the Tacotna Slough, over rolling hills to Gane Creek, down Gane and across country to Ophir Creek (the Innoko district), across country to Dishakaket, and thence across country to the Kaiyuk Slough to the Yukon, and then up the Yukon to Kaltag, and by the Overland Mail trail via Unalaklik to Nome.

* * * * * * *

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Latitude observations were taken, as will be seen on map, and the magnetic variation determined, but these could not always be gotten at or near the 50-mile station owing to stormy or hazy weather. By closely watching the United States Geological Survey reconnoissance map of Mount McKinley region, 1904; Spurr and Post's exploration of 1898, and Lieutenant Herron's exploration in 1899, I was able to estimate and check their distances, topography, and delineation clear through to Farewell Mountain on the Kuskokwim, but will say from there to Kaltag the maps are entirely in error, and it would be impossible to map the country except by more extended surveys than it was possible for me to make on such an expedition.

I will say that Rainy Pass is so easy of ascent and descent and is so near on a direct line of the route that I did not stop to examine any of the other passes—i. e., Simpson Pass, some 10 miles northeast, and Ptarmigan Valley, some 20 miles southwest, as either of the other routes would be much longer and not to be considered unless some serious obstructions should be found before reaching the Kuskokwim.

The Innoko district is so isolated from direct or quick transportation, on account of the crookedness of the river and sloughs and their great length, that it is difficult to get supplies in during the navigation under present conditions, and surely if the new diggings prove all that is expected of them, there will be a demand for a road or trail from some convenient point, either on the Kuskokwim or the Yukon or head of navigation on the Innoko.

* * * * * * *

*Snow conditions.*—From Seward to Old Knik, the snow was from 3 to 7 feet deep, and soft, depending largely on altitude; from Old Knik to New Knik, 1½ to 2 feet; from New Knik to Shusitna Station, 2 to 4 feet; from Shusitna to mouth of Happy 4 to 6 feet; from Happy (mouth) to Summit Rainy Pass, 6 to 8 feet, caused by the snow being blown down into the valleys, and it was usually hard; from Rainy Pass to mouth Dalzell River, 8 feet, gradually diminishing to 2 feet and usually hard; from mouth Rohn River to Kaltag, about 2 or 3 feet and soft; from Seward to well up the Skwentna River, the snow conditions are very bad for travel, the snow being wet, heavy, and deep, caused by proximity to tide water.

*Timber.*—From Old Knik to New Knik, the timber is largely birch of large size, and medium spruce with some cottonwood; from New Knik to Shusitna Station it is tamarack, spruce, and hemlock; from Shusitna Station to Happy River is scattering birch, medium-sized spruce and hemlock, and cottonwoods or willows, solid; from mouth of Happy River to timber line is spruce and hemlock with willows and cottonwoods on the river bars; from timber line down Dalzell River to Rohn River is solid spruce of medium size; from the mouth of Rohn River to Nicholis is solid spruce, but with cottonwoods and willows along the river banks and islands; from Nicholis to McGraths is tamarack and patches of birch and spruce, and with willows along the river; from Farewell Mountain to McGraths is 70 miles unknown, but is undoubtedly solid spruce and tamarack; from McGraths to Kaltag is small spruce, scattering tamarack and willows.

The board believes this to be an important line of winter communication through the country, but the best results from its construction will not come until after the Alaska Central Railroad shall have been extended as far as Knik at the head of Cook's Inlet and until some further developments take place in the Kuskokwim and Innoko districts. Both these conditions, however, will, it is thought, be fulfilled within another year.

This route is the natural outlet to the coast for all regions to the westward, and the distance from Knik to Nome is about 400 miles shorter than the present route from Valdez via Fairbanks and the Yukon River.

Up to the date of the last report the total mileage of wagon road constructed and improved by the board was 165.95 miles; of winter sled road, 383.65 miles; of trail, 241.50 miles; with an average cost of $2,200 per mile for wagon road, $250 per mile for winter sled road, and as low as $100 per mile for dog-sled and pack trails. Explana-

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tion was made in that report of the character and uses of the different kinds of roads and trails. It is not thought necessary to repeat such explanation here, nor statement of the varying conditions, prices of labor, and other details relating to such work in Alaska.

Congress again made a special appropriation of $250,000 for the "construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails in Alaska," supplementing the "Alaska fund," which for the year amounted to $117,750. Attention is invited to the statement of the disbursing officer of the board showing the distribution of these funds.

Upon the opening of the summer season of operations work was taken up in all parts of Alaska, and with favorable weather conditions and an abundant supply of labor in the Territory very satisfactory results have been obtained.

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Increased mileage for the year is: | |
| Wagon road (new) | 183.28 |
| Sled road (new) | 116.00 |
| Trail (new) | 13.57 |
| Wagon road (converted from sled road) | 102.75 |
| Making totals of— | |
| Wagon road | 451.98 |
| Winter sled road | 396.90 |
| Trail | 255.07 |

The cost of the new wagon road constructed was, in round numbers, $1,400 per mile; winter sled road, $297 per mile; trail, $614 per mile; converted road (sled to wagon), $98 per mile.

The reduced cost of wagon-road construction, as shown in the report this year, is due partly to natural conditions surrounding the work and partly to the fact that most of the stock, implements, and tools used during the present season were on hand and had already been included in the cost of work previously reported.

The high cost of the trail construction, as shown above, was due to unusually heavy timber and rock work in this construction.

The 102 miles mentioned as converted winter sled road into wagon road, at an expense of only $98 per mile, covers sections of the main overland winter mail trail which have been made suitable, at this small additional cost, for light wheeled traffic during the ordinary conditions of summer.

The roads of the kind being constructed in Alaska require considerable money for their maintenance, especially in the years immediately following construction; also the total amount for this purpose naturally increases from year to year with increase in mileage.

The cost of maintenance during the past year was, for wagon road previously constructed, $239 per mile, and for winter sled road $18 per mile.

The above figures on construction and maintenance embrace surveys, office expense, and all other expenditures by the board.

The report of the engineer officer gives in detail the extensions and improvements on different routes, with unit costs and benefits to the different localities.

Mr. J. L. McPherson, civil engineer, was employed during the summer as a special inspector for sections of work which could not be visited by members of the board, and to study and report upon possible connections with the various lines of railroad under construction

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or proposed in the Territory, with a view to a more complete system of communication in connection with the said roads. This phase of the subject, embodying the results of his observations and my recommendations in respect to the railroad situation, will be made the subject of a special report.

The fall of snow last winter was less than usual, and, with a dry summer in most parts of the Territory, caused a shortage of water for washing the gravels and a consequent diminution in the output from what was expected. The district suffering most in this respect was the Seward Peninsula. There is no occasion, however, for discouragement so far as the values in the ground are concerned, nor as to the extent of the areas of pay.

I estimate the output of gold for the season, from the data furnished me, at very nearly $19,000,000, of which the Fairbanks district furnished about one-half. The total is slightly in excess of the output for last year.

The population of the Territory, which may be classed as permanent, has increased slightly according to my observation during the past year. A more encouraging feature, however, than the mere increase in numbers is the greater number of families, with an improvement of homes, the cultivation of gardens and fields, and other evidences of a fixed habitation.

There should no longer be a doubt in the mind of anyone that the agricultural possibilities in Alaska are considerable, and that many sections of the Territory will never again be without a permanent white population. Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the Department of Agriculture, and in charge of the experiment stations in the Territory, informs me that he has not failed a single season for several years to ripen oats and barley in the interior (Yukon Valley), and that he is satisfied that, with sufficient fall of snow for protection during the winter, which may ordinarily be expected, a hardy winter wheat will always mature. All matured grain is found to be fully as heavy as the best grain of the States. Grasses grow abundantly, as do all the hardier vegetables.

The experiment station at Kodiak has a number of Galloway cattle, a long haired, hardy breed, which stand the climate well and which will be developed and introduced in other parts of Alaska.

### VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS ROUTE.

This is the most important line of overland travel and communication in the Territory, connecting the town of Valdez, the most northerly open port in southern Alaska, with Fairbanks, the head of navigation on the Tanana River, except for small light-draft steamboats. It follows the line of the military telegraph, and over it are transported in winter all the mails for the interior, except for Eagle and the Fortymile, as well as for western Alaska and the Seward Peninsula. From Fairbanks the winter route continues via Fort Gibbon and the lower Yukon to St. Michael, Fort Davis, and Nome.

From Valdez to Fairbanks the route, although continuous in the form of wagon road, sled road, or trail, embraces, in the distribution of funds for its construction and for the purposes of supervision of the work, several different sections. The president and engineer

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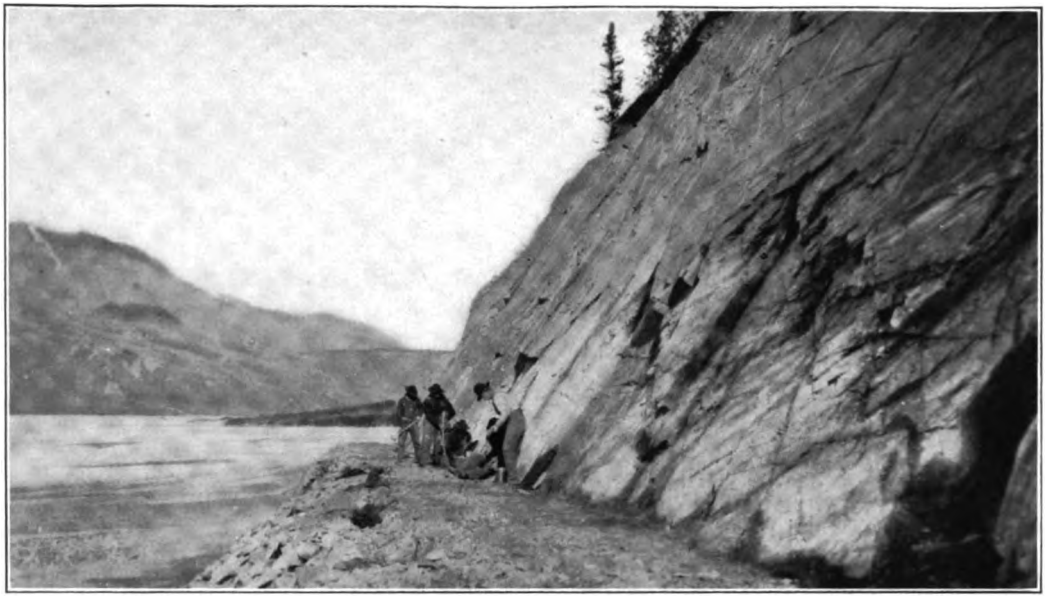

ROCK WORK NEAR DELTA, OVERLAND ROUTE, VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS.

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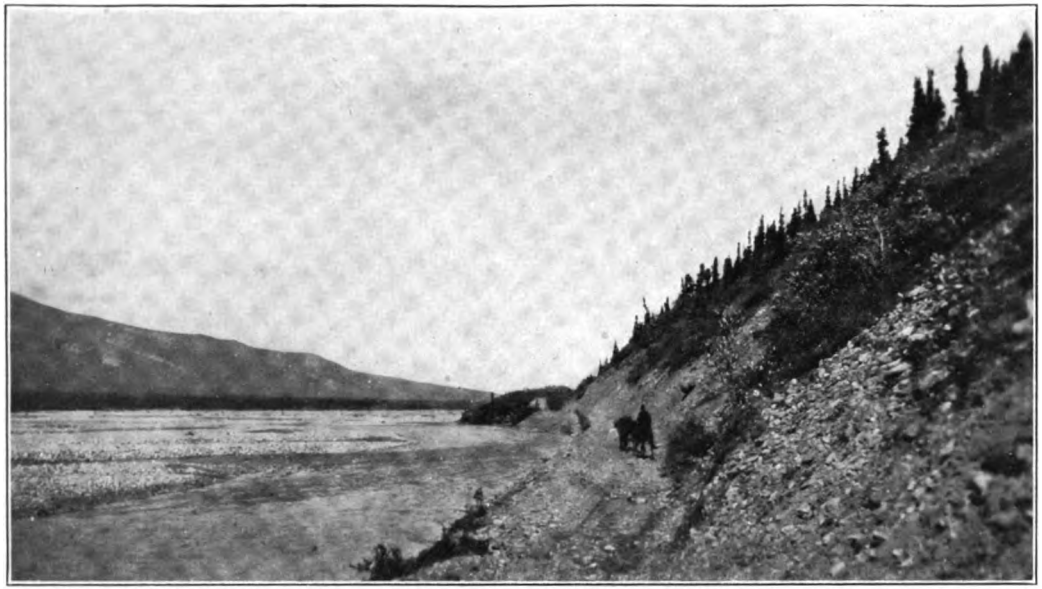

155 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS, LOOKING NORTH.

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officer of the board examined together the entire route between August 23 and September 10, proceeding from Fairbanks to the coast at Valdez. The total distance via the mouth of the Big Delta is 385 miles. This distance is reduced for winter travel, by cut-offs which can not be traversed in summer, to 354 miles.

Fairbanks is situated on the south bank of what is commonly known as the Chena or Fairbanks Slough. This "slough" receives, however, the waters of the Chena River and some smaller streams, and has a current of 4 to 5 miles per hour.

Leaving Fairbanks the route runs south to the Tanana River, a distance of 4 miles, then turns eastward up the "right," or north, bank of that river and follows its general line more or less closely for 90 miles to the confluence of the Big Delta and Tanana rivers. Here the route crosses the Tanana (by private ferry) above the mouth of the Delta and continues up the "right," or east, bank of that stream in a southerly direction to the summit of the Alaska Range.

Fifty-nine miles from Fairbanks a winter cut-off leaves the summer route, and, crossing the Tanana at Washburn (mouth of the Little Delta), runs in a southeasterly direction across a low, swampy country, impracticable for traffic except when frozen, to a point on the Big Delta about 35 miles from its mouth, where it crosses and rejoins the main summer route. The saving in distance by this cut-off for the winter mail is about 13 miles. Its principal advantages are due to its level character and to the fact that it passes through a section protected from the winter storms.

The other winter cut-offs along the route aggregate about 18 miles, but do not deserve special mention. It has been the effort of the board to have the winter and summer routes coincide as far as possible.

Continuing from Isabelle Pass, summit of the Alaska Range, the route descends to the headwaters of the Gulkana River and runs along the valley and side hills to the eastward of that stream in a general southerly direction to the confluence of the Gulkana and Copper rivers. Here it crosses the Gulkana (by ferry, the horses swimming) near its mouth, and follows the right or west bank of the Copper, gradually diverging from it, crossing the Tazlina, Klutina and Tonsina rivers, and continuing into the valley of the Tiehkell, turns westerly through a broken and rugged country, and gradually ascends to the summit of the Coast Range at Thompson Pass. From here it descends to the valley of the Lowe River and through Keystone Canyon to Valdez. From Gulkana to Valdez much of the old Abercrombie trail is followed.

One hundred and fifty miles of the distance from Fairbanks were covered by buckboard and the remainder on horseback. Work was in progress, and since completed, on the Upper Delta, which would, if it had been finished at the time of our coming through, have permitted the use of the buckboard some 25 or 30 miles farther.

There are also some stretches down the Copper and approaching Valdez, over which a buckboard can be used. The season of the year and the dry weather favored the route in this respect, although there is a considerable mileage in disconnected sections along the route suitable for buckboard or light-wheeled traffic under any ordinary summer conditions. All streams are provided with suitable means

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of crossing, either by bridge or ferry, except the Tanana and Gulkana rivers and one glacier stream near the head of the Delta.

The board intends to install a ferry on the Tanana early next season and to construct bridges across the glacier stream and Gulkana River.

Road houses are located along the entire route at intervals of 12 to 20 miles which furnish convenient and comfortable stopping places for travelers. The owners of these road houses have, in most instances, made homestead entries and are beginning to cultivate gardens and fields. An abundance of fresh vegetables of excellent quality was found at nearly every stopping place. These places will become small centers of settlement and supply from which people will explore and prospect adjacent country.

As stated before, this route is of the highest importance in the development of the Territory, and the time is believed to have arrived when the entire distance should be improved so as to permit ordinary wheeled traffic during the summer season. By this it is not meant a road over which heavy tonnage could be hauled, which would cost a great deal of money and still not be as good as the frozen road of winter, but one over which buckboards and wagons with small outfits could readily pass and over which the mails could be transported to advantage. Many persons traveled the route during the past season both on foot and horseback, and three droves of cattle were taken from Valdez to Fairbanks, arriving in excellent condition. The cost of the improvement of this route, as indicated, will be included in the estimate of funds for the next season, and a favorable consideration of the same is earnestly recommended.

The time is approaching, it is thought, when the local roads in the different sections may be turned over for maintenance and extension to local authorities, leaving only the main trunk lines in the hands of the road commission; but before this could be done some modifications of the law would be necessary. It is thought that perhaps an elective board of road supervisors for each district might be authorized, which could be charged with the enforcement of the local tax law outside of incorporated towns, and disburse, in connection with it, the proportionate share of the general Alaska fund belonging to that locality. There is an increasing difficulty each year presented to the board in the conflicting demands of the various localities in regard to the distribution of this fund, resulting in one or two instances in a concentrated attack by a certain element upon the superintendent in charge of the district. This is to be expected perhaps in the handling of such a work, and the above remark is made merely as a statement of fact and not in the way of complaint, nor as expressing any desire to shift work or responsibility to other shoulders. This will also be made the subject of a separate communication with recommendation as to form of a bill which would, in my opinion, meet the requirements.

Respectfully submitted.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
*Major, Thirteenth Infantry,*
*President of the Board.*

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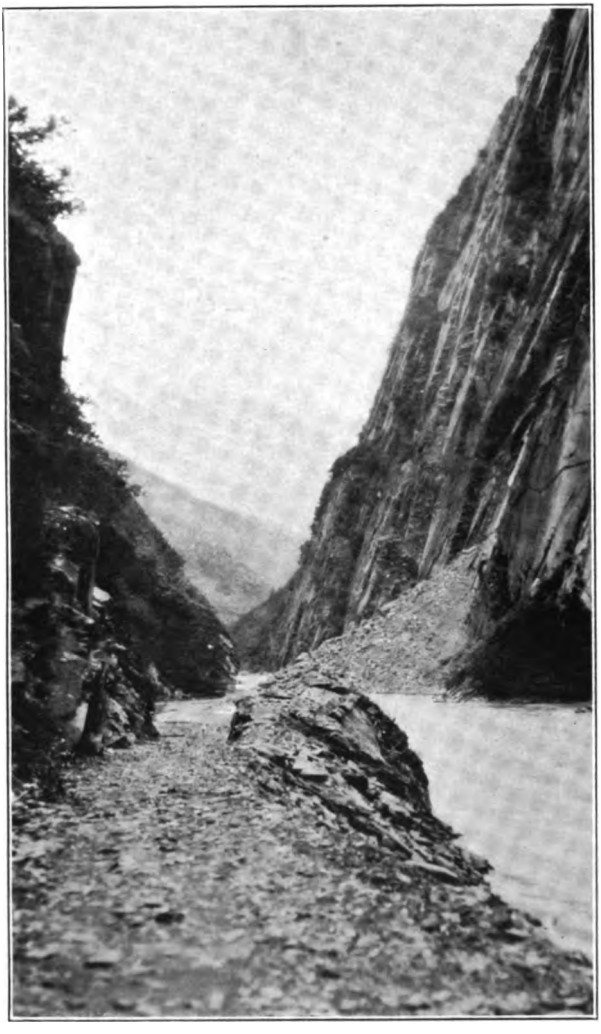

KEYSTONE CANYON, ROUTE NO. 4.

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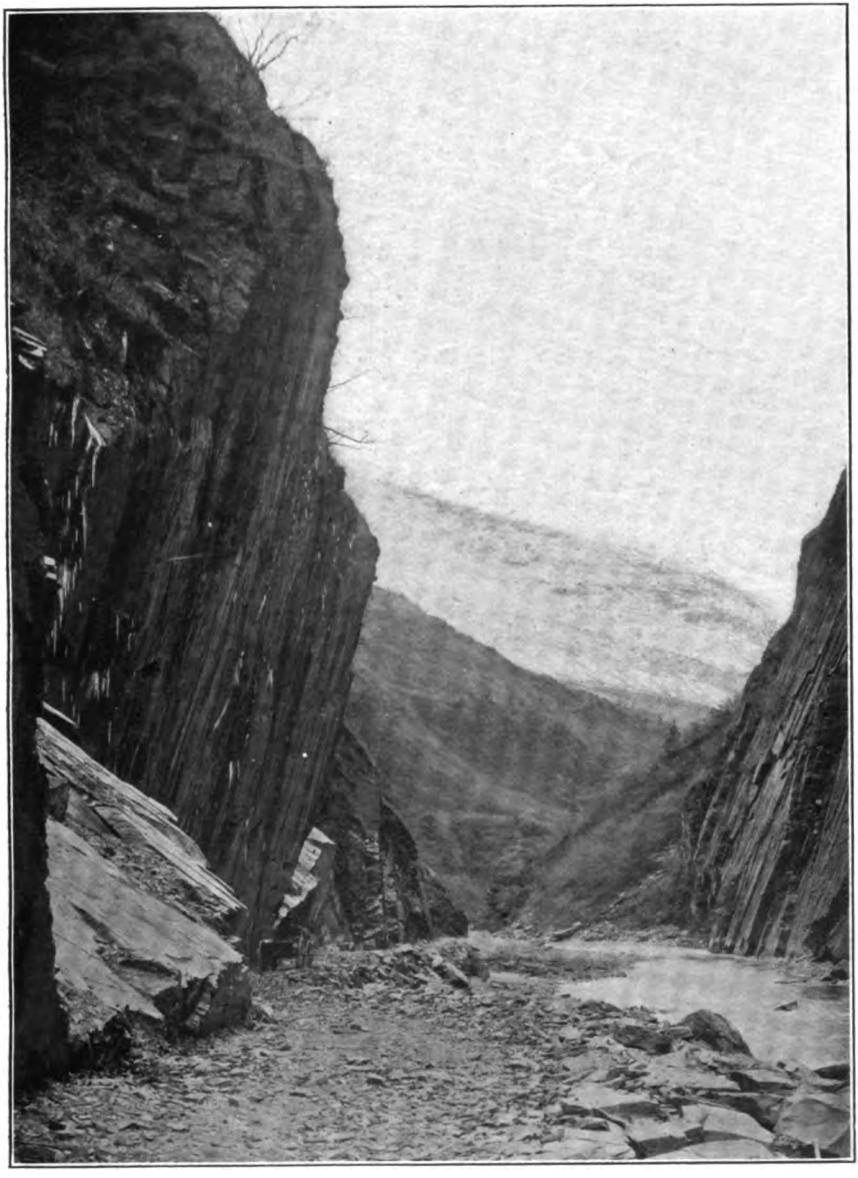

KEYSTONE CANYON NEAR HEAD.

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## REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OFFICER.

Owing to the continued dry weather throughout the interior of Alaska the season of 1908 has been very favorable for road construction. The soil being drier was much easier to work, and transportation, always a very expensive factor in this district, has been cheapened by the better condition of the roads.

The lack of water interfered greatly with the washing out of gold at the mines, and thus threw a large number of men out of employment. While the wages paid last year were generally maintained, it was much easier on this account to obtain at all times a plentiful supply of labor.

On July 26, 1908, the undersigned relieved Capt. G. B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engineers, as engineer officer of the board. This change, taking place in the middle of the short working season, was very unfortunate, as, on account of the vast extent of territory and conditions so very different from anything known within the interior of the United States, considerable time is necessary for an officer to become thoroughly acquainted with road work in Alaska. However, the work had been thoroughly organized for the year, so that the minimum amount of injury was done by the change. A very satisfactory amount of road construction was done during the year at a very reasonable cost. The method of work and general conditions have been described in previous reports.

The roads constructed by the board are, as a rule, good earth roads except where the soil is too soft, when corduroy or plank is used. These roads are apt to become soft and badly cut up during long-continued wet weather if the traffic is heavy. But with the present amount of traffic and the number of localities without any roads at all, the board has not felt justified in more expensive construction. In some localities gravel has been found cheaper and better than corduroy. These roads are, of course, in good condition at all times with a small amount of maintenance. Every effort has been made to keep the cost down to the minimum on account of the great demand and necessity for new roads throughout the Territory.

The cost of surveys, as heretofore, has been very expensive on account of the difficult nature of the country. They were, however, necessary and of great benefit in the prosecution of the work.

Where the soil was favorable, horses and road machines have been used and considerable economy effected thereby.

Road work is still going on in many parts of the Territory and for this reason it is impossible to give a complete report of the season's work.

A description of the road work undertaken by the board this year, so far as completed, is as follows:

### SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

*Portage road, Prince of Wales Island (No. 1).*—This road extends from the head of Chomly Sound, on the east side of Prince of Wales Island, to the head of Hetta Inlet, on the west side of the island, a distance of 3.96 miles. It affords a safe and easy line of communication between the town of Ketchikan and the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, thus avoiding the dangerous sea trip around Cape Chacon at the southern end of the island. There is a weekly mail service over this road.

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Construction was begun during the season of 1906 and completed June 12, 1907. On account of the very wet soil, a large part of the road was planked, plank being found cheaper than corduroy. The work this year has been under the charge of Mr. Anton Lervold, foreman. It consisted in certain improvements to the completed road, and in the construction of a pack trail from the west end to the town of Sulzer, and from the east end along Chomly Sound to reach a point free from the ice which forms at the head of the sound during severe weather. The western extension to Sulzer, a distance of 3.63 miles and 2.37 miles of the eastern extension were completed this year. The cost of construction this year, including contingencies, was $6,864.01. This includes maintenance. On account of almost continuous rain, construction has been very slow and costly.

The road has been in use since its completion, but travel has been confined principally to foot travelers and the mail.

*Road from Haines to Pleasant Camp (No. 3).*—This road is designed to afford communication to the Porcupine mining district and to the district along the Chilkat and Klihina rivers up to the international boundary line. It is 42.20 miles long. A weekly mail goes over this route.

The construction of this road was begun during the season of 1906. At the beginning of the present season the section from Haines to Hindustucki, 3.04 miles, and 9 miles of the road between Wells and Porcupine had been completed.

This year's work was under the charge of Mr. J. H. Watson, who originally located and surveyed the entire route from Hindustucki to Pleasant Camp. The portion of the road from Hindustucki to Wells was done by contract with Mr. Peter Henning, and the remainder by hired labor and teams, under the charge of Mr. J. C. Hayes as foreman.

The unit prices under the contract with Mr. Henning were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy clearing | per acre | $125.00 |
| Light clearing | do | 100.00 |
| Grubbing | do | 50.00 |
| Earth excavation | per cubic yard | .38 |
| Rock excavation | do | 1.00 |
| Corduroy | per linear foot | 1.00 |
| Cribbing | do | 1.50 |
| Bridges | do | 5.00 |
| Culverts | each | 10.00 |

The road was completed this year, except the bridges across the Chilkat River at Wells and the Klihina River at the mouth of Glacier Creek. Work on the construction of the Chilkat bridge has begun, and it is hoped to complete it by December 1. The cost of the work is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hindustucki to Wells, contract | $66,729.00 |
| Hindustucki to Wells, contingencies (approximately) | 3,336.45 |
| Total | 70,065.45 |
| Remainder of road, including contingencies (approximately) | 15,633.90 |
| Total cost | 85,699.35 |
| Maintenance | 75.10 |

That portion of the road from Haines to Hindustucki has been continually in use since its completion, and a large amount of freight

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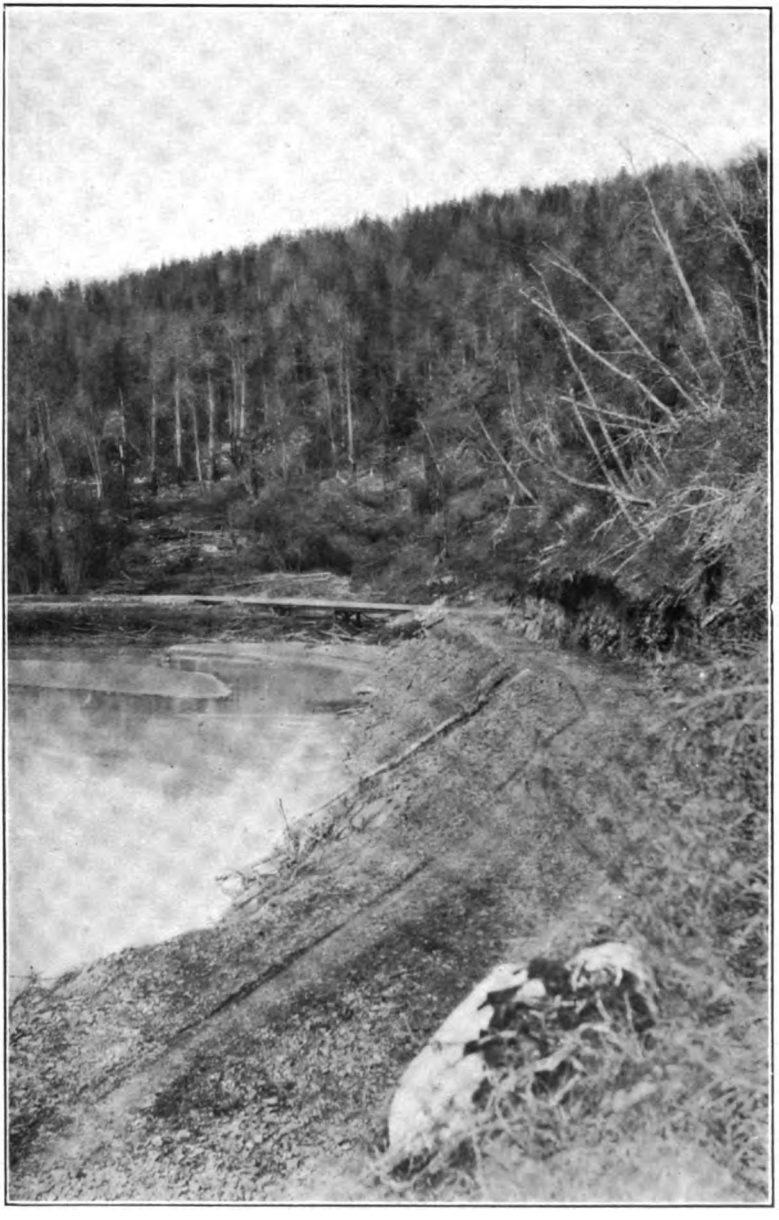

ALONG THE CHILKAT, ROUTE NO. 3.

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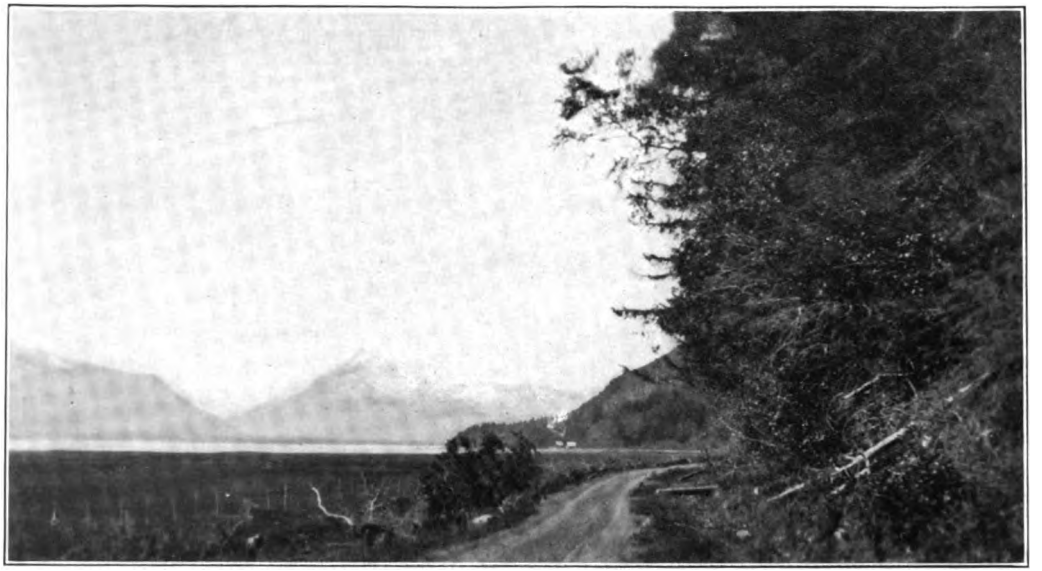

UP THE CHILKAT, NEAR HINDUSTUCKI.

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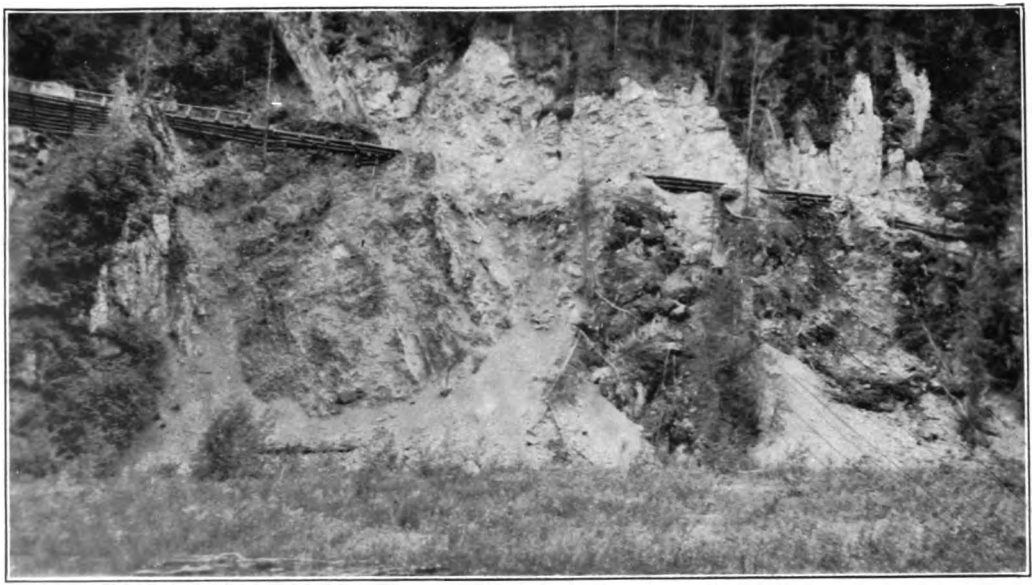

ON THE TLIHINA.

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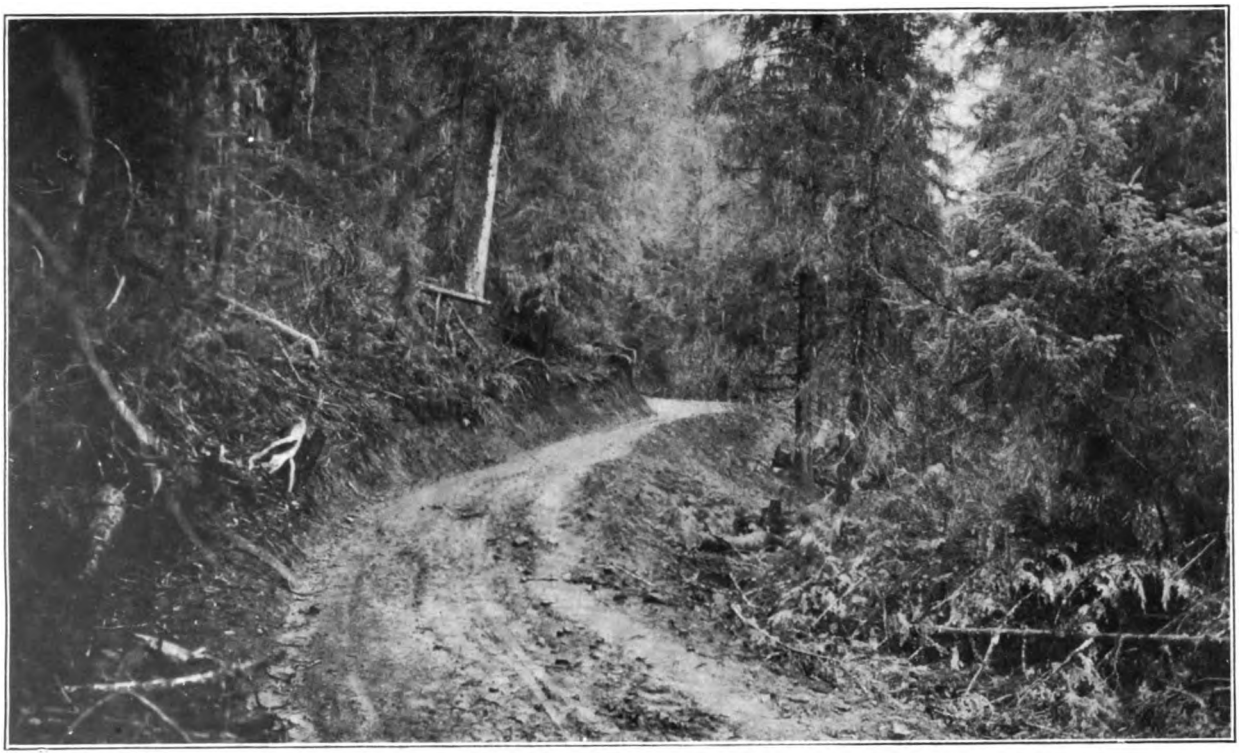

ALONG THE TLIHINI, ROUTE NO. 3.

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will begin to move over the remainder of the road as soon as it has been opened to the public.

*Sitka bridge.*—This is a bridge for foot passengers crossing Indian River at Sitka. The work was done by hired labor under the charge of Mr. J. C. Hayes. Work was begun May 11 and finished June 10, 1908. It is situated in the government reservation near Sitka, and is used entirely by foot passengers. It affords communication to the mining properties on the east side of the Indian River, and is also of benefit to the large number of tourists who visit the town of Sitka during the summer.

Its length is 108 feet. The piers are of cement, as are also the anchorages. It is a suspension bridge, and is swung on 1½-inch steel cables at a height of about 12 feet above the average stage of the river. The total cost of construction was $2,167.46.

### VALDEZ DISTRICT.

Mr. J. H. Ingram is superintendent in charge of this district.

*Valdez-Gulkana route (No. 4).*—This is part of the main overland route to the interior of Alaska. Its length is 128 miles. Winter mails, freight, and passengers for the interior and northwestern parts of Alaska are carried over this route; also all supplies for the Copper River Basin and the northeastern part of the Susitna Basin. During the past year 83,731 pounds of mail were carried over this route. The amount of freight and number of passengers can not be accurately determined. It is known that 1,510 passengers, 90 head of cattle, and 2,473 tons of freight used this road. The actual number is probably greatly in excess of the above.

The radical improvement of the road from Valdez through the Coast Range has been delayed until the present season in hopes that one of the several railroad companies building out of Valdez would complete this portion of their line, thus saving the commission the great expense of this work. However, as little progress seems to have been made and railroad construction is practically at a standstill, road work on this section has been pushed during the past season. The result is that four-horse sleds can now go the entire distance from Valdez to Fairbanks, except for a short distance to the north of Thompson Pass, where one-horse sleds must still be used. It is hoped to complete this portion of the route next year so that four-horse sleds may make the entire journey, and, if sufficient funds are available, to make the entire route practicable for wheel transportation in summer as well. The work through Keystone Canyon and on to the summit has been very expensive, but this part of the road, once the most difficult on the road to Fairbanks, is now a good road for either wagons or sleds. During the past season 15.35 miles of road and 8,300 feet of trail were completed. In addition, a small amount of maintenance work was done and 7 miles of trail were staked.

The work was divided into three sections this year—Keystone Canyon, the road from Valdez to the summit of Thompson Pass, except Keystone Canyon, and the road from the summit to Gulkana. Mr. R. M. Hardy was in charge of the work in Keystone Canyon, which was almost entirely in rock for a distance of 1.6 miles. The work was done by contract by Mr. G. W. Nelson.

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The unit prices under the contract were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excavation | per cubic yard | $1.15 |
| Retaining walls | do | 3.50 |
| Paving | per square yard | 1.00 |
| Culverts | each | 12.50 |

The work has been completed, but settlement with the contractor has not been made. The entire cost, including superintendence, was approximately $21,000.

The work from Valdez to the summit, excluding the canyon, was done by day labor under the charge of Mr. J. M. McDonald and Mr. O. E. Olson, foremen. The length of new road construction completed was 6.25 miles. The cost, including contingencies and maintenance, was as follows:

| Work. | Quantity. | Cost per unit. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grubbing and clearing ..... miles.. | 5 | $397.48 | $1,987.40 |
| Grading ..... feet.. | 18,265 | .23 | 4,200.95 |
| Corduroy ..... do.... | 505 | .33 | 166.65 |
| Small bridges and culverts ..... do.... | 517 | 1.78 | 920.26 |
| Bridge 106 feet long ..... | 1 | ..... | 544.20 |
| Removing slides and grading, scattered ..... | ..... | ..... | 449.66 |
| Rockwork ..... feet.. | 3,365 | 1.58 | 5,316.70 |
| Pack trail ..... do.... | 1,700 | .09 | 153.00 |
| Ditching ..... do.... | 650 | .21 | 136.50 |
| Staking trail ..... miles.. | 7 | 8.45 | 59.15 |
| Total ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,934.47 |

The work from the summit to Gulkana was done by hired labor under the charge of Mr. O. E. Olson, foreman. The greater part of the supplies for this work were shipped in by sled during the winter. The length of new road construction was 7.50 miles. The cost, including contingencies, was as follows:

| Work. | Quantity. | Cost per unit. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New construction: | | | |
| Grubbing and clearing ..... miles.. | 7¼ | $197.54 | $1,481.55 |
| Grading ..... feet.. | 4,988 | .24 | 1,185.12 |
| Trail, 6 feet wide, clearing ..... miles.. | 1½ | 88.88 | 110.10 |
| Small bridges and culverts ..... feet.. | 179 | 1.74 | 311.46 |
| Bridges, with approaches ..... | 2 | ..... | 666.63 |
| Total ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,754.86 |
| Maintenance: | | | |
| Labor on Tonsina bridge piers ..... | ..... | ..... | 89.50 |

This year's work should materially decrease freight rates to the interior.

*Gulkana-McCallum route (No. 6).*—This is an extension of route No. 4 toward the interior. It is 72 miles long.

Forty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-one pounds of mail were carried over this route last year. One hundred and thirty-six tons of freight and 90 head of cattle are known to have passed over the road, but undoubtedly a much greater amount was shipped and not reported. The greater part of the supplies needed for this work was shipped in by sled during the winter.

Construction was begun June 18 under the charge of Mr. Lars Holland, foreman, and was continued until stopped by the lateness of

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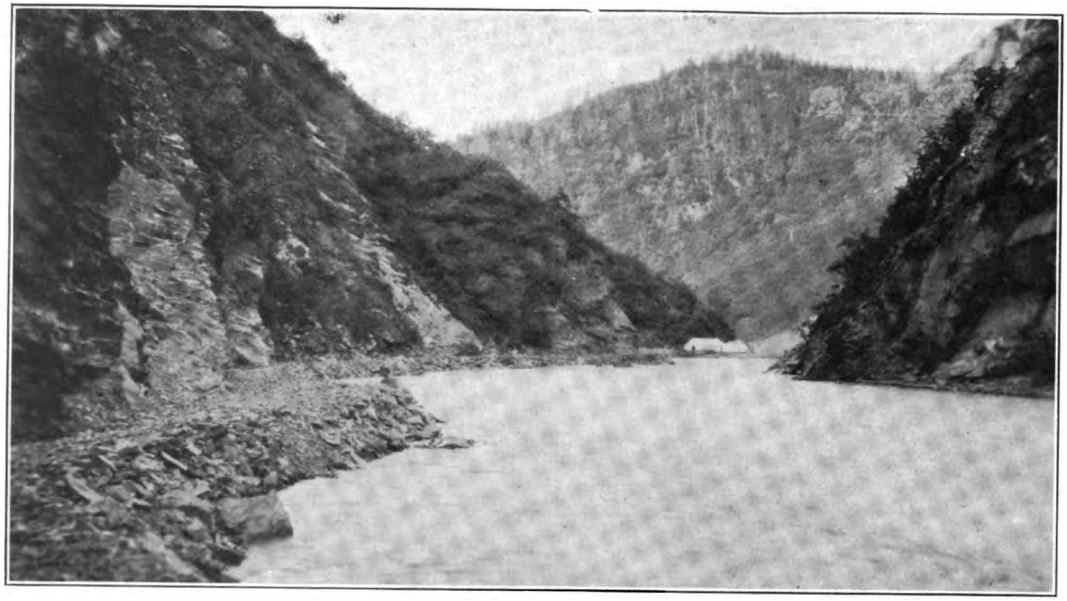

KEYSTONE CANYON, ROUTE NO. 4.

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PORTION OF ROAD BETWEEN KEYSTONE CANYON AND WORTMANS.

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the season. New construction was completed 15.50 miles. The cost, including contingencies, was as follows:

| Work. | Qunatity. | Cost per unit. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grubbing and clearing ..... miles.. | 15½ | $194.74 | $3,018.47 |
| Grading ..... feet.. | 39,900 | .08½ | 3,391.50 |
| Corduroy ..... do.... | 300 | .47 | 141.00 |
| Small bridges and culverts ..... do.... | 924 | 1.76 | 1,626.24 |
| Rock work ..... do.... | 342 | 1.12 | 383.04 |
| Retaining crib ..... do.... | 178 | .27 | 48.06 |
| Total ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,608.31 |

Conditions of travel have been greatly improved by this season's work, though some improvements are still needed along the upper Gulkana River.

FAIRBANKS DISTRICT.

Mr. John Zug is superintendent in charge of this district.

*McCarty-McCallum road (No. 6A).*—This is that part of the overland route from Fairbanks to Valdez between McCarty and McCallum, extending from the mouth to the head of the Delta River. Its length is 74 miles. The section below Donnellys, 35 miles, is used only in summer and in late spring and early fall when the cut-off between Washburn and Donnellys can not be used. The section above Donnellys is part of the regular overland trail used for both winter and summer travel.

No work has been done by the board on the lower section previous to this year. Previous work on the upper section has consisted principally in rockwork in the neighborhood of Caseys cache.

Construction the past season was begun July 8, 1908, at McCarty by Mr. J. H. Joslin with a crew of 30 men. Work was continued until stopped by the approach of winter. The section between McCarty and Donnellys was finished July 14, at an average cost of $40 per mile. The work above Donnellys cost approximately $400 per mile, except the rockwork near the rapids (1,400 feet), which cost $2 per running foot, and that at the lakes (1,600 feet), which cost $1.50 per foot. The road is now complete as far as Caseys cache. Sixty miles of road were completed this year. The cost of the work, including maintenance and contingencies, was $16,307.06.

Detailed reports of this work have not yet been received. It is estimated that 15,000 pounds of freight were hauled over the road the past season. Forty-eight thousand one hundred pounds of mail were hauled over the section from McCallum to Donnellys.

*Washburn-McCarty road (No. 5A).*—This road connects Washburn with McCarty, a distance of 33 miles. It is that part of the overland trail between the mouth of the Delta River and Washburn. Work was commenced on this section in 1906. In 1907 the road was extended from Washburn to Tenderfoot Creek.

Construction this year consisted in an extension of the road from Tenderfoot Creek to McCarty and of improvements in the road already made. Work was commenced May 24, 1908, and finished July 7, 1908, by a working party under the immediate charge of

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Mr. J. H. Joslin. Nineteen miles of new road were constructed at a total cost, including contingencies, of $6,881.56, an average of $362.19 per mile. This includes, approximately, $200 for maintenance.

This road is mainly intended to provide for the overland mail service in the early fall and late spring, and to serve such traffic as may require the road in summer when the Delta Cut-off across the flats south of the Tanana River is not available. It also serves a considerable local traffic between Fairbanks and Richardson and on up the Tanana River.

*Delta Cut-off sled road (No. 5B).*—This road extends across the flats south of the Tanana River between Washburn and Donnellys, a distance of 55 miles. It is designed to serve the overland traffic between Fairbanks and Valdez, except in the late spring and early fall and summer, when travel follows the roads along the Tanana and Delta rivers (routes 5A and 6A). Its construction was completed during the season of 1907.

Work this year consisted entirely in maintenance. Three small bridges were replaced and a short piece of trail was cut, at a total cost of $186.

*Fairbanks-Washburn road (No. 5).*—This is the last section of the overland trail from Valdez to Fairbanks. It connects Fairbanks with Routes 5A and 5B at Washburn. Its length is 62 miles. Construction on this route was begun in 1905 and continued in 1906 and 1907.

New work this year consisted in the construction of three small bridges about 22 miles from Fairbanks under contract with Mr. J. T. Lawler at a cost to date of $2,417.55. Settlement has not yet been made with the contractor and the final cost can not be given as yet.

The work of maintenance of previously constructed road was begun March 10, 1908, under charge of Mr. J. H. Joslin. It comprised a number of repairs to corduroy and bridges, clearing away of fallen timber and widening the trail where it had been cut away by the river. The total cost of maintenance was $445.75.

*Sled road from Cleary to Birch Creek (No. 16).*—This is part of the winter sled route between Circle and Fairbanks and is used for winter travel from Fairbanks to Circle, Eagle, and Dawson. It extends from Chattanika to the Birch Creek district, where it connects with route No. 15, a distance of 54 miles. About 200 tons of freight were hauled over this road during the past season, and there is a weekly mail service from October 1 to June 1.

Considerable work was done on this road last year and a fairly good sled road completed.

Work this year consisted in repairs to the road already completed and in the construction of 39 miles of new road. The working party was under the charge of Mr. J. C. Wood. The total cost of new construction was $5,118.13, and of maintenance, $984.92. The above items include contingencies.

*Fairbanks-Hot Springs sled road (No. 17).*—This route was surveyed last spring at a total cost of $1,320.81.

An allotment of $3,000 was made by the board this year for the construction of bridges across several streams along the road.

Final report on this work has not yet been received. The work is nearly completed at the present time.

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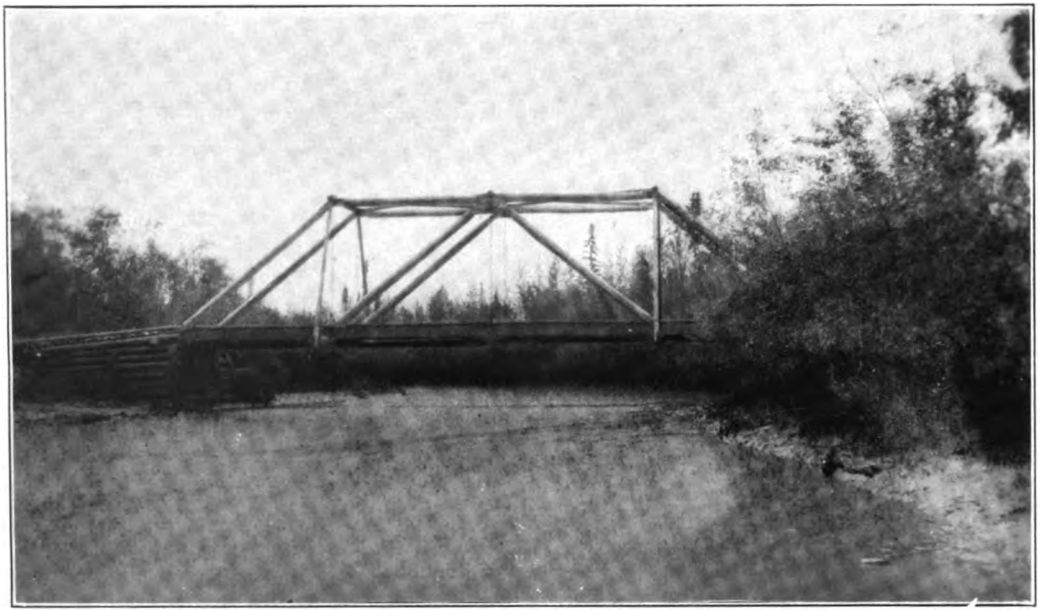

BRIDGE ON OVERLAND ROUTE, NEAR FAIRBANKS.

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*Hot Springs Eureka road (No. 36).*—This road connects Hot Springs with Eureka and Pioneer creeks, Glen Gulch, and neighboring creeks. Its length is 22 miles. It affords communication for the mines in the above-named districts with Hot Springs. Approximately 300 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past season. Construction this year was under the immediate charge of Mr. J. J. Price. This road was originally built by private parties owning mines in the district served. The new road utilizes such portions of the old one as are available, but eliminates numerous heavy grades. Most of the old road is practically reconstructed. The road was completed this year, with the exception of a bridge over Baker Creek. The cost was approximately $7,000. Detailed reports have not yet been received.

*Salcha-Caribou sled road (No. 37).*—This road serves to connect the mines along the Salcha River with the Tanana River. It extends from the mouth of the Salcha River to Caribou Creek, a distance of 45 miles. Construction was started about September 1, under the charge of Mr. J. C. Wood. This work is not yet completed. Up to the present time 17 miles have been finished and considerable work done on the remaining 28 miles. The total cost to date is approximately $5,000. It is expected that the road will be completed this year at a further cost of approximately $1,200.

### FAIRBANKS LOCAL ROADS.

These roads connect the different towns and settlements in the neighborhood of Fairbanks with the city of Fairbanks and with the Tanana Valley Railroad. The board's superintendent, Mr. John Zug, was appointed road overseer of the Fairbanks road district with the consent of the board, and has administered the local road-tax fund during the last two years.

*Gilmore Summit road (No. 7).*—This road connects Gilmore Station with the summit of the divide between Pedro and Cleary creeks. Its length is 7 miles. It provides communication from the head of Pedro Creek to the Tanana Valley Railroad, connecting at the summit with the roads to Cleary and Fairbanks creeks. About 1,000 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past season. Construction this year was under the immediate charge of Mr. H. M. Henning. This consisted of an extension of the road from its initial point back 1 mile to Gilmore Station, on the Tanana Valley Railroad. This was made necessary by the change in location of the new railroad station. The total cost, including maintenance, was $2,709.30, of which the board supplied $1,952.30 and the local road tax $757. The cost of maintenance was $560, included in the above total.

*Summit-Cleary road (No. 7A).*—This road connects the summit of the divide between Pedro and Cleary creeks with Cleary city and creek. Its length is 11 miles. It connects route No. 7 with Cleary and also affords communication with the railroad station at the lower end of Cleary Creek. Approximately 1,600 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the last season. The work was in charge of Mr. J. F. Carlile. The length of new construction completed this year was 1 mile, divided among three small branch roads. The total

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cost was $1,059.50, all of which was paid from local road taxes. The total cost of maintenance of the road previously constructed was $1,140.67, of which the board supplied $309.50 and the local road tax $831.17.

*Fox-Dome road (No. 7B).*—This road connects Fox Station with Dome city and creek, a distance of 11 miles. It serves to supply traffic between Fox and Ridgetop Station, on the Tanana Valley railroad, and Dome city and creek.

About 1,000 tons of freight were hauled over this road during the past year. Work this season was done by hired labor under the charge of Mr. J. E. Hendrickson. The length of new construction completed was 4 miles. It consists of an extension of the road from Dome City to the mouth of Dome Creek. The total cost was $7,792.95, of which the board supplied $4,922.57 and the local road tax $2,870.38. About two-thirds of the road was corduroy. The remainder was graded and ditched only. The total cost of maintenance was $461, included in the above total.

*Summit-Fairbanks Creek road (No. 7C).*—This road connects the summit of the divide between Pedro and Cleary creeks with Fairbanks Creek, a distance of 10 miles. It is designed for a line of communication for the mines situated along Fairbanks Creek. It is estimated that 800 tons of freight were hauled over this road during the past season.

Construction was under the charge of Mr. H. M. Henning. Three-fourths mile of new road was completed this year, being an extension of the road already constructed. This road is of corduroy covered with soil over the top and is well supplied with culverts. The ditches are revetted with moss and brush, and small dams are provided to prevent scouring and undermining of the road. The total cost was $3,199.13, of which the board supplied $881.75 and the local road tax $2,317.38. The cost of maintenance of that part of the road already constructed was approximately $1,650, included in the above figures.

*Fairbanks-Ester Creek road (No. 7D).*—This road connects Fairbanks with Ester Creek and includes a branch road from Chena to Ester Creek. Its length is 13 miles. It affords communication for Ester Creek with the towns of Fairbanks and Chena and with the railroad station at Ester Siding. It also forms a connection with the winter trail to Hot Springs and Fort Gibbon. About 2,000 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past season. Work was under the immediate charge of Mr. H. M. Henning. Seven miles of new construction were completed this year. The total cost was $8,015.65, of which the board paid $4,209.13 and the local road tax, $3,806.52. The total cost of maintenance was $1,079.39, of which the board paid $357.25 and the local road tax $722.14, included in the above total.

*Vault Creek road (No. 7E).*—This road connects Ridgetop Station on the Tanana Valley Railroad with Vault City and Creek a distance of 2 miles. Approximately 550 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past season. The work was done by hired labor under the charge of Mr. Abe McKinnon. The length of new construction completed this year was 1 mile. The greater part of the road was corduroyed and covered with dirt or gravel. The total cost

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GOLDSTREAM ROAD, FAIRBANKS DISTRICT.

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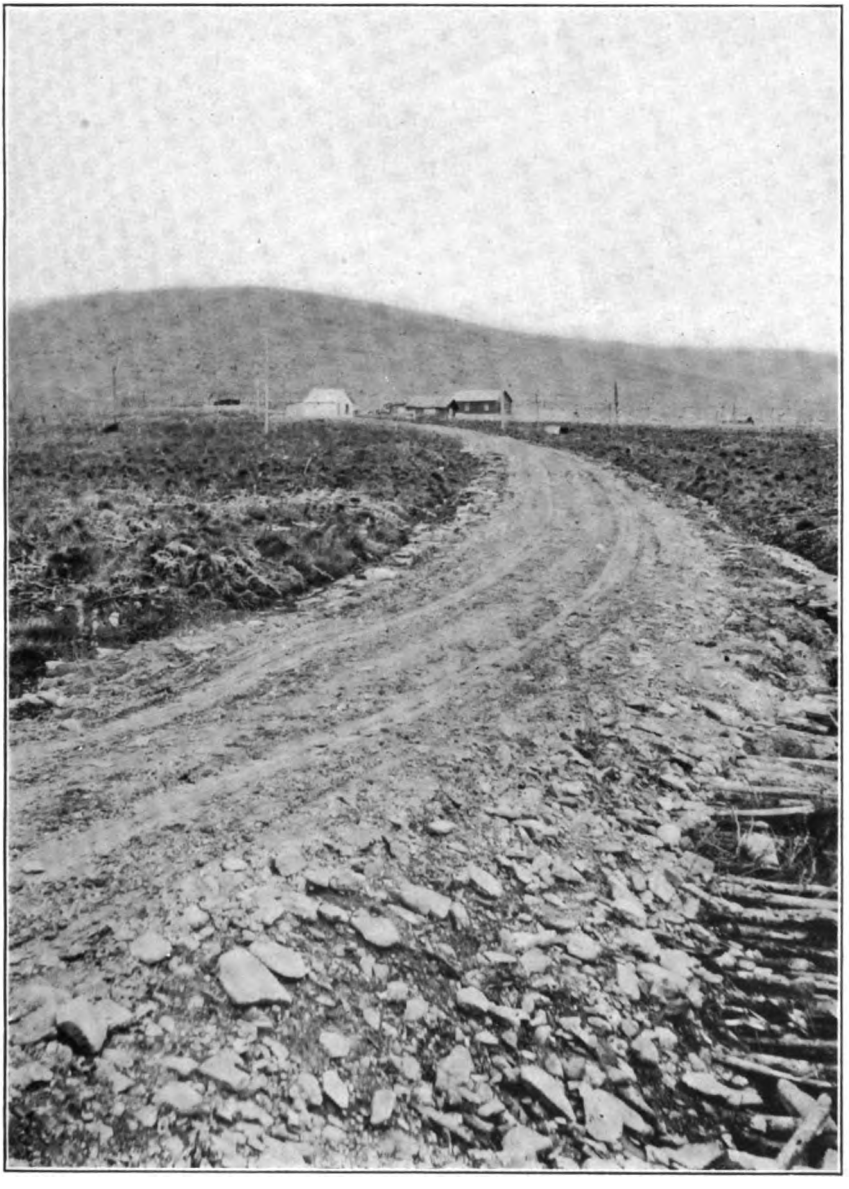

CLEARY CREEK ROAD, FAIRBANKS DISTRICT.

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DOME CREEK ROAD, FAIRBANKS DISTRICT.

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TO VAULT CREEK, FAIRBANKS DISTRICT.

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was $3,474.01, of which amount the board paid $2,266.40 and the local road tax $1,207.61. The work of maintenance of the 1 mile previously completed cost $44, which is included in the above total.

*Treasure Creek road* (*No. 7F*).—This road connects Vault City with Treasure Creek, a distance of one-half mile. It affords communication between Treasure Creek and Ridgetop Station through route 7E, and through routes 7B and 7G with Fairbanks. It was entirely constructed this year by hired labor under the immediate charge of Mr. Abe McKinnon. The total cost was $1,896.48, of which the board supplied $1,359.50 and the local road tax $536.98.

*Fairbanks-Fox road* (*No. 7G*).—This road connects Fairbanks with Fox Station (Tanana Valley Railroad), a distance of 10 miles. It affords a means of communication between Fairbanks and the mines on Goldstream and Engineer Creek and connects with route 7B at Fox, thus providing a through wagon road from Fairbanks to Dome, Vault, and Treasure creeks. It is estimated that 2,000 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past season.

Construction was begun June 20, 1908, and finished August 28, 1908, by hired labor under the charge of Mr. F. C. Irons. The work was partly done by private subscription under the direction of the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce. The remainder of the road was completed under Mr. Zug's direction. In addition to this, a branch road 2 miles in length was built to connect with the mines on Goldstream. The total cost of the 6 miles constructed by Mr. Zug was $8,266.80, an average of $1,377.80 per mile, of which the board paid $4,908.98 and the local road tax $3,357.82.

The only maintenance work on this road consisted of repairs to bridges in the vicinity of Fairbanks, at a cost of approximately $600, included in the above total. It is expected to extend this road through to Gilmore this year to connect with route No. 7.

### YUKON DISTRICT.

Mr. H. D. Reeve was disbursing agent for the board for this district. Mr. George Pulham was in charge of construction at Eagle and Circle, and Mr. C. R. Corbusier in charge of construction in the neighborhood of Hot Springs and Fort Gibbon.

*Eagle-Fortymile road* (*No. 11.*)—This road is intended to connect the Fortymile mining district with the town of Eagle, on the Yukon. Its length is 47 miles. It has not yet been completed; so, but little, if any, freight has been hauled over it up to the present time. There is a mail service over the road twice a week during the winter. The road was originally surveyed by Mr. F. E. G. Berry, in 1907.

At the end of the season of 1907, 9.50 miles of wagon road and 7.25 miles of sled road were completed. Work this year consisted in extending the wagon road to 17 miles from Eagle and in a sled-road extension toward the Fortymile River. Construction was begun July 28 and stopped September 30 on account of a very heavy fall of snow. The work was done by hired labor under the immediate charge of Mr. W. R. Cameron and Mr. Ludwig Swanson. Twenty-six miles of new sled road were completed, at a cost of $12,426.68. The total cost of maintenance of previously constructed road and of the extension



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was $2,319.41. The proportional part of all incidental expenses as superintendence, transportation, etc., is included in the above amounts.

*Road from Circle to Central House (No. 15).*—This road connects the town of Circle with Central House, affording a means of communication for the mining camps of Deadwood, Mastodon, and Eagle creeks and overland communication between Circle and Fairbanks. It is estimated that 200 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past year. There is a winter mail service four times a month between Fairbanks and Circle over this road.

Construction during the past season was begun April 18 and ended August 20. The work was done by teams and hired labor under the immediate charge of Mr. W. R. Cameron and Mr. Ludwig Swanson as foremen. This road is now completed for 20 miles from Circle. Ten and one-half miles of new road were constructed this year at a total cost of $22,847.43. The cost of maintenance of previously constructed road was $307.50. The above amounts include contingencies.

*Rampart-Big Minook road (No. 9).*—This road connects Rampart with Eureka Creek, a distance of 28 miles, of which 6.50 miles are now completed. It is intended to supply the numerous mines tributary to Rampart along the Big Minook Valley. Approximately 300 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past season. Construction this year commenced July 6 and ended August 25. The work was done by Mr. S. E. Heeter, under an agreement with the board regarding cost of labor, subsistence, and teams. One-quarter mile of new road was constructed and repairs were made on the road already completed. A certain amount of clearing was done for several miles farther in order to make a passable winter trail. The cost of construction, including maintenance, was $3,240.75. This includes the construction of three small bridges, at a total cost of $1,765. A passable sled road connects this road with route No. 36 at Glen.

*Roads around Hot Springs and Fort Gibbon.*—This work was under the charge of Mr. C. R. Corbusier as acting superintendent.

These roads are designed to connect Hot Springs and Fort Gibbon with the various mines in their vicinity and to improve that part of the winter mail route between Fairbanks and the Seward Peninsula in the neighborhood of these towns. An allotment of $8,300 was made by the board this year to do the work. Construction was started quite late in the season and is only about half completed.

At the Tozi River, 10 miles below Tanana, approaches were graded to the crossing of the river and a log jam was removed, at a total cost of $120. Two miles of winter road were constructed between the town of Tanana and St. James Mission, at a cost of $775.25.

A road 9 miles in length was started between the mouth of Hot Springs Slough and Sullivan Creek. A part of the expense of this road was borne by private subscription. This road is nearly completed. Report as to cost has not yet been received.

Work was started on a sled road around Hot Springs Hill to improve the route between Hot Springs and Fort Gibbon. This road was located last spring at a cost of $241. It is about one-half completed at the present time. No report has been received as to cost to date.

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WINTER ROAD, FAIRBANKS TO HOT SPRINGS.

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WINTER ROAD, HOT SPRINGS TO FORT GIBBON.

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Improvements of the main sled road between Fairbanks and Fort Gibbon in the neighborhood of Hot Springs were begun. This work is at present about one-half completed. No report as to cost has been received to date. A survey of this route was made last spring at a cost of $591.14.

*Yukon-Chandler road (reconnoissance).*—During the last two or three years considerable activity in prospecting and mining has taken place along the Chandlar River, and the necessity for better means of communication has been greatly felt. During the past summer Mr. Fred Date was sent out with a party to make a preliminary survey for a wagon road extending from the Yukon to the Chandlar mining districts. Owing to lack of funds this survey was not quite completed. The total cost of that part of the survey completed was approximately $1,145. Detailed reports have not yet been received.

### NOME DISTRICT.

Mr. W. L. Goodwin was superintendent in charge of work in this district.

*Nome-Dexter road (No. 13).*—This is the main highway leading from Nome to the adjacent mining camps. It connects the city of Nome with Dexter Creek, Nome River, Buster Creek, and all tributaries of Nome River above Dexter. Its length is 8.58 miles. It supplies the numerous mining camps to the north of Nome City, extending to Nome River and beyond. Approximately 4,300 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past season. The winter mails to the Kougarok follow this route. It was completed last year. The work this year consisted entirely of maintenance at a cost of $3,779.35. The high cost of maintenance is due to the heavy traffic when the road is wet, particularly in the early spring during the break-up.

*Dexter-Buster road (No. 13E).*—This is an extension of the Nome-Dexter road. It connects the Nome-Dexter road with the Buster Creek and Osborn Creek mines. Its length is 2.37 miles. It was constructed during the present season by a working party under the immediate charge of Mr. R. J. Kenny at a total cost of $882.15. It is estimated that 100 tons of freight have been hauled over this road since its completion, July 28, 1908.

*Bessie Banner Creek road (No. 13F).*—This is a branch of the Nome-Dexter road, route 13. It leaves the Nome-Dexter road at the Bessie Mine and skirts the base of Anvil Mountain to the northwest and connects with the Anvil Glacier road at Anvil Creek, following the mines along this route. Its length is 3.46 miles. It was constructed during the early part of the season by a working party under the immediate charge of Mr. M. E. Heavey and Mr. R. J. Kenny at a cost of $1,822.29. Approximately 650 tons of freight were hauled over the road since its completion, June 24.

*Nome-Osborn Creek route (No. 13H).*—This is a branch of the main trunk road, route 13. It leaves the main road at a point 1¾ miles from Nome and extends to the northeast toward Osborn Creek, a distance of 4.79 miles, supplying the numerous mines to the east of Bessie Mine on the main road. It was constructed during the past season by a working party under the direction of Mr. R. J. Kenny. The work was completed July 22, at a total cost of $2,367.88. About

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800 tons of freight have been hauled over the road since its completion.

*Nome Wireless Station road (No. 131).*—This is a short road 800 feet long connecting Steadman avenue, Nome, with the new wireless station recently established by the Signal Corps. It is graveled throughout at a total cost of $780.81.

*Fox River-Council (No. 8).*—This is part of the road between Nome and Council, and serves to supply the Ophir Creek mining district. Its length is 5.25 miles. The mail over the road is by stage twice a week during the open season and weekly in winter by dog team. Approximately 100 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past season. This road was completed in 1906. It is corduroyed throughout its length. This year the entire road was covered with gravel at a cost of $2,458.18. In addition, $1,561.75 was spent on repairs. Maintenance has been very expensive on account of the corduroy catching fire from the tundra fires that start from time to time during the dry season, and which are very difficult to extinguish. The ground over which the road passes is frozen to an unknown depth, and in places thaws out from time to time, thus causing breaks, the repair of which materially increases the cost of maintenance.

An aerial tram was built across the Bear River to furnish passengers a means of crossing during the spring break-up. It was completed last May by Mr. Ward Estey, at a total cost of $265.80. This tram consists of a cable suspended from tripods 10 feet high on each bank. On the cable is a carriage block about 3 feet long, from which a cage is suspended by wire. Passengers sit in this cage and pull themselves across by an endless rope.

*Nome-Fort Davis road (No. 10).*—This road was originally constructed by Mr. A. E. Boyd as a toll road, and was purchased by the board in 1906 for $1,450. It serves as a line of supply for the military post at Fort Davis and for all points to the eastward along the coast. It is 2.9 miles long. There is a weekly mail service over this road by dog team in winter. Work during the past season consisted in maintenance at a cost of $772.79.

Up to the present year, this road crossed the Nome River by a toll bridge which was bought by the board from the owner, Mr. C. G. Horsfal, June 11, 1908, at a cost of $4,000. As the bridge had gotten into bad condition, numerous repairs had to be made. These aggregated $1,688.96, making the total cost $5,688.96.

*Cunningham-Cape Nome (No. 10A).*—This road connects Nome and Fort Davis with Port Safety, Solomon Bluff, and Council. Its length is 5 miles. A weekly mail goes over this route during the fall and spring. Construction was begun July 15 and finished July 25 by hired labor under the immediate charge of Mr. R. S. Giddings. The total cost was $997.35.

*Otter Creek Bridge.*—This is a small bridge put in at a cost of $75.12 near the mouth of Otter Creek to accommodate travel up Nome River and its tributaries from Nome River Bridge to Osborn Creek.

*Flagging winter roads Seward Peninsula.*—The reasons for this work and the method adopted were given in the report for 1907 and will not be repeated here. During the last winter, 486 miles of trail were flagged at a total cost of $1,685.24.

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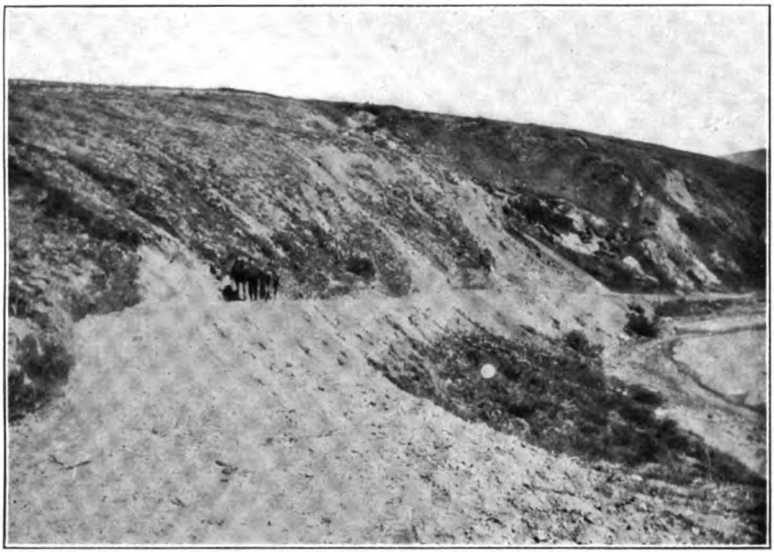

ON GLACIER HILL, NOME DISTRICT.

GRADE OVER SKOOKUM HILL, NOME-COUNCIL ROAD.

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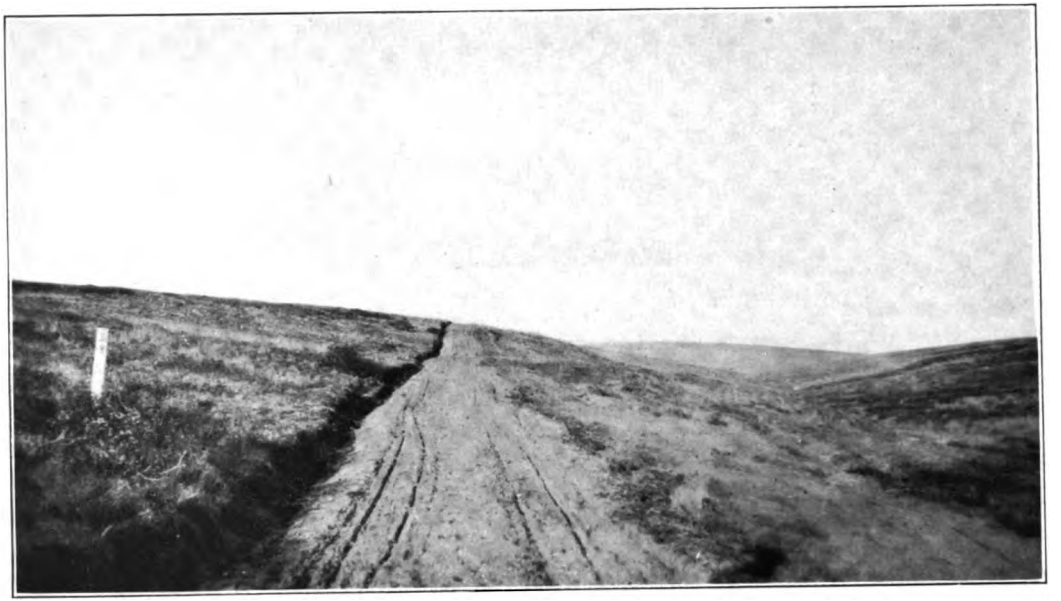

SECTION NOME-OSBORN ROAD.

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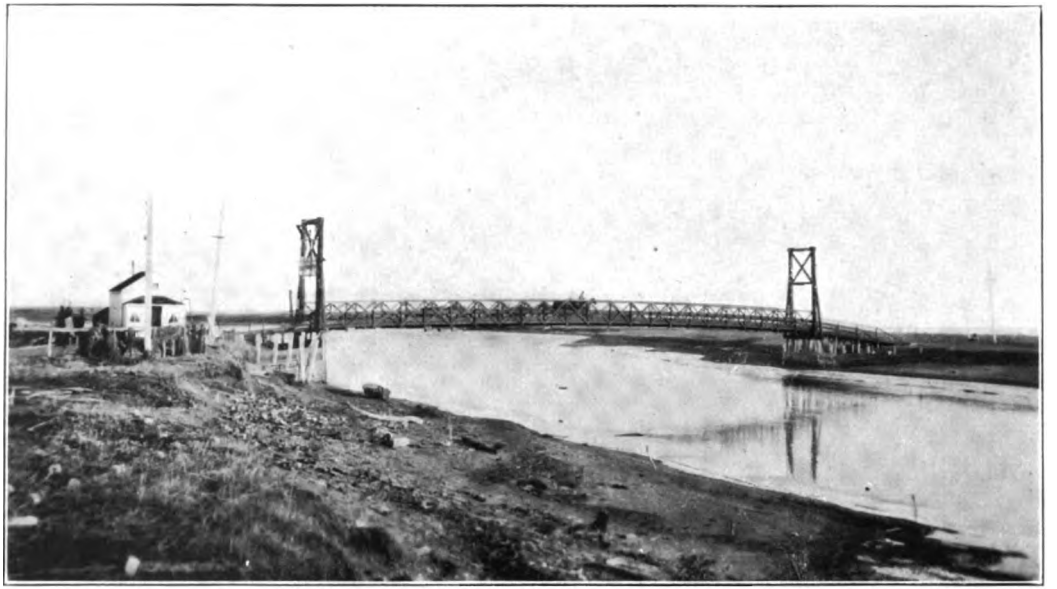

BRIDGE OVER NOME RIVER, NEAR FORT DAVIS.

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In addition to the above, considerable work was done in repairs and maintenance on routes where no new construction was done this year. The cost was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Road from Candle up Candle Creek (No. 26) | $150.47 |
| Penny River wagon road (No. 33) | 141.50 |
| Bessie Little Creek road (No. 13 G) | 247.60 |
| Anvil Glacier road (No. 31) | 275.87 |
| Port Safety ferry | 77.75 |
| Hastings Creek bridge | 418.06 |
| Bonanza River ferry | 65.20 |
| Tishou River ferry | 33.00 |
| Nome-Kaltag trail (No. 30) | 34.92 |
| Total | 1,444.37 |

SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.

Work in this district was in charge of Mr. Anton Eide as acting superintendent.

*Road to Sunrise from Hope (No. 12).*—This road connects Mile 35, Alaska Central Railroad, with Sunrise and Hope, two small mining towns on the shore of Cook Inlet. During the season of 1907, 37 miles of road were completed. Work during the present season has consisted principally in making repairs to parts of the road and bridges washed out or injured by floods and in making cut-offs in the road already built. The season's work not having been completed, full reports have not been received. Up to September 1, $3,840 have been spent on this road on both new construction and maintenance. Travel over this road is steadily increasing, and it is expected that 1,000 people will have passed over it this season. There is a mail service over the road twice a month during the winter.

*Girdwood Indian Creek trail (No. 38).*—This trail connects Girdwood, on the Alaska Central Railroad, with Indian Creek. Work on this trail is still going on and full reports have not been received. Up to September 1, 6 miles had been completed, at a cost of $1,800, an average of $300 per mile.

*Seward-Nome reconnoissance.*—This was a reconnoissance made with a view to locating a sled road from the town of Seward, on Resurrection Bay, overland to Nome, to furnish a route for the winter mail to Nome, which would be shorter than the present one through Fairbanks, and which would supply the mining districts along the Kuskokwim and Innoko rivers.

This reconnoissance was in charge of Mr. G. E. Pulham and Mr. W. L. Goodwin, Mr. Goodwin having charge of the engineering feature of the work. The route followed was Seward to Suisitna, on the Alaska Central Railroad, Rainy Pass, McGraths, at the mouth of Tacotna River, Gane Creek, Kaltag, and Nome. The party started out from Seward on January 31, 1908, and arrived at Kaltag March 19, 1908, and at Nome April 5, 1908. The route from Kaltag westward is along the line followed at present by the winter mail from Fort Gibbon to Nome, through Kaltag and Unalaklik.

This route would form a very good line of communication for the mining camps of the Innoko and Kuskokwim rivers, as well as furnish a much quicker winter mail service than at present for Nome.

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A very good winter trail was located, but it would not be available unless the Alaska Central Railroad were completed beyond the head of Knik Arm. However, in the present condition of the mining region that would be served there would not be enough travel to keep the winter trail open.

The total cost of the reconnoissance was $5,813.74.

*Reconnoissance from Tonsina to the Copper and Chitina rivers.—In* the country on the southern slope of the Wrangel Mountains and lying north of the Chitina River, much prospecting and mining work is being done. About 250 men are engaged in development work in this locality. This region is now reached by the Valdez-Fairbanks trail through Tonsina.

In 1907 a bridge was constructed across the Kotsina River at a cost of $4,323.46. This country is in great need of a passable and properly located trail, the present trails being in very poor shape and badly located. Mr. J. L. McPherson, special inspector for the board, made a reconnoissance of this region, leaving Tonsina August 1 and returning August 23. The general location of a new trail was determined upon and it is hoped that some work may be done by the board in this region next year, if sufficient funds are available.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. POPE,
*Captain, Corps of Engineers, Engineer Officer of the Board.*

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## REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

The present report covers vouchers received up to October 1, 1908.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carried on hand date of last report, October 1, 1907: | | |
| Appropriation "Military and post roads, bridges and trails," act March 2, 1907 | | $43,897.00 |
| Alaska fund | | 3,408.74 |
| Received from Treasurer United States: | | |
| Appropriation "Military and post roads, bridges and trails"— | | |
| Act March 2, 1907 | $75,000.00 | |
| Act May 11, 1908 | 175,000.00 | |
| | | 250,000.00 |
| Correction vouchers "Military and post roads, bridges and trails," act March 2, 1907 | | 122.10 |
| Alaska fund | | 117,750.00 |
| Correction vouchers, Alaska fund | | 123.19 |
| Sales public properties, Alaska fund | | 349.25 |
| Total | | 415,650.28 |
| Disbursed as per tabulated statement below | | 361,972.32 |
| Balance | | 53,677.96 |

The item "offices" embraces salaries of superintendents of districts, permanent employees of the commission, expenses of members of commission and of engineers in some instances, inspection, exchange and miscellaneous office expenses, Skagway, and suboffices of Valdez, Fairbanks, Nome, and a small office expense at Seattle. (See distribution following tabulated statement.)

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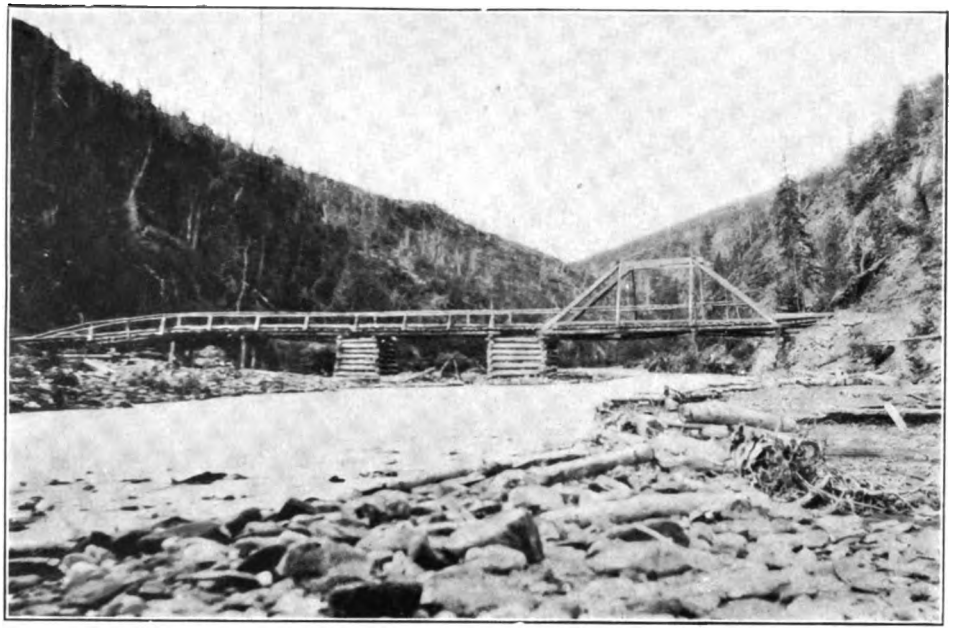

BRIDGE OVER CANYON CREEK, HOPE-SUNRISE TRAIL.

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| | Military and post-roads, bridges, and trails, acts approved Mar. 2, 1907, and May 11, 1908. | Alaska fund. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Offices | $15,519.92 | $12,244.22 | $27,764.14 |
| Repairing tools | 95.36 | 122.30 | 217.66 |
| Sledding party, Valdez office | 6.48 | 55.40 | 61.88 |
| Route 1 | 1,819.51 | 2,843.19 | 4,662.70 |
| Route 3 | 1,127.96 | 146.00 | 1,273.96 |
| Route 3A | 36,204.23 | 17,318.41 | 53,522.64 |
| Route 3B | 6,992.07 | 7,702.09 | 14,694.16 |
| Route 4 | 21,763.09 | 11,278.18 | 33,041.27 |
| Route 4 (8 mile point) | | 899.32 | 899.32 |
| Route 4A | 60.00 | 345.52 | 405.52 |
| Route 4B | 551.44 | 38.15 | 589.59 |
| Route 5 | 8,039.96 | 471.25 | 8,511.21 |
| Route 5A | 1,329.20 | 5,535.36 | 6,864.56 |
| Route 5B | 5,379.95 | | 5,379.95 |
| Route 5, bridges | 35.00 | 2,256.05 | 2,291.05 |
| Route 6 | 8,511.70 | 4,889.67 | 13,401.37 |
| Route 6A | 11,830.03 | 5,974.72 | 17,804.75 |
| Route 7 | 165.51 | 1,904.30 | 2,069.81 |
| Route 7A | 290.51 | 256.50 | 547.01 |
| Route 7B | 6,408.28 | 664.30 | 7,067.58 |
| Route 7C | 1,108.76 | 204.50 | 1,313.26 |
| Route 7D | 3,509.20 | 615.85 | 4,125.05 |
| Route 7E | 449.96 | 126.00 | 575.96 |
| Route 7F | 1,261.00 | 89.00 | 1,350.00 |
| Route 7G | 3,796.50 | 1,036.11 | 4,832.61 |
| Route 8 | 256.79 | 2,598.56 | 2,855.35 |
| Route 9 | 3,721.64 | 545.33 | 4,266.97 |
| Route 10 | 139.44 | 735.55 | 874.99 |
| Route 10A | 996.35 | 1.00 | 997.35 |
| Route 11 | 8,350.63 | 18.77 | 8,369.40 |
| Route 12 | 12,099.35 | 210.40 | 12,309.75 |
| Route 12A | 1,197.84 | | 1,197.84 |
| Route 13 | 1,069.27 | 2,601.49 | 3,670.76 |
| Route 13A | 356.92 | 400.10 | 757.02 |
| Route 13B | | 88.35 | 88.35 |
| Route 13C | 63.25 | 112.00 | 175.25 |
| Route 13D | 70.25 | 58.00 | 128.25 |
| Route 13E | 882.15 | | 882.15 |
| Route 13F | 62.55 | 1,675.05 | 1,737.60 |
| Route 13G | 25.00 | 72.00 | 97.00 |
| Route 13H | 2,205.36 | 139.41 | 2,344.77 |
| Route 13I | 755.06 | | 755.06 |
| Route 14 | 8.75 | 599.75 | 603.50 |
| Route 15 | 10,466.21 | 10,790.69 | 21,256.90 |
| Route 15A | 9,112.72 | 1,034.00 | 10,146.72 |
| Route 16 | 4,828.47 | 1,515.75 | 6,344.22 |
| Route 17 | 10,219.05 | 4.00 | 10,223.05 |
| Route 18 | 6,753.16 | 719.43 | 7,472.59 |
| Route 19 | 4,383.01 | 120.00 | 4,503.01 |
| Route 20 | 9.50 | 4.75 | 14.25 |
| Route 23 | 969.00 | 156.00 | 1,125.00 |
| Route 24 | 786.00 | | 786.00 |
| Route 26 | 408.15 | 67.00 | 475.15 |
| Route 27 | 58.00 | | 58.00 |
| Route 28 | 4,944.97 | | 4,944.97 |
| Route 29 | 1,881.64 | | 1,881.64 |
| Route 30 | 808.92 | | 808.92 |
| Route 31 | 98.28 | 377.04 | 475.32 |
| Route 32 | 3.25 | | 3.25 |
| Route 33 | 64.25 | 62.50 | 126.75 |
| Route 34 | 776.91 | | 776.91 |
| Route 36 | 272.25 | 300.00 | 572.25 |
| Route 37 | 64.44 | 292.67 | 357.11 |
| Survey, Fairbanks-Hot Springs | | 1,320.81 | 1,320.81 |
| Survey, Hot Springs-Fort Gibbon | | 591.14 | 591.14 |
| Bonanza Ferry | 65.20 | | 65.20 |
| Otter Creek Ferry | 60.00 | | 60.00 |
| Tishou Ferry | 33.00 | | 33.00 |
| Hastings Creek Bridge | | 448.96 | 448.96 |
| Nome River Bridge | 1,045.30 | 4,060.24 | 5,105.54 |
| Sitka Bridge | | 2,167.46 | 2,167.46 |
| Bear River tram | | 265.80 | 265.80 |
| Innoko reconnoissance | | 5,813.74 | 5,813.74 |
| Flagging trails | 587.85 | 1,095.89 | 1,683.74 |
| Wintering stock | 10,804.68 | | 10,804.68 |
| Expense, supervision and field inspection | 5,881.87 | | 5,881.87 |
| Total | 243,892.30 | 118,080.02 | 361,972.32 |

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*Distribution of expenditures.*

OFFICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | $20,687.38 |
| Instruments | 289.47 |
| Stationery and fixtures | 1,532.20 |
| Fuel and lights | 623.20 |
| Rents | 1,847.56 |
| Exchange | 537.72 |
| Telegraph and telephone | 486.63 |
| Freight, dray, and express | 423.22 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,336.76 |
| Total | 27,764.14 |

FIELD WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wintering stock | $10,804.68 |
| Survey | 12,853.89 |
| Labor | 135,474.97 |
| Subsistence | 34,041.77 |
| Transportation | 8,301.83 |
| Purchase of animals | 5,189.00 |
| Hire of animals | 12,883.48 |
| Forage, veterinary supplies and care of stock | 11,479.57 |
| Tools, wagon, and pack equipment | 4,787.88 |
| Construction material | 15,345.97 |
| Camp equipment | 1,367.99 |
| Repairs, equipment, horseshoeing | 1,098.85 |
| Construction, contracts, and agreements | 74,696.43 |
| Expense, supervision and field inspection | 5,881.87 |
| Total | 334,208.18 |

Respectfully submitted.

SAM. C. ORCHARD,
*First Lieutenant, Third Infantry,*
*Disbursing Officer of the Board.*

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## APPENDIX E.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL,
*Washington, November 18, 1908.*

SIR: I beg leave to submit an expression of opinion on the question presented by Maj. Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers, as to "what proceedings, if any, can be taken under section 1806, Revised Statutes, to prevent persons, communities, corporations, etc., from polluting the waters of the Potomac River above the intake of the Washington Aqueduct at Great Falls, Maryland."

Deeming the inclosed complaint as unworthy of serious executive consideration, Major Cosby represents that "at the present time there are few sewered towns on the Potomac watershed above Great Falls, Maryland, but it is considered important that no material increase in this pollution be allowed."

The engineering construction known as the Washington Aqueduct was established in the operation of several enactments of Congress between 1852 and 1859, which provide, inter alia, that—

> The Chief of Engineers shall have the immediate superintendence of the Washington Aqueduct, together with all rights, appurtenances, and fixtures connected with the same and belonging to the United States, and of all other public works and improvements in the District of Columbia in which the Government has an interest and which are not otherwise specially provided for by law.—Act of March 3, 1859 (11 Stat. L., 435; sec. 1800, R. S.).

Section 2 of the above-cited act provides that—

> Full power and authority are hereby given to the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to supply the inhabitants within their respective limits with Potomac water from the aqueduct mains or pipes, now laid or to be laid, in the streets and avenues by the United States; and to make all laws and regulations for the proper distribution of the same, subject to the restrictions prescribed by this act: *Provided*, That no expense shall devolve upon the United States in consequence of said distribution.

The act of 1859, in prescribing the duties of the engineer in charge of the aqueduct, contains the requirement that—

> The said engineer shall have full power and control over the said waterworks and shall regulate the manner in which the said corporations of Washington and Georgetown may tap the pipes for the supply thereof, and shall stop the same whenever it is found no more than adequate to meet the wants of the General Government. (Sec. 1, ibid.)

Section 6 of the act of March 3, 1859, provides:

> Whenever it shall become necessary to lay main pipes for the supply of water to the cities of Georgetown and Washington, the cost of the same shall be paid by the said cities, and the engineer aforesaid is hereby prohibited from making any contracts for the same unless approved by the corporations aforesaid and expressly stipulated with the contractor or contractors that the payment for the same is to be made by the said corporations: *Provided*, That no greater number of main pipes shall be laid by the General Government than are sufficient to give to said Government the necessary supply of water.



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If the enactments above cited be carefully read, it will appear that the aqueduct is a public work of the United States, constructed out of funds appropriated for that purpose by Congress, and that the details of construction, maintenance, management, and supervision are expressly vested in the General Government. In the operation of the statutes hereinbefore cited, the cities of Washington and Georgetown being granted a perpetual right to use all surplus water.

The law regulating the construction of the aqueduct, with its appurtenant dams, reservoirs, conduits, settling basins, etc., would seem to be exclusively applicable to the constructions established and erected in the operation of the legislation above cited between the intake at Great Falls and the cities of Washington and Georgetown. In other words, the aqueduct is a local work, constructed by the United States as a governmental undertaking, in which the cooperation of the State of Maryland, in which a portion of the works are located, was provided for to the extent of obtaining the consent of its legislature to the purchase of the lands which are necessary as a site for the dam, intake, conduits, and reservoirs which were erected at the Great Falls of the Potomac and elsewhere within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Maryland.

The original act contains several penal clauses, among which occurs the following:

> Every person who maliciously commits any act by reason of which the supply of water, or any part thereof, to the cities of Washington and Georgetown becomes impure, filthy, or unfit for use, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor in the District of Columbia not more than three years nor less than one year.—Sec. 7, act of March 3, 1857 (11 Stat. L., 437; sec. 1806, R. S.).

If the enactment last above cited be carefully read in connection with the text, it would seem that it was intended to prevent the pollution of the water after it had entered the first portion of the aqueduct system—that is, the dam or pool in the Potomac River, in which the intake is located—and did not apply to the case of pollution in the higher waters of the river, which were not expressly made subject to sanitary control or supervision by any branch of the Federal Government.

It will be noted that the clause under examination is highly penal in character, and for that reason should be strictly construed. A strict interpretation of the clause cited by Major Cosby would restrict its operation to acts of pollution when committed in the system itself, and would not extend proprio vigore to injurious acts committed at a considerable distance above the situs of the works which it is intended to protect from acts calculated to render the water supply, or any part thereof, "impure, filthy, or unfit for use." It will also be noted that the offense which is described in section 1806 of the Revised Statutes must be committed by "any person." There is considerable weight of authority for and against the view that the word "person" in a penal statute includes private corporations; but it is a matter of serious doubt whether a municipal, as distinguished from a private corporation, would be brought within the operation of such an enactment. If the establishment of sewer systems by cities, towns, or districts in the upper stretches of the river has become injurious to the water-supply system of the District of Columbia, it is the opinion of this office that section 1806 of the Re-

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vised Statutes does not provide a remedy where the injury is committed by a municipal corporation or by an incorporated town, village, or other body politic situated on its upper waters.

The case of Missouri *v.* Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago, which was decided by the Supreme Court at its October term in 1905, throws some light upon the question presented by Major Cosby. The sewer system of Chicago, established by the sanitary district of Chicago, an instrumentality of the State of Illinois, is so arranged that the sewage of a considerable portion of the city is carried away from the lake in which it was formerly deposited and is conveyed by the Drainage Canal to the Desplaines River, a tributary of the Illinois River that enters the Mississippi River above the intake of the water-supply system of the city of St. Louis.

It was contended in behalf of the city of St. Louis that the method of disposal of sewage matter of the city of Chicago constituted a continuous menace, dangerous to the health of the people of Missouri, and injuriously affected that portion of the Mississippi River which lay within the complainant's jurisdiction, and relief was sought against the—

pouring of undefecated and unpurifying sewage and filth through it by the artificial arrangements into the Mississippi River to the detriment of complainant and its inhabitants. (200 U. S., 497.)

It was held by the court (citing from the syllabus) that—

This court has jurisdiction and authority to deal with a question of this nature between two States, which, if it arose between two independent sovereignties, might lead to war.

In such a case, while this court can not take the place of a legislature it must determine whether there is any principle of law, and if any, what, on which the plaintiff State can recover. (200 U. S., 496.)

It was also held, however, that—

Every matter which would be cognizable in equity if between private citizens in the same jurisdiction would not warrant this court in interfering if such matter arose between States; this court should only intervene to enjoin the action of one State at the instance of another when the case is of serious magnitude, clearly and fully proved; and in such a case only such principles should be applied as this court is prepared deliberately to maintain.

While a State may have relief in this court against another State to prevent it from discharging sewage through an artificial channel into, and thereby polluting the waters of, a river flowing through both States and on which the complainant State relies for water supply, if the alleged facts as to such pollution are not fully proved, and it also appears that such pollution might result from the discharge of sewage by cities of the complainant State into the same river the bill should be dismissed,—but in this case without prejudice. (Ibid.)

Although in the case of the Washington Aqueduct two States of the Union are not parties to the action, it will not be denied that two sovereign States—the United States and the State of Maryland representing one of its incorporated instrumentalities—do stand in the relation of parties in respect to this matter; the United States acting as the sovereign of the District of Columbia in virtue of the grant of power in the Constitution, which vests in Congress authority—

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, * * *. (Constitution, art. 1, sec. 8, par. 17.)

It has been seen that the Washington Aqueduct is an instrumentality—not of the District of Columbia as a political entity, but of

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the Government of the United States—which is necessary to the existence and operation of the General Government in the place set apart for its exercise of governmental functions in the Federal District, and that, upon a proper showing, such extraordinary remedies as the circumstances seem to demand may be applied by the proper courts of the United States, on the application of the General Government, and with a view to the discontinuance or abatement of conditions which are calculated to render the water supply of the governmental agencies established in the District of Columbia impure, or otherwise unfit for the use for which, in pursuance of appropriate acts of Congress, it has been introduced into the said Federal District.

It is conceded that no present necessity exists for the application of an extraordinary remedy to the existing conditions in the upper waters of the Potomac River. When those conditions become such, however, as to constitute a menace to the operation of the aqueduct, it is the view of this office that an appropriate remedy may be invoked in its behalf with a view to the discontinuance or abatement of any nuisance which may be found to exist, due to the pollution of the waters of the Potomac River.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that section 1806, Revised Statutes, does not provide a remedy for the contamination of the waters of the Potomac River by sewer systems and other sources of pollution, installed by municipal corporations and incorporated towns upon the upper waters of that river. It is also the opinion of this office that the proper remedy for that state of affairs, when it is found to exist, is by writ of injunction. The form of remedy, however, will depend, to some degree, upon the extent of the pollution and its source. So soon as those incidents can be reasonably determined, and having regard to the extensive powers which are vested in the Congress in respect to the government of the District of Columbia, it is suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of the legislative department of the Government, with a view to the application of such a remedy as may be demanded by the conditions of pollution which may be found to exist.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. DAVIS,
*Judge-Advocate General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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# APPENDIX F.

*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908.*

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.** | | | | | | | |
| **Salaries:** | | | | | | | |
| Office, Secretary of War | $6,128.11 | $142,560.00 | | $148,688.11 | $138,864.02 | $2,748.11 | $7,075.98 |
| Military Secretary's Office | 18,104.83 | | | 18,104.83 | | 18,104.83 | |
| Adjutant-General's Office | 25,934.71 | 781,950.00 | | 807,884.71 | 753,162.40 | | 54,722.31 |
| Office of Inspector-General | 80.00 | 12,560.00 | | 12,640.00 | 12,556.67 | | 83.33 |
| Office of Judge-Advocate-General | 322.50 | 20,850.00 | | 21,172.50 | 20,194.18 | 202.50 | 775.82 |
| Signal Office | 1,039.98 | 25,800.00 | | 26,839.98 | 25,363.71 | 594.98 | 881.29 |
| Office of Quartermaster-General | 13,323.53 | 276,240.00 | | 289,563.53 | 268,712.89 | 5,833.53 | 15,017.11 |
| Office of Commissary-General | 4,541.47 | 73,440.00 | | 77,981.47 | 72,340.11 | 2,021.47 | 3,619.89 |
| Office of Surgeon-General | 3,202.30 | 164,506.00 | | 167,708.30 | 161,622.64 | 2,696.30 | 3,389.36 |
| Office of Paymaster-General | 565.38 | 71,900.00 | | 72,465.38 | 71,240.14 | 380.38 | 844.86 |
| Office of Chief of Ordnance | 2,926.63 | 83,360.00 | | 86,286.63 | 82,187.93 | 1,681.63 | 2,417.07 |
| Office of Chief of Engineers | 1,410.00 | 100,220.00 | | 101,630.00 | 99,416.88 | | 2,213.12 |
| Bureau of Insular Affairs | 4,748.05 | 87,400.00 | | 92,148.05 | 82,479.57 | 1,233.05 | 8,435.43 |
| Contingent expenses, War Department | 3,846.20 | 50,025.10 | | 53,871.30 | 50,382.30 | 2,940.52 | 548.48 |
| Stationery, War Department | 8,225.02 | 25,000.00 | | 33,225.02 | 21,986.89 | 3,683.97 | 7,554.16 |
| Rent of buildings, War Department | 1,480.00 | 17,720.00 | | 19,200.00 | 17,720.00 | 880.00 | 600.00 |
| Postage to postal-union countries, War Department | 275.00 | 500.00 | | 775.00 | 335.00 | 100.00 | 340.00 |
| Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds | 227.64 | 74,150.00 | | 74,377.64 | 73,112.56 | 27.64 | 1,237.44 |
| Contingent expenses, public buildings and grounds | | 700.00 | | 700.00 | 700.00 | | |
| Statement of receipts and expenditures in Cuba and the Philippine Islands | 836.45 | | | 836.45 | | | 836.45 |
| **Total civil establishment** | 97,217.80 | 2,008,881.10 | | 2,106,098.90 | 1,952,377.89 | 43,128.91 | 110,592.10 |
| **MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.** | | | | | | | |
| *Support of the army.* | | | | | | | |
| Contingencies of the army | 8,468.80 | 15,000.00 | | 23,468.80 | 11,191.04 | 3,850.58 | 8,427.18 |
| Contingencies of the army, Philippine Expedition | .46 | | | .46 | | | .46 |
| Army War College | 4,702.91 | 15,000.00 | | 19,702.91 | 18,572.93 | 129.01 | 1,000.97 |
| Contingencies military information division, General Staff Corps | 1,078.64 | 10,000.00 | | 11,078.64 | 8,520.97 | 593.43 | 1,964.24 |
| United States service schools | 846.14 | 25,000.00 | | 25,846.14 | 25,171.99 | 672.00 | 2.15 |
| Contingencies, headquarters military departments | 454.13 | 7,500.00 | | 7,954.13 | 6,633.70 | 454.13 | 866.30 |
| School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y | 18.15 | 16,000.00 | | 16,018.15 | 16,000.00 | 18.15 | |
| Signal Service of the Army | 90,836.95 | 210,000.00 | | 300,836.95 | 275,010.61 | 13.80 | 25,812.54 |
| Pay, etc., of the army | 304,922.47 | 32,179,639.65 | | 32,484,562.12 | 31,486,505.32 | 27,063.18 | 970,993.62 |
| Mileage to officers and contract surgeons | 46,993.83 | 600,000.00 | | 646,993.83 | 606,254.65 | 38,719.01 | 2,020.17 |
| Subsistence of the army | 703,286.78 | 6,834,143.23 | | 7,537,430.01 | 6,439,915.89 | 463,506.18 | 634,007.94 |
| Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department | 733,681.16 | 7,867,354.18 | | 8,601,035.34 | 7,236,809.56 | 440,598.76 | 923,627.02 |
| Equipment of officers' schools, military posts | 15,001.21 | 10,000.00 | | 25,001.21 | 7,266.22 | 9,137.62 | 8,597.37 |
| Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department | 376,438.53 | 2,144,129.11 | | 2,520,567.64 | 2,071,200.27 | 178,862.60 | 270,504.77 |



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*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908*—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| *Support of the army*—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers | $122,061.52 | $493,723.37 | | $615,784.89 | $436,538.46 | $3,862.67 | $175,383.76 |
| Barracks and quarters | 1,694,783.51 | 3,969,416.67 | | 5,664,200.18 | 3,786,397.66 | 131,896.39 | 1,745,906.13 |
| Military post exchanges | 235,211.23 | 397,597.40 | | 632,808.63 | 331,438.92 | 11,488.46 | 289,881.25 |
| Transportation of the army and its supplies | 2,362,215.75 | 15,936,589.28 | | 18,298,805.03 | 15,047,311.76 | 516,817.90 | 2,734,675.37 |
| Transportation of the army and its supplies, Pacific railroads | | 296,103.28 | | 296,103.28 | 296,103.28 | | |
| Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands | 79,477.57 | 400,000.00 | | 479,477.57 | 470,677.88 | | 8,799.69 |
| Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage | 760,769.83 | 3,937,524.17 | | 4,698 294.00 | 3,879,398.83 | 125,153.65 | 693,741.52 |
| Construction and repair of hospitals | 331,802.07 | 475,000.00 | | 806,802.07 | 551,476.27 | 2,221.56 | 253,104.24 |
| Quarters for hospital stewards | 5,636.11 | 40,000.00 | | 45,636.11 | 39,127,68 | 388.97 | 6,119.46 |
| Shooting galleries and ranges | 19,501.47 | 177,174.00 | | 196,675.47 | 138,277.45 | 1,788.43 | 56,609.59 |
| Maintenance, Army War College | 3,378.26 | 9,400.00 | | 12,778.26 | 11,661.05 | | 1,117.21 |
| Medical and hospital department | 14,612.63 | 644,293.50 | | 658,906.13 | 638,195.49 | 7,674.93 | 13,035.71 |
| Replacing medical supplies | 50,271.21 | | | 50,271.21 | 13,486.91 | | 36,784.30 |
| Field medical equipment | | 200,000.00 | | 200,000.00 | | | 200,000.00 |
| Army Medical Museum | 1,533.59 | 5,000.00 | | 6,533.59 | 5,249.52 | 33.59 | 1,250.48 |
| Library, Surgeon-General's Office | 2,355.29 | 10,000.00 | | 12,355.29 | 9,806.27 | 340.04 | 2,208.98 |
| Engineer depots | 385.05 | 16,500.00 | | 16,885.05 | 16,343.86 | 318.93 | 222.26 |
| Engineer School, Washington, D. C | 16.42 | 25,000.00 | | 25,016.42 | 24,893.94 | 16.42 | 106.06 |
| Engineer equipment of troops | 18,687.53 | 40,000.00 | | 58,687.53 | 46,948.05 | 245.93 | 11,493.55 |
| Civilian assistants to engineer officers | 2,380.65 | 25,000.00 | | 27,380.65 | 24,320.90 | 2,380.65 | 679.10 |
| Buildings, Engineer School, Washington, D. C | | 32,500.00 | | 32,500.00 | 32,500.00 | | |
| Fire control in field batteries | | 30,000.00 | | 30,000.00 | 19,290.39 | | 10,709.61 |
| Ordnance service | 3,861.93 | 300,000.00 | | 303,861.93 | 295,293.30 | 2,036.40 | 6,532.23 |
| Ordnance stores, ammunition | 198,375.30 | 648,000.00 | | 846,375.30 | 589,732.63 | 1,437.22 | 255,205.45 |
| Small-arms target practice | 234,885.57 | 1,300,000.00 | | 1,534,885.57 | 1,144,902.90 | | 389,982.67 |
| Manufacture of arms | 684,298.15 | 1,700,000.00 | | 2,384,298.15 | 1,927,568.64 | 82,553.26 | 374,176.25 |
| Ordnance stores and supplies | 280,227.99 | 1,000,000.00 | | 1,280,227.99 | 945,100.04 | 7,461.10 | 327,666.85 |
| Replacing ordnance and ordnance stores | 724,328.15 | | $780,815.98 | 1,505,144.13 | | 602.87 | 1,504,541.26 |
| Converting muzzle-loading guns for saluting purposes | 345.58 | | | 345.58 | | 345.58 | |
| Submarine cable, Washington to Alaska | | | 35.77 | 35.77 | | | 35.77 |
| Repairs of deep-sea military cables | 18,091.63 | | | 18,091.63 | | | 18.091,63 |
| Buildings, Army War College, Washington, D. C | | | 290.55 | 290.55 | | | 290.55 |
| Emergency fund, War Department | 311,250.42 | | 387,972.19 | 699,222.61 | | | 699,222.61 |
| Total support of the army | 10,447,474.57 | 82,042,587.84 | 1,169,114.49 | 93,659,176.90 | 78,931,095.23 | 2,062,683.40 | 12,665,398.27 |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | | | | 1,169,114.49 | | |
| | 10,447,474.57 | 82,042,587.84 | 1,169,114.49 | 93,659,176.90 | 77 761,980.74 | 2,062,683.40 | 12,665,398.27 |

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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less amount transferred by warrant from appropriation "Construction and repair of hospitals" to appropriation "Army Hospital, San Juan, P. R." See "Public works, military," therefore not an actual expenditure | | | | | 60,000.00 | | |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | 77,701,980.74 | | |

NOTE.—The account for "Pay of the army, deposit fund," is not included in the foregoing statement of receipts and expenditures of the "Military establishment (support of the army)" for the reason that it represents the savings of enlisted men of the army deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and therefore can not be considered receipts and expenditures of government funds for maintenance of the military establishment. This account appears on the war ledger as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance July 1, 1907 | $4,045,191.33 |
| Deposited during fiscal year 1908 | 1,653,632.27 |
| Total | 5,698,823.60 |
| Deposits withdrawn, fiscal year 1908 | 2,962,455.98 |
| Balance available June 30, 1908 | 2,736,367.62 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Military Academy.* | | | | | | | |
| Pay of Military Academy | 64,070.91 | 576,306.54 | | 640,377.45 | 466,474.70 | 33,654.05 | 140,248.70 |
| Current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy | 3,691.05 | 116,494.11 | | 120,185.16 | 116,246.52 | 3,691.05 | 247.59 |
| Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, Military Academy | 536.80 | 47,510.00 | | 48,046.80 | 46,719.00 | 541.60 | 786.20 |
| Memorial Hall, West Point, N. Y | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 |
| Buildings and grounds, Military Academy | 2,414,313.16 | 39,635.00 | | 2,453,948.16 | 1,438,147.72 | 795.46 | 1,015,004.98 |
| Reimbursement to corps of cadets, Military Academy | | 1,072.50 | | 1,072.50 | 1,072.50 | | |
| Total Military Academy | 2,486,611.92 | 781,018.15 | | 3,267,630.07 | 2,068,660.44 | 38,682.16 | 1,160,287.47 |
| *Organized militia.* | | | | | | | |
| Arming and equipping the militia | 874,710,49 | 2,000,000.00 | | 2,874,710.49 | 1,831,997.55 | | 1,042,712.94 |
| Supplying new arms and equipments for organized militia | | 665,613.70 | | 665,613.70 | 665,613.70 | | |
| Field artillery for organized militia | 916,388.16 | 550,000.00 | | 1,466,388.16 | 674,252.60 | 10,420.46 | 781,715.10 |
| New arms and equipments for organized militia | 93,034.59 | | | 93,034.59 | 35,250.75 | | 57,783.84 |
| Encampment and maneuvers, organized militia | 28,971.32 | 2,000,632.85 | | 2,029,604.17 | 1,014,196.74 | 2,427.13 | 1,012,980.30 |
| Total organized militia | 1,913,104.56 | 5,216,246.55 | | 7,129,351.11 | 4,221,311.34 | 12,847.59 | 2,895,192.18 |
| *Summary military establishment.* | | | | | | | |
| Support of the army | 10,447,474.57 | 82,042,587.84 | | 92,490,062.41 | 77,761,980.74 | 2,062,683.40 | 12,665,398.27 |
| Military Academy | 2,486,611.92 | 781,018.15 | | 3,267,630.07 | 2,068,660.44 | 38,682.16 | 1,160,287.47 |
| Organized militia | 1,913,104.56 | 5,216,246.55 | | 7,129,351.11 | 4,221,311.34 | 12,847,59 | 2,895,192.18 |
| Total military establishment | 14,847,191.05 | 88,039,852.54 | | 102,887,043.59 | 84,051,952.52 | 2,114,213.15 | 16,720,877.92 |
| Less transfer from construction and repair of hospitals | | | | | 60,000.00 | | |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | 83,991,952.52 | | |

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*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908*—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WORKS—MILITARY. | | | | | | | |
| *Fortifications.* | | | | | | | |
| Gun and mortar batteries | $551,613.33 | $300,000.00 | | $851,613.33 | $254,973.40 | | $596,639.93 |
| Coast artillery fire-control installations | 28.00 | | | 28.00 | 28.00 | | |
| Fire control at fortifications | 1,431,356.22 | 270,256.00 | | 1,701,612.22 | 951,046.28 | | 750,565.94 |
| Electrical installations at seacoast fortifications | | 348,888.00 | | 348,888.00 | | | 348,888.00 |
| Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses | 149,622.06 | 121,048.00 | | 270,670.06 | 50,925.39 | | 219,744.67 |
| Searchlights for harbor defenses | 482,919.83 | 210,000.00 | | 692,919.83 | 209,134.07 | | 483,785.76 |
| Searchlights for New York Harbor | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 |
| Preservation and repair of fortifications | 192,561.70 | 225,000.00 | | 417,561.70 | 139,046.03 | | 278,515.67 |
| Contingencies of fortifications (certified claims) | | 51.78 | | 51.78 | 51.78 | | |
| Sea wall, Sandy Hook, N. J | 22,020.32 | | | 22,020.32 | 3,000.00 | | 19,020.32 |
| Repair and protection of defenses: | | | | | | | |
| Pensacola, Fla | 440,000.00 | 59,355.00 | | 499,355.00 | 43,355.86 | | 455,999.14 |
| New Orleans, La | 99,700.00 | | | 99,700.00 | 99,700.00 | | |
| Mobile, Ala | 492,000.00 | 589,500.00 | | 1,081,500.00 | 134,972.22 | | 946,527.78 |
| Reconstruction and repair of fortifications, Galveston, Tex | 45,893.24 | | | 45,893.24 | 12,245.00 | | 33,648.24 |
| Plans for fortifications | 5,312.18 | 5,000.00 | | 10,312.18 | 4,900.00 | | 5,412.18 |
| Supplies for seacoast defenses | 20,919.75 | 44,500.00 | | 65,419.75 | 19,793.20 | | 45,626.55 |
| Sea walls and embankments | 55,150.43 | 50,000.00 | | 105,150.43 | 40,450.14 | | 64,700.29 |
| Preservation and repair of torpedo structures | 6,393.60 | 15,000.00 | | 21,393.60 | 5,619.40 | | 15,774.20 |
| Casemates, galleries, etc., for submarine mines | 284,021.32 | 175,000.00 | | 459,021.32 | 207,719.09 | | 251,302.23 |
| Maintenance, etc., fire control installations at seacoast defenses | | 145,578.00 | | 145,578.00 | | | 145,578.00 |
| Armament of fortifications | 5,239,121.91 | 2,253,000.00 | | 7,492,121.91 | 2,787,880.19 | $120.56 | 4,704,121.16 |
| Submarine mines | 546,594.36 | 310,000.00 | | 856,594.36 | 400,975.70 | | 455,618.66 |
| Torpedoes for harbor defense | 24,775.00 | | | 24,775.00 | | | 24,775.00 |
| Torpedo planter for Pacific coast | 175,000.00 | 175,000.00 | | 350,000.00 | 1,351.30 | | 348,648.70 |
| Fortifications in insular possessions | 2,963,231.92 | 2,824,500.00 | | 5,787,731.92 | 1,578,993.40 | | 4,208,738.52 |
| Fire control in insular possessions | 100,000.00 | 243,000.00 | | 343,000.00 | 75,022.72 | | 267,977.28 |
| Torpedo planters and launches for insular possessions | | 374,000.00 | | 374,000.00 | | | 374,000.00 |
| Submarine mines in insular possessions | 205,440.00 | 351,620.00 | | 557,060.00 | 155,392.47 | | 401,667.53 |
| Torpedo defense of Manila Harbor, P. I | 125,000.00 | | | 125,000.00 | 124,625.00 | | 375.00 |
| Board of Ordnance and Fortification | 150,929.56 | 50,000.00 | | 200,929.56 | 72,503.75 | | 128,425.81 |
| Board on fortifications and other defenses | 28,470.77 | | | 28,470.77 | | | 28,470.77 |
| Construction of a counterpoise battery | 37,400.00 | | | 37,400.00 | | 37,400.00 | |
| Replacing and repairing ordnance property at Gulf forts | 30,878.00 | | | 30,878.00 | | | 30,878.00 |
| Converting muzzle-loading guns for saluting purposes | 5,250.00 | | | 5,250.00 | 5,250.00 | | |
| Powder and projectiles (proceeds of sales) | 73,395.44 | 141.35 | | 73,536.79 | 39,064.88 | | 34,471.91 |
| Ordnance material (proceeds of sales) | 1,224,465.80 | 123,835.57 | | 1,348,300.87 | 51,582.63 | | 1,296,718.24 |
| Isham shell and Tuttle "Thorite" | 100,000.00 | | | 100,000.00 | | | 100,000.00 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National defense | 24,424.41 | | | 24,424.41 | 3,693.52 | | 20,730.89 |
| Total fortifications | 15,335,888.65 | 9,264,273.70 | | 24,600,162.35 | 7,473,295.42 | 37,520.56 | 17,089,346.37 |
| *Arsenals.* | | | | | | | |
| Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa | | 29,043.00 | | 29,043.00 | 29,043.00 | | |
| Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill | | 25,000.00 | | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | | |
| San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex | 16,000.00 | | | 16,000.00 | | | 16,000.00 |
| Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass | 3,000.00 | 14,000.00 | | 17,000.00 | 13,000.00 | | 4,000.00 |
| Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass | 3,883.41 | 55,000.00 | | 58,883.41 | 51,321.33 | | 7,562.08 |
| Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y | 2,100.00 | 22,500.00 | | 24,600.00 | 23,000.00 | 600.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga | 50,000.00 | 14,000.00 | | 64,000.00 | 48,095.00 | | 15,905.00 |
| Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal | 42,444.50 | 10,000.00 | | 52,444.50 | 33,249.54 | | 19,194.96 |
| Rock Island Power Plant, Rock Island, Ill | 6,459.73 | 12,500.00 | | 18,959.73 | 12,172.25 | 2,859.73 | 3,927.75 |
| Reconstructing Rock Island Bridge and Viaduct, Illinois | 42,000.00 | | | 42,000.00 | 42,000.00 | | |
| Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill | | 16,550.00 | | 16,550.00 | 16,548.30 | | 1.70 |
| Ordnance depot, Manila, P. I | 4,950.00 | 10,000.00 | | 14,950.00 | 4,603.25 | .65 | 10,346.10 |
| Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J | 170,108.67 | 163,450.00 | | 333,558.67 | 196,006.70 | | 137,551.97 |
| Powder depot, Dover, N. J | 41,389.95 | 64,000.00 | | 105,389.95 | 75,889.95 | | 29,500.0 |
| Army powder factory | 122,735.28 | | | 122,735.28 | 116,000.15 | | 6,735.13 |
| Testing machine | 1,129.77 | 35,000.00 | | 36,129.77 | 35,260.39 | 98.87 | 770.51 |
| Repairs of arsenals | 48,379.83 | 250,000.00 | | 298,379.83 | 279,947.13 | 633.52 | 17,799.18 |
| Total arsenals | 554,581.14 | 721,043.00 | | 1,275,624.14 | 1,001,136.99 | 4,192.77 | 270,294.38 |
| *Military posts, etc.* | | | | | | | |
| Military posts | 1,150,773.68 | 841,875.00 | | 1,992,648.68 | 1,288,750.74 | | 703,897.94 |
| Military post: | | | | | | | |
| Manila, P. I | 9,891.85 | | | 9,891.85 | 9,891.85 | | |
| Fort Crook, Nebr | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | 75,000.00 | | 25,000.00 |
| Fort Snelling, Minn | 10,045.30 | | | 10,045.30 | | | 10,045.30 |
| Fort Sheridan, Ill | 170,253.27 | | | 170,253.27 | 100,901.24 | | 69,352.03 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 180,000.00 | | | 180,000.00 | | | 180,000.00 |
| Fort Niagara, N. Y | 136,798.00 | | | 136,798.00 | 99,386.78 | | 37,411.22 |
| Military reservation, Fort Wright, Wash | 8,000.00 | | | 8,000.00 | | | 8,000.00 |
| Presidio military reservation, San Francisco, Cal | | 7,500.00 | | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | | |
| Military reservation, Fort Monroe, Va | 400.00 | | | 400.00 | | | 400.00 |
| Purchase of land, Fort Taylor, Fla | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | 7,025.00 | | 92,975.00 |
| Fort Moultrie, South Carolina | 26,000.00 | | | 26,000.00 | | | 26,000.00 |
| Conveyance to Le Grand Young of lands in Fort Douglas Military Reservation, Utah | 998.10 | | | 998.10 | | | 998.10 |
| Fort Crockett Reservation, Galveston, Tex | 242,883.00 | | | 242,883.00 | 130,000.00 | | 112,883.00 |
| Military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans | 10,730.40 | | $18.08 | 10,748.48 | | 5,637.50 | 5,110.98 |
| Water supply: | | | | | | | |
| Fort Greble, R. I | | 30,000.00 | | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | | |
| Fort Bayard, N. Mex | | 90,000.00 | | 90,000.00 | 89,050.00 | | 950.00 |
| Military prison, San Francisco, Cal | | 50,000.00 | | 50,000.00 | 16,682.70 | | 33,317.30 |
| Enlargement of Governors Island, N. Y | 318,054.50 | 100,000.00 | | 418,054.50 | 182,706.10 | | 235,348.40 |
| Army buildings, Governors Island, N. Y | 60,000.00 | | | 60,000.00 | | | 60,000.00 |
| Sea wall: | | | | | | | |
| Fort Moultrie, S. C | 90,000.00 | 125,600.00 | | 215,600.00 | 90,000.00 | | 125,600.00 |
| Fort Screven, Ga | 40,000.00 | | | 40,000.00 | 39,949.70 | | 50.30 |

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*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908*—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PUBLIC WORKS—MILITARY—Continued.** | | | | | | | |
| ***Military posts, etc.*—Continued.** | | | | | | | |
| Sewerage system, Fortress Monroe, Va | $48.74 | $9,530.00 | | $9,578.74 | $9,530.00 | $48.74 | |
| Target range: | | | | | | | |
| Camp Douglas, Wisconsin | 150,000.00 | | | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 | | |
| Sparta, Wis | | 150,000.00 | | 150,000.00 | | | $150,000.00 |
| Fort Mackintosh, Tex | 3,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 |
| Fort Oglethorpe, Ga | 3,550.00 | | | 3,550.00 | | | 3,550.00 |
| Army general hospital, Washington, D. C | 152,552.07 | | | 152,552.07 | 129,473.72 | | 23,078.35 |
| Army hospital, San Juan, P. R | | 60,000.00 | | 60,000.00 | | | 60,000.00 |
| Army general hospital, San Francisco, Cal | 30,000.00 | | | 30,000.00 | 27,335.00 | | 2,665.00 |
| Army supply depot, Fort Mason, Cal | 733,800.00 | | | 733,800.00 | 13,917.00 | | 719,883.00 |
| Barracks and quarters, sea-coast defenses | | 1,250,000.00 | | 1,250,000.00 | 305,924.13 | | 944,075.87 |
| Total military posts, etc | 3,527,778.91 | 2,914,505.00 | $18.08 | 6,442,301.99 | 2,803,023.96 | 5,686.24 | 3,633,591.79 |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | | | | 18.08 | | |
| | | | | | 2,803,005.88 | | |
| Less amount transferred by warrant from target range, Camp Douglas, Wis., to target range, Sparta Wis., therefore not appropriation or expenditure | | 150,000.00 | | | 150,000.00 | | |
| | | 2,764,505.00 | | | | | |
| Less amount transferred by warrant from construction and repair of hospitals to army hospital, San Juan, P. R., therefore not an appropriation | | 60,000.00 | | | | | |
| Actual appropriations and expenditures | | 2,704,505.00 | | | 2,653,005.88 | | |
| ***Summary public works, military.*** | | | | | | | |
| Fortifications | 15,335,888.65 | 9,264,273.70 | | 24,600,162.35 | 7,473,295.42 | 37,520.56 | 17,089,346.37 |
| Arsenals | 554,581.14 | 721,043.00 | | 1,275,624.14 | 1,001,136.99 | 4,192.77 | 270,294.38 |
| Military posts, etc | 3,527,778.91 | 2,764,505.00 | | 6,292,283.91 | 2,653,005.88 | 5,686.24 | 3,633,591.79 |
| Total public works, military | 19,418,248.70 | 12,749,821.70 | | 32,168,070.40 | 11,127,438.29 | 47,399.57 | 20,993,232.54 |
| Less amount transferred by warrant to army hospital, San Juan, P.R. | | 60,000.00 | | | | | |
| Actual appropriations | | 12,689,821.70 | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL.** | | | | | | | |
| ***Military Parks, etc.*** | | | | | | | |
| Road to Mount Rainier National Park | 20,000.00 | 50,000.00 | | 70,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | 50,000.00 |
| Improvement of Yellowstone National Park | 37,786.99 | 65,000.00 | | 102,786.99 | 52,179.31 | | 50,607.68 |
| Gettysburg National Park | 11,484.37 | 112,000.00 | | 123,484.37 | 103,454.32 | | 20,030.05 |
| Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park | 3,047.94 | 71,800.00 | | 74,847.94 | 46,428.48 | | 28,419.46 |
| Shiloh National Military Park | 618.38 | 43,000.00 | | 43,618.38 | 28,046.88 | | 15,571.50 |
| Vicksburg National Military Park | 5,884.20 | 100,000.00 | | 105,884.20 | 105,810.01 | | 74.19 |
| Lincoln Tablet, Gettysburg National Park | 1,934.60 | | | 1,934.60 | | | 1,934.60 |
| Monuments and markers at Gettysburg | 60,942.00 | | | 60,942.00 | 58,680.00 | | 2,262.00 |
| **Total military parks, etc** | 141,698.48 | 441,800.00 | | 583,498.48 | 414,599.00 | | 168,899.48 |
| ***Buildings and grounds in and around Washington.*** | | | | | | | |
| Improvement and care of public grounds | 550.39 | 12,400.00 | | 12,950.39 | 10,984.32 | 50.39 | 1,915.68 |
| Extraordinary repairs, Executive Mansion | | | 24.27 | 24.27 | | | 24.27 |
| Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia | 40.14 | 167,550.00 | | 167,590.14 | 139,020.22 | 46.80 | 28,523.12 |
| Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion | 1,816.44 | 53,000.00 | | 54,816.44 | 52,092.53 | 1,116.44 | 1,607.47 |
| Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc | 2,867.42 | 20,520.00 | | 23,387.42 | 18,731.42 | 1,904.86 | 2,751.14 |
| Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia | 1,384.62 | 6,800.00 | | 8,184.62 | 5,879.76 | 34.62 | 2,270.24 |
| Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the departments and Government Printing Office | | 1,500.00 | | 1,500.00 | 1,374.97 | | 125.03 |
| Repairs to building where Abraham Lincoln died | 90.06 | 200.00 | | 290.06 | 117.92 | 90.06 | 82.08 |
| Care and maintenance of the Washington Monument | .49 | 11,820.00 | | 11,820.49 | 11,811.58 | .49 | 8.42 |
| Improvements, birthplace of Washington, Wakefield, Va | | 500.00 | | 500.00 | 500.00 | | |
| **Total buildings and grounds in and around Washington** | 6,749.56 | 274,290.00 | 24.27 | 281,063.83 | 240,512.72 | 3,243.66 | 37,307.45 |
| **Repayments in excess of payments** | | | | | 24.27 | | |
| **Actual expenditures** | | | | | 240,488.45 | | |
| ***Monuments.*** | | | | | | | |
| Memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant | 80,100.00 | | | 80,100.00 | 17,700.00 | | 62,400.00 |
| Pedestal for statue of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan | 49,975.00 | | | 49,975.00 | 6,075.00 | | 43,900.00 |
| Memorial to Christopher Columbus | 100,000.00 | | | 100,000.00 | 429.00 | | 99,571.00 |
| Monument to— | | | | | | | |
| Gen. Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg, Va | 800.00 | | 141.03 | 941.03 | | | 941.03 |
| General Baron von Steuben | 39,900.00 | | | 39,900.00 | 500.00 | | 39,400.00 |
| General Count Pulaski | 47,001.70 | | | 47,001.70 | 4,500.00 | | 42,501.70 |
| Commemorate the battle of King's Mountain, S. C | 29,500.00 | | | 29,500.00 | 1,500.00 | | 28,000.00 |
| Commodore John Barry | 50,000.00 | | | 50,000.00 | | | 50,000.00 |
| John Paul Jones | 50,000.00 | | | 50,000.00 | | | 50,000.00 |
| Commemorate the battle of Princeton, N. J | 30,000.00 | | | 30,000.00 | | | 30,000.00 |
| Memory of American soldiers, battle of New Orleans, La | 25,000.00 | | | 25,000.00 | 22,399.25 | | 2,600.75 |
| Site and pedestal for statue to Henry W. Longfellow | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 |
| Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor | 62,507.13 | | | 62,507.13 | 62,352.41 | | 154.72 |
| Unveiling statue of Gen. George B. McClellan | | | 108.22 | 108.22 | | 108.22 | |
| Equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman | | | 517.66 | 517.66 | | | 517.66 |

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*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908*—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| *Monuments*—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Monument, Yorktown, Va | $28.01 | | | $28.01 | $10.93 | | $17.08 |
| Monument on the Tippecanoe battle ground, Indiana | 12,500.00 | | | 12,500.00 | | | 12,500.00 |
| Monument at Monterey, Cal., to commemorate the taking possession of the Pacific coast | 10,000.00 | | | 10,000.00 | 500.68 | | 9,499.32 |
| Abraham Lincoln memorial shaft or tablet at Hodgenville, Ky | | $10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | |
| Site and pedestal Stephenson Grand Army memorial | 10,000.00 | | | 10,000.00 | | | 10,000.00 |
| Total monuments | 601,311.84 | 10,000.00 | $766.91 | 612,078.75 | 125,967.27 | $108.22 | 486,003.26 |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | | | | 766.91 | | |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | 125,200.36 | | |
| *Rivers and harbors.* | | | | | | | |
| Breakwater from Mount Desert to Porcupine Island, Me | 30,000.00 | | | 30,000.00 | 25,000.00 | | 5,000.00 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Cape Porpoise, Me | 52,498.85 | | | 52,498.85 | 5,000.00 | | 47,498.85 |
| Sullivan Falls, Me | 129.36 | | | 129.36 | | | 129.36 |
| Portland, Me | 124,000.00 | | | 124,000.00 | 89,997.00 | | 34,003.00 |
| Rockland, Me | 5,474.21 | | | 5,474.21 | | | 5,474.21 |
| Bucksport, Me | 1,300.00 | | | 1,300.00 | | | 1,300.00 |
| Isle of Shoals, Me | 1,798.40 | | | 1,798.40 | | | 1,798.40 |
| Improving Carvers Harbor at Vinal Haven, Me | 1,800.30 | | | 1,800.30 | | | 1,800.30 |
| Improving harbor at Burlington, Vt | 42,000.00 | 16,855.00 | | 58,855.00 | 33,000.00 | | 25,855.00 |
| Harbor of refuge at Little Harbor, N. H | 8,650.93 | | | 8,650.93 | | | 8,650.93 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Marblehead, Mass | 916.00 | | | 916.00 | | | 916.00 |
| Gloucester, Mass | 5,100.00 | | 743.84 | 5,843.84 | | | 5,843.84 |
| Salem, Mass | 500.00 | | | 500.00 | | | 500.00 |
| Boston, Mass | 2,269,731.54 | | | 2,269,731.54 | 786,852.31 | | 1,482,879.23 |
| Manchester, Mass | 314.43 | | | 314.43 | | | 314.43 |
| Lynn, Mass | 32,500.00 | | | 32,500.00 | 29,500.00 | | 3,000.00 |
| Newburyport, Mass | 28,500.00 | | | 28,500.00 | 20,500.00 | | 8,000.00 |
| Vineyard Haven, Mass | 4,612.65 | | | 4,612.65 | | | 4,612.65 |
| Beverly, Mass | 39,922.24 | | | 39,922.24 | 18,533.04 | | 21,389.20 |
| Improving harbors at Plymouth and Provincetown, Mass | 18,570.94 | | | 18,570.94 | 3,800.00 | | 14,770.94 |
| Harbor of refuge at Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass | 262,001.00 | 25,000.00 | | 287,001.00 | 89,001.00 | | 198,000.00 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Woods Hole Channel, Mass | 100,000.00 | | | 100,000.00 | 30,000.00 | | 70,000.00 |
| Harbor at Hingham, Mass | 9,500.00 | | 172.28 | 9,672.28 | | | 9,672.28 |
| Dorchester Bay and Neponset River, Mass | 125,233.00 | | | 125,233.00 | 1,233.00 | | 124,000.00 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| New Bedford and Fair Haven, Mass | 99,500.00 | 200,000.00 | | 299,500.00 | 153,500.00 | | 146,000.00 |
| Nantucket, Mass | 37,000.00 | | | 37,000.00 | 35,000.00 | | 2,000.00 |
| Newport, R. I | 84,000.00 | 112,100.00 | | 196,100.00 | 92,000.00 | | 104,100.00 |
| Sakonnet, R. I | 9,500.00 | | | 9,500.00 | 9,500.00 | | |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Entrance to Point Judith Pond, R. I | 7,500.00 | | | 7,500.00 | | | 7,500.00 |
| Harbor at Great Salt Pond, Block Island, R. I | 30,000.00 | | | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | | |
| Harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R. I | 95,005.00 | 170,000.00 | | 265,005.00 | 89,228.40 | | 175,776.60 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Block Island, R. I | 21,900.00 | | | 21,900.00 | 21,900.00 | | |
| Bridgeport, Conn | 120,000.00 | 40,000.00 | | 160,000.00 | 70,000.00 | | 90,000.00 |
| New Haven, Conn | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 |
| Branford, Conn | 3,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 | 1,500.00 | | 1,500.00 |
| New London, Conn | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 |
| Norwalk, Conn | 60,000.00 | | | 60,000.00 | 40,000.00 | | 20,000.00 |
| Improving harbors at Five Mile River, Stamford, Southport, Greenwich, and Westport and Saugatuck rivers, Conn | 62,000.00 | | | 62,000.00 | 59,500.00 | | 2,500.00 |
| Harbor of refuge, Duck Island Harbor, Conn | 3,024.85 | | | 3,024.85 | | | 3,024.85 |
| Breakwater at New Haven, Conn | 90,000.00 | 150,000.00 | | 240,000.00 | 90,000.00 | | 150,000.00 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Harbor at Dunkirk, N. Y | 16,000.00 | | | 16,000.00 | 10,870.00 | | 5,130.00 |
| New York Harbor, N. Y | 1,116,589.43 | 683,490.00 | | 1,800,079.43 | 1,118,465.56 | | 681,613.87 |
| Harbor at Buffalo, N. Y | 678,108.13 | | | 678,108.13 | 150,995.00 | | 527,113.13 |
| Black Rock Harbor, N. Y | 1,678,000.00 | | | 1,678,000.00 | 322,678.75 | | 1,355,321.25 |
| Harbor at Plattsburg, N. Y | 151.67 | | | 151.67 | | 151.67 | |
| Wallabout Channel, N. Y | 21,826.31 | | | 21,826.31 | 1,000.00 | | 20,826.31 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Great Sodus Bay, N. Y | 50,000.00 | | | 50,000.00 | 2,700.00 | | 47,300.00 |
| Pultneyville, N. Y | 4,000.00 | | | 4,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| Tarrytown, N. Y | 10,000.00 | | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | |
| Improving harbors at Port Jefferson, Mattituck, Huntington, Glencove, Flushing Bay, Canarsie Bay, and Sag Harbor, N. Y | 124,000.00 | | | 124,000.00 | 84,250.00 | | 39,750.00 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Port Chester, N. Y | 6,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | 5,000.00 |
| Larchmont, N. Y | 14,000.00 | | 6,905.04 | 20,905.04 | | | 20,905.04 |
| Echo Bay, N. Y | 12,000.00 | | | 12,000.00 | 500.00 | | 11,500.00 |
| Improving harbors at Rondout and Peekskill, N. Y | 11,000.00 | | | 11,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | 3,000.00 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Saugerties, N. Y | 20,000.00 | | | 20,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | 5,000.00 |
| Ogdensburg, N. Y | 74,500.00 | | | 74,500.00 | 29,000.00 | | 45,500.00 |
| Cape Vincent, N. Y | 800.00 | | | 800.00 | | | 800.00 |
| Oswego, N. Y | 119,004.55 | | | 119,004.55 | 55,998.30 | | 63,006.25 |
| Little Sodus Bay, N. Y | 70,020.00 | | | 70,020.00 | 15,000.00 | | 55,020.00 |
| Charlotte, N. Y | 81,000.00 | | | 81,000.00 | 47,954.51 | | 33,045.49 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Channel in Gowanus Bay, N. Y | 445,114.60 | | | 445,114.60 | 214,995.20 | | 230,119.40 |
| Great South Bay, N. Y | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | 298.55 | | 1,701.45 |
| Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, N. Y | 29,500.00 | | 362.15 | 29,862.15 | | | 29,862.15 |

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*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908*—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued.** | | | | | | | |
| *Rivers and harbors*—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Improving—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Buttermilk Channel, N. Y | $1,223.99 | | | $1,223.99 | | | $1,223.99 |
| Buffalo entrance to Erie Basin, and Black Rock Harbor, N. Y. | 3,264.44 | | | 3,264.44 | | | 3,264.44 |
| Lake Erie entrance to Black Rock Harbor, and Erie Basin, N. Y. | 169,643.00 | | | 169,643.00 | $59,000.00 | | 110,643.00 |
| Arthur Kill, N. Y. and N. J | 199,006.60 | | | 199,006.60 | 106,992.60 | | 92,014.00 |
| Raritan Bay, N. J | 24,000.000 | | | 24,000.00 | 14,997.00 | | 9,003.00 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Erie, Pa | 163,506.00 | | | 163,506.00 | 53,998.50 | | 109,507.50 |
| Pittsburg, Pa | 5,014.87 | | | 5,014.87 | 3,474.56 | | 1,540.31 |
| Wilmington, Del | 80,500.00 | | | 80,500.00 | 50,000.00 | | 30,500.00 |
| Delaware Breakwater, Del | 875.64 | | | 875.64 | | | 875.64 |
| Harbor of Refuge, Delaware Bay, Del | 1,000.00 | | $128.66 | 1,128.66 | | | 1,128.66 |
| Ice harbor at Reedy Island, Del | 16,236.93 | | | 16,236.93 | | $16,236.93 | |
| Constructing piers, Delaware Bay near Lewes, Del | 820.60 | | | 820.60 | | | 820.60 |
| Improving harbor at Baltimore, Md | 6,400.00 | | | 6,400.00 | 6,400.00 | | |
| Improving harbors at Rock Hall, Queenstown, Claiborne, and Cambridge and Chester, Choptank, Warwick, Pocomoke, Latrappe, Wicomico, and Manokin Rivers and Tyaskin Creek, Md | 64,258.54 | | | 64,258.54 | 60,016.03 | | 4,242.51 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Crisfield, Md | 37,607.00 | | | 37,607.00 | 1,000.00 | | 36,607.00 |
| Norfolk, Va | 325,832.32 | $125,000.00 | | 450,832.32 | 155,832.32 | | 295,000.00 |
| Milford Haven, Va | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | |
| Improving Hampton Roads, Va | 12,500.00 | | | 12,500.00 | 500.00 | | 12,000.00 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Cape Charles City, Va | 35,000.00 | | | 35,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | 20,000.00 |
| Beaufort, N. C | 20,000.00 | | | 20,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | 12,000.00 |
| Improving waterway between— | | | | | | | |
| Newbern and Beaufort, N. C | 1,500.00 | | | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | | |
| Beaufort harbor and New River, N. C | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | |
| Improving waterway from Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Inlet, N. C | 197,000.00 | 170,000.00 | | 367,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | 357,000.00 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Georgetown, S. C | 7.50 | | | 7.50 | | 7.50 | |
| Charleston, S. C | 25,000.00 | | | 25,000.00 | 9,984.80 | | 15,015.20 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Winyah Bay, S. C | 112,750.00 | | | 112,750.00 | 67,750.00 | | 45,000.00 |
| Harbor at Savannah, Ga | 358,000.00 | 300,000.00 | | 658,000.00 | 337,654.95 | | 320,345.05 |
| Waterways between Charleston and Alligator Creek, S. C | 99,790.00 | | | 99,790.00 | 59,790.00 | | 40,000.00 |
| Harbor at Brunswick, Ga | 152,650.15 | 303,000.00 | | 455,650.15 | 133,500.15 | | 322,150.00 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Fla. | 104,404.62 | | | 104,404.62 | 9,991.45 | | 94,413.17 |
| Harbor at Fernandina, Fla. | 114,000.00 | | | 114,000.00 | 114,000.00 | | |
| Volusia Bar, Fla. | 100.00 | | | 100.00 | 100.00 | | |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Key West, Fla. | 197,879.38 | | | 197,879.38 | 10,000.00 | | 187,879.38 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 100,077.34 | | | 100,077.34 | 72,567.60 | | 27,509.74 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Hillsboro Bay, Fla. | 103,352.00 | | | 103,352.00 | 67,828.91 | | 35,523.09 |
| Tampa Bay, Fla. | 214,995.27 | | | 214,995.27 | 140,018.28 | | 74,976.99 |
| Biscayne Bay, Fla. | 195,034.49 | 119,000.00 | | 314,034.49 | 74,000.00 | | 240,034.49 |
| Sarasota Bay, Fla. | 15,542.75 | | | 15,542.75 | 15,539.40 | | 3.35 |
| Apalachicola Bay, Fla. | 83,000.00 | | | 83,000.00 | 75,004.65 | | 7,995.35 |
| Carrabelle Bar and Harbor, Fla. | 60,093.20 | | | 60,093.20 | 20,000.00 | | 40,093.20 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Mobile, Ala. | 245,500.00 | 160,000.00 | | 405,500.00 | 375,514.64 | | 29,985.36 |
| Biloxi, Miss. | 9,000.00 | | | 9,000.00 | 8,500.00 | | 500.00 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Harbors on coast of Mississippi | | 125,000.00 | | 125,000.00 | | | 125,000.00 |
| Harbor at Gulfport, Miss. | 120,000.00 | | | 120,000.00 | 94,905.35 | | 25,094.65 |
| Horn Island Pass, Miss. | 18,000.00 | | | 18,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | 3,000.00 |
| Harbor at Brazos, Santiago, Tex. | 2,626.03 | | | 2,626.03 | | | 2,626.03 |
| Galveston ship channel and Buffalo Bayou, Tex. | 302,049.54 | 145,000.00 | | 447,049.54 | 209,996.43 | | 237,053.11 |
| Harbor at Galveston, Tex. | 500,797.12 | 630,000.00 | | 1,130,797.12 | 558,798.42 | | 571,998.70 |
| West Galveston Bay Channel, Trinity River, Anahuac Channel, Cedar, Chocolate, and Bastrop bayous, Tex. | 35,500.00 | | | 35,500.00 | 35,500.00 | | |
| Channel from Galveston Harbor to Texas City, Tex. | 59,000.00 | | | 59,000.00 | 34,999.80 | | 24,000.20 |
| Channel to Port Bolivar, Tex. | 49,000.00 | | | 49,000.00 | 41,000.00 | | 8,000.00 |
| Inland waterway on coast of Texas | 127,329.55 | 245,000.00 | | 372,329.55 | 127,328.20 | | 245,001.35 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 939,551.02 | 475,000.00 | | 1,414,551.02 | 631,536.75 | | 783,014.27 |
| Ashtabula, Ohio | 245,878.72 | | | 245,878.72 | 131,855.42 | | 114,023.30 |
| Vermilion, Ohio | 14,500.00 | | | 14,500.00 | 14,500.00 | | |
| Lorain, Ohio | 235,629.98 | | | 235,629.98 | 99,629.98 | | 136,000.00 |
| Conneaut, Ohio | 20,000.00 | | 2.00 | 20,002.00 | | | 20,002.00 |
| Port Clinton, Ohio | 2,500.00 | | | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | | |
| Toledo, Ohio | 89,722.00 | | | 89,722.00 | 20,722.00 | | 69,000.00 |
| Sandusky City, Ohio | 358,757.84 | | | 358,757.84 | 97,757.84 | | 261,000.00 |
| Huron, Ohio | 148,173.13 | | | 148,173.13 | 101,172.39 | | 47,000.74 |
| Fairport, Ohio | 161,998.65 | | | 161,998.65 | 21,893.06 | | 140,105.59 |
| Michigan City, Ind. | 82,000.00 | | | 82,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | 67,000.00 |
| Calumet, Ill. | 110,000.00 | | | 110,000.00 | 10,000.56 | | 99,999.44 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 310,015.30 | | | 310,015.30 | 59,991.30 | | 250,024.00 |
| Waukegan, Ill. | 61,717.04 | | | 61,717.04 | 12,717.04 | | 49,000.00 |
| Cheboygan, Mich. | 21,984.14 | | | 21,984.14 | 16,502.42 | | 5,481.72 |
| Grand Haven, Mich. | 69,000.00 | | | 69,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | 68,000.00 |
| Ludington, Mich. | 145,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | 165,000.00 | 23,000.00 | | 142,000.00 |
| Manistique, Mich. | 45,794.95 | | | 45,794.95 | | | 45,794.95 |
| Petoskey, Mich. | 20,997.62 | | | 20,997.62 | 20,997.62 | | |
| South Haven, Mich. | 72,000.00 | | | 72,000.00 | 13,000.00 | | 59,000.00 |
| Alpena, Mich. | 4,116.14 | | | 4,116.14 | 4,116.14 | | |
| Holland, Mich. | 220,000.00 | | | 220,000.00 | 97,000.00 | | 123,000.00 |
| Ontonagon, Mich. | 500.00 | | | 500.00 | | | 500.00 |
| Saugatuck and Kalamazoo River, Mich. | 77,000.00 | | | 77,000.00 | 62,000.00 | | 15,000.00 |

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*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908*—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued.** | | | | | | | |
| *Rivers and harbors*—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Improving harbor at—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Muskegon, Mich | $119,000.00 | | | $119,000.00 | $49,000.00 | | $70,000.00 |
| Manistee, Mich | 35,000.00 | | | 35,000.00 | 11,000.00 | | 24,000.00 |
| Frankfort, Mich | 38,000.00 | | | 38,000.00 | 8,000.00 | | 30,000.00 |
| Charlevoix, Mich | 22,000.00 | | | 22,000.00 | 9,000.00 | | 13,000.00 |
| Marquette, Mich | 27,030.00 | | | 27,030.00 | | | 27,030.00 |
| Improving harbors at Pentwater and White Lake, Mich | 24,001.30 | | | 24,001.30 | 14,501.30 | | 9,500.00 |
| Improving harbor at Arcadia, Mich | 6,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | |
| Harbor of refuge at— | | | | | | | |
| Portage Lake, Mich | 12,000.00 | | | 12,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | 2,000.00 |
| Grand Marais, Mich | 34,493.65 | | | 34,493.65 | | | 34,493.65 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| St. Joseph harbor and river, Mich | 27,500.00 | | | 27,500.00 | 8,000.00 | | 19,500.00 |
| Menominee harbor and river, Mich. and Wis | 5,352.74 | | | 5,352.74 | 852.74 | | 4,500.00 |
| Harbor at Gladstone, Mich | 5,997.46 | | | 5,997.46 | | | 5,997.46 |
| Harbor of refuge, Harbor Beach, Mich | 217,701.76 | | | 217,701.76 | 120,000.00 | | 97,701.76 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis | 1,131,020.55 | | | 1,131,020.55 | 424,888.48 | | 706,132.07 |
| Agate Bay, Minn | 2,017.13 | | $3,512.50 | 5,529.63 | | | 5,529.63 |
| Grand Marais, Minn | 6,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 |
| Improving Warroad harbor and river, Minn | 8,795.64 | | | 8,795.64 | 8,692.82 | | 102.82 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Ashland, Wis | 108,241.87 | | | 108,241.87 | 50,000.00 | | 58,241.87 |
| Kenosha, Wis | 39,000.00 | | | 39,000.00 | 11,000.00 | | 28,000.00 |
| Manitowoc, Wis | 180,000.00 | $270,500.00 | | 450,500.00 | 150,163.67 | | 300,336.33 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 306,271.11 | 392,000.00 | | 698,271.11 | 134,854.50 | | 563,416.61 |
| Oconto, Wis | 3,150.23 | | | 3,150.23 | | | 3,150.23 |
| Port Washington, Wis | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 |
| Sheboygan, Wis | 40,000.00 | | | 40,000.00 | 17,764.76 | | 22,235.24 |
| Racine, Wis | 47,000.00 | | | 47,000.00 | 22,000.00 | | 25,000.00 |
| Two Rivers, Wis | 84,500.00 | | | 84,500.00 | 11,000.00 | | 73,500.00 |
| Kewaunee, Wis | 5,365.25 | | | 5,365.25 | 1,365.25 | | 4,000.00 |
| Green Bay, Wis | 7,500.00 | | | 7,500.00 | 7,000.00 | | 500.00 |
| Port Wing, Wis | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | |
| Algoma, Wis | 44,000.00 | 100,000.00 | | 144,000.00 | 39,000.00 | | 105,000.00 |
| Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal | 56,053.36 | | | 56,053.36 | 26,053.36 | | 30,000.00 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| San Luis Obispo, Cal | 63,160.00 | 60,000.00 | | 123,160.00 | 15,000.00 | | 108,160.00 |
| San Diego, Cal | 19,511.72 | | | 19,511.72 | 19,400.00 | | 111.72 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilmington, Cal | 175,163.42 | | | 175,163.42 | 68,000.00 | | 107,163.42 |
| San Pedro, Cal | 459,953.17 | | | 459,953.17 | 230,000.00 | | 229,953.17 |
| San Francisco, Cal | 3,470.32 | | | 3,470.32 | | $3,470.32 | |
| Oakland, Cal | 140,196.44 | 190,000.00 | | 330,196.44 | 88,000.00 | | 242,196.44 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Cal | 92,142.70 | | | 92,142.70 | 30,250.00 | | 61,892.70 |
| San Pablo Bay, Cal | 20,662.27 | | | 20,662.27 | | | 20,662.27 |
| Yaquina Bay, Oreg | 1,661.04 | | | 1,661.04 | | 1,661.04 | |
| Entrance to Coos Bay and Harbor, Oreg | 23,743.41 | | | 23,743.41 | 500.00 | | 23,243.41 |
| Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg | 6,520.00 | | | 6,520.00 | 5,000.00 | | 1,520.00 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Olympia, Wash | 7,000.00 | | | 7,000.00 | 1.58 | | 6,998.42 |
| Everett, Wash | 7,000.00 | | | 7,000.00 | 3,509.81 | | 3,490.19 |
| Dredge for harbors, etc., Oregon and Washington | 99,000.00 | | | 99,000.00 | 52,000.00 | | 47,000.00 |
| Improving Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, Wash | 197,500.00 | | | 197,500.00 | 155,513.21 | | 41,986.79 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| Tacoma, Wash | 213,000.00 | | | 213,000.00 | 27,000.00 | | 186,000.00 |
| New Whatcom, Wash | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Grays Harbor, Wash | 218,000.00 | 300,000.00 | | 518,000.00 | 145,020.27 | | 372,979.73 |
| Harbor at Honolulu, Hawaii | 237,308.00 | 200,000.00 | | 437,308.00 | 151,000.00 | | 286,308.00 |
| Ship channel connecting the waters of the Great Lakes, between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo | 1,363.76 | | | 1,363.76 | 1,363.76 | | |
| Improving St. Michael Canal, Alaska | 97,000.00 | 150,000.00 | | 247,000.00 | 2,019.35 | | 244,980.65 |
| Improving harbor at— | | | | | | | |
| San Juan, P. R | 156,000.00 | 220,000.00 | | 376,000.00 | 103,250.00 | | 272,750.00 |
| Hilo, Hawaii | 198,000.00 | 100,000.00 | | 298,000.00 | 37,000.00 | | 261,000.00 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Kennebunk River, Me | 134.13 | | | 134.13 | | | 134.13 |
| Sasanoa River, Me | 43,000.00 | | | 43,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | 33,000.00 |
| Saco River, Me | 5,241.63 | | | 5,241.63 | | | 5,241.63 |
| Union River, Me | 2,898.64 | | | 2,898.64 | 500.00 | | 2,398.64 |
| Narraguagus River, Me | 356.19 | | | 356.19 | | | 356.19 |
| Lubec Channel, Me | 10,000.00 | | | 10,000.00 | | | 10,000.00 |
| Kennebec River, Me | 144,500.00 | 86,500.00 | | 231,000.00 | 46,000.00 | | 185,000.00 |
| Penobscot River, Me | 137,500.00 | | | 137,500.00 | 1,000.00 | | 136,500.00 |
| Exeter River, N. H | 745.58 | | | 745.58 | | | 745.58 |
| Cocheco River, N. H | 4,711.00 | | | 4,711.00 | | | 4,711.00 |
| Narrows of Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt | 4,985.00 | | | 4,985.00 | | | 4,985.00 |
| Essex River, Mass | 7,850.00 | | | 7,850.00 | | | 7,850.00 |
| Mystic and Malden rivers, Mass | 61,000.00 | | | 61,000.00 | 40,300.00 | | 20,700.00 |
| Merrimac River, Mass | 12,500.00 | | | 12,500.00 | 9,500.00 | | 3,000.00 |
| Weymouth and Town rivers, Mass | 746.41 | | | 746.41 | 746.41 | | |
| Taunton River, Mass | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | |
| Weymouth River, Mass | 9,000.00 | | | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | | |
| Providence River and Harbor, R. I | 268,528.00 | | | 268,528.00 | 170,000.00 | | 98,528.00 |
| Pawcatuck River, R. I. and Conn | 33,000.00 | | | 33,000.00 | 13,000.00 | | 20,000.00 |
| Pawtucket River, R. I | 138,584.00 | | | 138,584.00 | | | 138,584.00 |
| Housatonic River, Conn | 14,001.20 | | | 14,001.20 | 4,909.55 | | 9,091.65 |
| Connecticut River, Hartford and Holyoke | 6,940.30 | | | 6,940.30 | | 6,940.30 | |
| Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass | 5,161.53 | | | 5,161.53 | | | 5,161.53 |
| Thames River, Conn | 30,000.00 | | | 30,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | 29,000.00 |
| Connecticut River, Conn | 45,000.00 | | | 45,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | 25,000.00 |

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| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued.** | | | | | | | |
| *Rivers and harbors*—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Improving—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Newtown Creek, N. Y | $20,000.00 | | | $20,000.00 | $2,000.00 | | $18,000.00 |
| Harlem River, N. Y | 140,000.00 | | | 140,000.00 | 49,957.83 | | 90,042.17 |
| Hudson River, N. Y | 269,500.50 | | | 269,500.50 | 92,492.60 | | 177,007.90 |
| Bronx River and East Chester Creek, N. Y | 51,000.00 | | | 51,000.00 | 10,999.35 | | 40,000.65 |
| Removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate, N. Y | 400,000.00 | | | 400,000.00 | 44,998.50 | | 355,001.50 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Browns Creek, N. Y | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | 500.00 | | 4,500.00 |
| Wappinger Creek, N. Y | 3,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 | 300.00 | | 2,700.00 |
| Cold Spring Inlet, N. J | 311,000.00 | $236,200.00 | | 547,200.00 | 21,500.00 | | 525,700.00 |
| Salem River, N. J | 28,150.00 | | | 28,150.00 | 3,000.00 | | 25,150.00 |
| Cooper Creek, N. J | 3,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 |
| Woodbridge Creek, N. J | 19,000.00 | | | 19,000.00 | 19,000.00 | | |
| Mantua Creek, N. J | 36,750.00 | | | 36,750.00 | 26,300.00 | | 10,450.00 |
| Alloway Creek, N. J | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 |
| Raccoon Creek, N. J | 21,700.00 | | | 21,700.00 | | | 21,700.00 |
| Tuckerton Creek, N. J | 11,800.00 | | | 11,800.00 | | | 11,800.00 |
| Raccoon River, N. J | 2,192.77 | | | 2,192.77 | | | 2,192.77 |
| Manasquan River, N. J | 4,900.00 | | | 4,900.00 | | | 4,900.00 |
| Keyport Harbor, Mattawan Creek, Raritan, South, and Elizabeth rivers, and Shoal Harbor, and Compton Creek, and Cheesequake Creek, N. J | 70,400.00 | | | 70,400.00 | 64,400.00 | | 6,000.00 |
| Cohansey River, N. J | 54,950.00 | | | 54,950.00 | 30,500.00 | | 24,450.00 |
| Passaic River, N. J | 368,024.10 | 65,000.00 | | 433,024.10 | 189,951.95 | | 243,072.15 |
| Shrewsbury River, N. J | 19,000.00 | | | 19,000.00 | 13,998.75 | | 5,001.25 |
| Delaware River, Pa. and N. J | 1,039,465.30 | 375,000.00 | | 1,414,465.30 | 781,538.04 | | 632,927.26 |
| Monongahela River, Pa | 342,345.32 | 300,000.00 | | 642,345.32 | 133,753.45 | | 508,591.87 |
| Dam at Herrs Island, Allegheny River, near Pittsburg, Pa | 273,780.93 | | | 273,780.93 | 190,974.15 | | 82,806.78 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Appoquinimink, Murderkill, and Mispillion rivers, Del | 50,000.00 | | | 50,000.00 | 41,350.00 | | 8,650.00 |
| Smyrna River, Del | 850.00 | | | 850.00 | 850.00 | | |
| St. Jones River, Del | 1,250.00 | | | 1,250.00 | 1,250.00 | | |
| Broadkill River, Del | 32,480.00 | | | 32,480.00 | 20,500.00 | | 11,980.00 |
| Broad Creek, Del | 1,400.00 | | | 1,400.00 | 1,400.00 | | |
| Nanticoke River, Del. and Md | 1,900.00 | | | 1,900.00 | 1,900.00 | | |
| Patapsco River, Md | 825,000.00 | 750,000.00 | | 1,575,000.00 | 780,480.69 | | 794,519.31 |
| Elk River, Md | 18,703.00 | | | 18,703.00 | 18,703.00 | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anacostia River, D. C | 114,000.00 | | | 114,000.00 | 23,000.00 | | 91,000.00 |
| Potomac River | 255,000.00 | | | 255,000.00 | 102,910.97 | | 152,089.03 |
| Susquehanna River near Havre de Grace, Md | 19,900.00 | | | 19,900.00 | 1,000.00 | | 18,900.00 |
| Nomini Creek, Va | 3,750.00 | | | 3,750.00 | 3,750.00 | | |
| Nansemond River, Va | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | 200.00 | | 4,800.00 |
| Appomattox River, Va | 142,500.00 | | | 142,500.00 | 48,500.00 | | 94,000.00 |
| Blackwater River, Va | 8,000.00 | | | 8,000.00 | 2,500.00 | | 5,500.00 |
| James River, Va | 350,000.00 | | | 350,000.00 | 144,003.20 | | 205,996.80 |
| Urbana Creek, Va | 8,500.00 | | | 8,500.00 | 8,500.00 | | |
| Rappahannock River, Va | 80,592.27 | 58,000.00 | | 138,592.27 | 50,000.00 | | 88,592.27 |
| York, Mattaponi, and Pamunkey rivers, and Occoquan, Lower Machodoc, Nandua, Aquia, and Carters creeks, Va | 50,471.44 | | | 50,471.44 | 28,371.44 | | 22,100.00 |
| Big Sandy River, W. Va. and Ky | 146,000.75 | 85,000.00 | | 231,000.75 | 19,934.71 | | 211,066.04 |
| Great Kanawha River, W. Va | 46,000.00 | | | 46,000.00 | 2,366.57 | | 43,633.43 |
| Monongahela River, W. Va | 66,685.50 | | | 66,685.50 | | | 66,685.50 |
| Little Kanawha River, W. Va | 115,500.00 | | | 115,500.00 | 50,000.00 | | 65,500.00 |
| Waterway from Norfolk, Va., to the sounds of North Carolina | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | 500.00 | | 4,500.00 |
| Waterway from Norfolk Harbor, Va., to Albemarle Sound, N. C | 3,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 | 2,973.25 | | 26.75 |
| Cape Fear River, N. C | 370,500.00 | 150,000.00 | | 520,500.00 | 250,538.34 | | 269,961.66 |
| Shalotte River, N. C | 2,500.00 | | | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | | |
| Beaufort Inlet, N. C | 4,622.69 | | | 4,622.69 | 622.69 | | 4,000.00 |
| Roanoke River, N. C | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | 1,500.00 | | 3,500.00 |
| Scuppernong River, N. C | 1,500.00 | | | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | | |
| Pamlico and Tar rivers, N. C | 6,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | | |
| Neuse and Trent rivers, N. C | 28,000.00 | | | 28,000.00 | 10,000.00 | | 18,000.00 |
| Northeast, Black, and Cape Fear rivers, N. C | 12,000.00 | | | 12,000.00 | 2,500.00 | | 9,500.00 |
| Meherrin River, N. C | 6,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | 4,000.00 |
| Contentnia Creek, N. C | 1,500.00 | | | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | | |
| New River and waterways to Beaufort, N. C | 16,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | 17,000.00 | 12,000.00 | | 5,000.00 |
| Lynch's River and Clark's Creek, S. C | 200.00 | | | 200.00 | 200.00 | | |
| Waccamaw and Little Pedee rivers, N. C. and S. C | 14,500.00 | | | 14,500.00 | 13,353.01 | | 1,146.99 |
| Great Pedee River, S. C | 68,000.00 | 11,300.00 | | 79,300.00 | 42,000.00 | | 37,300.00 |
| Santee, Wateree, and Congaree rivers, S. C | 150,000.00 | | | 150,000.00 | 72,000.00 | | 78,000.00 |
| Waterway between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla | 24,000.00 | | | 24,000.00 | 311.30 | | 23,688.70 |
| Savannah River, Ga | 30,350.00 | | | 30,350.00 | 13,500.00 | | 16,850.00 |
| Chattahoochee River, Ga. and Ala | 144,998.11 | | | 144,998.11 | 70,090.12 | | 74,907.99 |
| Flint River, Ga | 26,500.00 | | | 26,500.00 | 19,500.00 | | 7,000.00 |
| Altamaha, Oconee, and Ocmulgee rivers, Ga | 71,000.00 | | | 71,000.00 | 39,437.50 | | 31,562.50 |
| Club and Plantation creeks, Ga | 20,000.00 | | | 20,000.00 | | | 20,000.00 |
| Coosa River, Ga. and Ala | 50,000.00 | | | 50,000.00 | 24,005.04 | | 25,994.96 |
| Coosa, Oostenaula, and Coosawattee rivers, Ga. and Ala | 3,000.00 | | | 3,000.00 | 2,968.94 | | 31.06 |
| Skidaway Narrows, Ga | 34,000.00 | | | 34,000.00 | 21,000.00 | | 13,000.00 |
| Indian River, Fla | 9,000.00 | | | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | | |
| St. Johns River, Fla | 487,000.00 | | | 487,000.00 | 260,894.90 | | 226,105.10 |
| Oklawaha River, Fla | 7,000.00 | | | 7,000.00 | 7,000.00 | | |
| Blackwater River, Fla | 2,500.00 | | | 2,500.00 | 2,457.29 | | 42.71 |
| Apalachicola River, Fla | 17,500.00 | | | 17,500.00 | 13,000.00 | | 4,500.00 |
| Choctawatchee River, Fla. and Ala | 9,000.00 | | | 9,000.00 | 4,500.00 | | 4,500.00 |
| Escambia and Conecuh rivers, Fla. and Ala | 38,000.00 | | | 38,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | 18,000.00 |
| Crystal, Manatee, Anclote, Suwanee, and Withlacoochee rivers, Fla | 157,825.52 | | | 157,825.52 | 28,118.80 | | 129,706.72 |
| Removing the water hyacinth, Fla., Tex., and La | 44,628.00 | | | 44,628.00 | 15,686.90 | | 28,941.10 |

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*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908*—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| *Rivers and harbors*—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Kissimee River, Fla | $5,721.00 | | | $5,721.00 | $5,500.00 | | $221.00 |
| Orange River, Charlotte Harbor, and Caloosahatchie River, Fla | 200.00 | | | 200.00 | 200.00 | | |
| Holmes River, Fla | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | |
| Withlacoochee River, Fla | | $100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | | | 100,000.00 |
| Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee rivers, Ala | 771,891.15 | 530,000.00 | | 1,301,891.15 | 583,906.56 | | 717,984.59 |
| Alabama River, Ala | 225,000.00 | | | 225,000.00 | 60,026.39 | | 164,973.61 |
| Tombigbee River, Ala | 40,041.49 | | | 40,041.49 | 25,041.49 | | 15,000.00 |
| Yazoo, Tallahatchie, Coldwater, and Big Sunflower rivers, and Tehula Lake, Miss | 207,491.46 | | | 207,491.46 | 66,500.97 | | 140,990.49 |
| Pascagoula, Chickasahay, and Leaf rivers, Miss | 12,000.00 | | | 12,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | 7,000.00 |
| Pascagoula River, Miss | 199,983.81 | | | 199,983.81 | 37,983.81 | | 162,000.00 |
| Pearl River, Miss | 32,000.00 | | | 32,000.00 | 16,000.00 | | 16,000.00 |
| Homochitto River, Miss | 6,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 | | | 6,000.00 |
| Wolf and Jordan rivers, Miss | 29,000.00 | | | 29,000.00 | 29,000.00 | | |
| Mississippi River | 4,527,017.84 | 2,000,000.00 | | 6,527,017.84 | 2,729,475.40 | | 3,797,542.44 |
| Reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River | 277,956.21 | | | 277,956.21 | 96,007.81 | | 181,948.40 |
| Improving Mississippi River from mouth of Ohio River to Minneapolis, Minn | 1,541,439.99 | 750,000.00 | | 2,291,439.99 | 1,187,212.28 | | 1,104,227.71 |
| Closing crevasse in Pass a Loutre, Mississippi River | 21,029.92 | | | 21,029.92 | 21,029.92 | | |
| Board on Examination and Survey of Mississippi River | 95,000.00 | 90,000.00 | | 185,000.00 | 120,000.00 | | 65,000.00 |
| Improving Southwest Pass, Mississippi River | 1,229,811.42 | 1,170,000.00 | | 2,399,811.42 | 832,367.54 | | 1,567,443.88 |
| Operating snag and dredge boats on upper Mississippi and Illinois rivers | | 25,000.00 | | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | | |
| Maintenance of South Pass Channel, Mississippi River | 50,014.98 | 150,000.00 | | 200,014.98 | 127,329.98 | | 72,685.00 |
| Gauging the waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries | 3,353.11 | 9,600.00 | | 12,953.11 | 8,630.26 | $2,253.11 | 2,069.74 |
| Removing obstructions in Mississippi River | 21,931.84 | 100,000.00 | | 121,931.84 | 97,992.15 | 14,931.84 | 9,007.85 |
| Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | 9,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Calcasieu River and Pass, La | 24,900.00 | | | 24,900.00 | 197.50 | | 24,702.50 |
| Red River, La. and Ark | 368,253.80 | | | 368,253.80 | 107,836.89 | | 260,416.91 |
| Bogue Chitto, Bogue Falia, Bayou Manchac, Amite, Chefuncte and Tickfaw rivers, La | 34,400.00 | | | 34,400.00 | 400.00 | | 34,000.00 |
| Bayou Plaquemine, La | 328,828.00 | | | 328,828.00 | 60,094.75 | | 268,733.25 |
| Bayou Teche, La | 133,000.00 | | | 133,000.00 | 3,000.00 | | 130,000.00 |
| Bayous Bartholomew, Macon, D'Arbonne and Corney, and Bœuf and Tensas rivers, La | 16,300.00 | | | 16,300.00 | 6,814.56 | | 9,485.44 |
| Waterway from Franklin to Mermentau, La | 87,592.00 | 100,000.00 | | 187,592.00 | 5,400.00 | | 182,192.00 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johnsons Bayou, La | 2,500.00 | | | 2,500.00 | 100.00 | | 2,400.00 |
| Bayou Lafourche, La | 1,920.33 | | | 1,920.33 | 5.50 | | 1,914.83 |
| Bayou Vermilion and Mermentau River, La | 25,100.00 | | | 25,100.00 | 400.00 | | 24,700.00 |
| Mouth of Brazos River, Tex | 47,500.00 | | | 47,500.00 | 37,500.00 | | 10,000.00 |
| Passo Cavallo, Tex | 35,368.78 | | | 35,368.78 | | | 35,368.78 |
| Brazos River, Tex | 115,079.83 | 100,000.00 | | 215,079.83 | 61,033.22 | | 154,046.61 |
| Funds contributed by the citizens of Dallas, Tex., for improvement of Trinity River, Tex | 56,000.00 | | | 56,000.00 | | | 56,000.00 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Trinity River, Tex | 411,895.54 | 90,000.00 | | 501,895.54 | 82,999.50 | | 418,896.04 |
| Sabine Pass, Tex | 153,080.50 | 190,000.00 | | 343,080.50 | 153,080.50 | | 190,000.00 |
| Aransas Pass and Bay, Tex | 200,001.65 | 200,000.00 | | 400,001.65 | 69,996.60 | | 330,005.05 |
| Sabine and Neches rivers, Tex | 229,002.60 | | | 229,002.60 | 148,001.60 | | 81,001.00 |
| Cypress Bayou, Tex. and La | 7,500.00 | | | 7,500.00 | 4,997.97 | | 2,502.03 |
| Sulphur River, Tex. and Ark | 34,500.00 | | | 34,500.00 | 8,000.00 | | 26,500.00 |
| Cache River, Ark | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 |
| Arkansas River, Ark | 85,516.96 | | | 85,516.96 | 46,684.27 | | 38,832.69 |
| White River, Ark | 26,987.82 | | | 26,987.82 | 10,045.66 | | 16,942.16 |
| Ouachita River, Ark. and La | 576,280.75 | 225,000.00 | | 801,280.75 | 197,028.01 | | 604,252.74 |
| St. Francis River, Ark | 11,000.00 | | | 11,000.00 | 5,504.61 | | 5,495.39 |
| Black and Current rivers, Ark. and Mo | 13,798.46 | | | 13,798.46 | 6,824.92 | | 6,973.54 |
| Upper White River, Ark | 61,138.92 | | | 61,138.92 | 59,345.97 | | 1,792.95 |
| Cumberland River above Nashville, Tenn | 374,967.20 | 200,000.00 | | 574,967.20 | 201,405.05 | | 373,562.15 |
| Arkansas River at Pine Bluff and White River at Augusta Narrows, Ark | | 100,000.00 | | 100,000.00 | 44,500.00 | | 55,500.00 |
| Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn | 17,289.33 | | | 17,289.33 | 10,500.00 | | 6,789.33 |
| Caney Fork River, Tenn | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | |
| Tennessee River above Chattanooga, Tenn | 98,400.00 | | | 98,400.00 | 75,000.00 | | 23,400.00 |
| Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Ala., and Ky | 920,741.47 | 93,000.00 | | 1,013,741.47 | 432,512.53 | | 581,228.94 |
| French Broad River, Tenn | 3,326.19 | | | 3,326.19 | 2,824.23 | | 501.96 |
| Clinch, Hiwassee, and Holston rivers, Tenn | 50,802.20 | | | 50,802.20 | 14,519.80 | | 36,282.40 |
| Obion and Forked Deer rivers, Tenn | 3,650.00 | | | 3,650.00 | 2,650.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| Kentucky River, Ky | 245,038.48 | 309,000.00 | | 554,038.48 | 31,671.77 | | 522,366.71 |
| Rough River, Ky | | | $17.27 | 17.27 | | 17.27 | |
| Falls of the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky | 321,350.00 | | | 321,350.00 | 126,000.00 | | 195,350.00 |
| Ohio River, Ky | 679,728.94 | | | 679,728.94 | 149,366.73 | | 530,362.21 |
| Ohio River below Pittsburg, Pa | 2,779,435.35 | 606,000.00 | | 3,385,435.35 | 1,020,447.41 | | 2,364,987.94 |
| Operating snag boats on the Ohio River | 29,644.34 | 50,000.00 | | 79,644.34 | 37,071.61 | 15,506.70 | 27,066.03 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Muskingum River, Ohio | 148,002.00 | | | 148,002.00 | 29,696.39 | | 118,305.61 |
| Waterway from Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, Mich | 14,000.00 | | | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 | | |
| Belle River, Mich | 3,341.84 | | | 3,341.84 | | | 3,341.84 |
| Clinton River, Mich | 1,252.31 | | | 1,252.31 | 1,252.31 | | |
| Detroit River, Mich | 2,539,999.41 | 725,000.00 | | 3,264,999.41 | 980,832.56 | | 2,284,166.85 |
| Grand River, Mich | 99,000.00 | | | 99,000.00 | 36,000.00 | | 63,060.00 |
| Saginaw River, Mich | 103,871.57 | | | 103,871.57 | 15,000.00 | | 88,871.57 |
| St. Marys River, Mich | 2,109,025.90 | | | 2,109,025.90 | 120,704.43 | | 1,988,321.47 |
| Middle and West Neebish channels, St. Marys River, Mich | 664,987.92 | | | 664,987.92 | 505,000.00 | | 159,987.92 |
| Hay Lake and Neebish channels, St. Mary's River, Mich | 320,000.00 | 315,000.00 | | 635,000.00 | 40,001.03 | | 594,998.97 |
| Black and Rouge rivers and harbor at Monroe, Mich | 11,769.20 | | | 11,769.20 | 8,862.79 | | 2,906.41 |
| Pine River, Mich | 382.14 | | | 382.14 | | | 382.14 |
| Sebewaing River, Mich | 2,244.14 | | | 2,244.14 | 2,000.00 | | 244.14 |
| Illinois and Mississippi Canal | 276,660.68 | | | 276,660.68 | 118,121.22 | | 158,539.46 |

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*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908*—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued | | | | | | | |
| *Rivers and harbors*—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| St. Croix River, Wis. and Minn | $2,596.53 | | | $2,596.53 | $2,412.96 | | $183.57 |
| Fox River, Wis | 65,250.00 | | | 65,250.00 | 26,741.00 | | 38,509.00 |
| Minnesota River, Minn | 5,492.83 | | | 5,492.83 | 2,000.00 | | 3,492.83 |
| Red River of the North, Minn. and Dak | 11,129.51 | | | 11,129.51 | 8,027.24 | | 3,102.27 |
| Waterway from Lockport, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo | 3,802.17 | | | 3,802.17 | | | 3,802.17 |
| Chicago River, Ill | 343,159.35 | | | 343,159.35 | 43,044.43 | | 300,114.92 |
| Calumet River, Ill. and Ind | 352,650.75 | $140,000.00 | | 492,650.75 | 161,030.41 | | 331,620.34 |
| Wabash River, Ind. and Ill | .26 | | | .26 | | $0.26 | |
| Illinois River, Ill | 111,518.89 | | | 111,518.89 | 15,072.82 | | 96,446.07 |
| Funds contributed by citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., for improvement of Missouri River | 4,231.19 | | | 4,231.19 | 4,231.19 | | |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Osage River, Mo. and Kans | 81,802.37 | 100,000.00 | | 181,802.37 | 33,731.76 | | 148,070.61 |
| Gasconade River, Mo | 8,128.82 | | | 8,128.82 | 6,679.34 | | 1,449.48 |
| Missouri River | 356,000.00 | | | 356,000.00 | 164,209.69 | | 191,790.31 |
| Missouri River from mouth to Sioux City, Iowa | 19,125.66 | | | 19,125.66 | 14,655.18 | | 4,470.48 |
| Missouri River from Stubbs Ferry, Mont., to Sioux City, Iowa | 5,544.52 | | | 5,544.52 | 4,270.21 | | 1,274.31 |
| Sacramento River, Cal | 18,540.81 | | | 18,540.81 | | | 18,540.81 |
| Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cal | 180,657.69 | | | 180,657.69 | 50,571.50 | | 130,086.19 |
| San Joaquin River, Cal | 30,000.00 | | | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | | |
| Petaluma Creek and Napa River, Cal | 25,239.00 | | | 25,239.00 | 17,500.00 | | 7,739.00 |
| Molekumne River, Cal | 3,697.12 | | | 3,697.12 | 1,500.00 | | 2,197.12 |
| Redwood Creek, Cal | 357.34 | | | 357.34 | | 357.34 | |
| Stockton and Mormon channels, Cal | 224,316.00 | | | 224,316.00 | 2,000.00 | | 222,316.00 |
| Coos River, Oreg | 2,500.00 | | | 2,500.00 | 1,000.00 | | 1,500.00 |
| Columbia and Lower Willamette rivers below Portland, Oreg | 379,571.51 | | | 379,571.51 | 268,908.80 | | 110,662.71 |
| Mouth of Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash | 574,457.18 | 1,450,000.00 | | 2,024,457.18 | 530,476.04 | | 1,493,981.14 |
| Columbia River at Cascades, Oreg | 1,711.88 | | | 1,711.88 | 500.00 | | 1,211.88 |
| Columbia River at Three Mile Rapids, Oreg. and Wash | 449,468.89 | 336,000.00 | | 785,468.89 | 134,990.05 | | 650,478.84 |
| Gauging waters of Columbia River | 1,500.00 | | | 1,500.00 | 100.00 | | 1,400.00 |
| Improving— | | | | | | | |
| Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, Oreg. and Wash | 122,000.00 | | | 122,000.00 | 43,004.60 | | 78,995.40 |
| Coquille River, Oreg | 59,600.00 | | | 59,600.00 | 44,500.00 | | 15,100.00 |
| Siuslaw River, Oreg | 24,838.00 | | | 24,838.00 | | 24,838.00 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improving: | | | | | | | |
| Willamette and Yamhill rivers, Oreg | 53,000.00 | | | 53,000.00 | 35,000.00 | | 18,000.00 |
| Clatskanie River, Oreg | 756.06 | | | 756.06 | 500.00 | | 256.06 |
| Waterway connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | |
| Columbia River, Wash | 9,334.01 | | | 9,334.01 | 9,000.00 | | 334.01 |
| Cowlitz and Lewis rivers, Wash | 14,100.00 | | | 14,100.00 | 11,506.70 | | 2,593.30 |
| Okanogan and Pend Oreille rivers, Wash | 20,000.00 | | | 20,000.00 | 500.00 | | 19,500.00 |
| Willapa river and harbor, Wash | 22,992.82 | | | 22,992.82 | 22,799.50 | | 193.32 |
| Puget Sound, Wash | 69,158.95 | | | 69,158.95 | 52,767.22 | | 16,391.73 |
| Swinomish Slough, Wash | 62,500.00 | | | 62,500.00 | 62,500.00 | | |
| Grays River, Wash | 2,500.00 | | | 2,500.00 | 2,400.00 | | 100.00 |
| Columbia River between Wenatchee and Bridgeport, Wash | 41,000.00 | | | 41,000.00 | 22,500.00 | | 18,500.00 |
| Emergencies in river and harbor works | 443,984.26 | | | 443,984.26 | 138,232.81 | | 305,751.45 |
| Examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors | 483,309.67 | | | 483,309.67 | 132,371.97 | | 350,937.70 |
| Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation | | 51,382.27 | | 51,382.27 | 51,382.27 | | |
| Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation | | 1,595,210.78 | | 1,595,210.78 | 1,595,210.78 | | |
| Total rivers and harbors | 59,402,166.71 | 20,225,138.05 | $11,843.74 | 79,639,148.50 | 30,175,106.20 | 86,372.28 | 49,377,670.02 |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | | | | 11,843.74 | | |
| | | | | | 30,163,262.46 | | |
| Less amount transferred by warrant from appropriation "Improving waterway between Beaufort Harbor and New River, N. C.," to appropriation "Improving New River and waterway to Beaufort, N. C.," therefore not an appropriation or expenditure | | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 | | |
| Actual appropriations and expenditures | | 20,224,138.05 | | | 30,162,262.46 | | |
| *Summary public works—civil.* | | | | | | | |
| Military parks, etc | 141,698.48 | 441,800.00 | | 583,498.48 | 414,599.00 | | 168,899.48 |
| Buildings and grounds in and around Washington | 6,749.56 | 274,290.00 | | 281,039.56 | 240,488.45 | 3,243.66 | 37,307.45 |
| Monuments | 601,311.84 | 10,000.00 | | 611,311.84 | 125,200.36 | 108.22 | 486,003.26 |
| Rivers and harbors | 59,402,166.71 | 20,224,138.05 | | 79,626,304.76 | 30,162,262.46 | 86,372.28 | 49,377,670.02 |
| Total public works—civil | 60,151,926.59 | 20,950,228.05 | | 81,102,154.64 | 30,942,550.27 | 89,724.16 | 50,069,880.21 |
| *Summary public works.* | | | | | | | |
| Public works: | | | | | | | |
| Military | 19,418,248.70 | 12,749,821.70 | | 32,168,070.40 | 11,127,438.29 | 47,399.57 | 20,993,232.54 |
| Civil | 60,151,926.59 | 20,950,228.05 | | 81,102,154.64 | 30,942,550.27 | 89,724.16 | 50,069,880.21 |
| Total public works | 79,570,175.29 | 33,700,049.75 | | 113,270,225.04 | 42,069,988.56 | 137,123.73 | 71,063,112.75 |
| Less amount transferred to Army Hospital, San Juan, P. R | | 60,000.00 | | | | | |
| Actual appropriations | | 33,640,049.75 | | | | | |

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*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908*—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | | | | | |
| *National cemeteries.* | | | | | | | |
| **National cemeteries** | $13,812.30 | $120,000.00 | | $133,812.30 | $115,804.53 | $7,744.19 | $10,263.58 |
| National cemetery: | | | | | | | |
| Knoxville, Tenn | 311.38 | 1,500.00 | | 1,811.38 | 725.05 | | 1,086.33 |
| Near Richmond, Va | 355.15 | | | 355.15 | 350.00 | | 5.15 |
| Greenville, Tenn | | 32,000.00 | | 32,000.00 | 30,708.38 | | 1,291.62 |
| Gettysburg, Pa | .75 | | | .75 | | | .75 |
| Mill Springs, Ky | | 12,500.00 | | 12,500.00 | | | 12,500.00 |
| Post cemetery: | | | | | | | |
| Old Fort Mackinac, Mich | 70.00 | | | 70.00 | 13.45 | | 56.55 |
| Old Camp Floyd, Utah | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 | 1,535.30 | | 464.70 |
| Madison Barracks, N. Y | 199.00 | | | 199.00 | | | 199.00 |
| Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries | 366.82 | 62,060.00 | | 62,426.82 | 61,889.66 | 69.83 | 467.33 |
| Headstones for graves of soldiers | 2,055.95 | 60,093.59 | | 62,149.54 | 54,556.63 | 179.96 | 7,412.95 |
| Burial of indigent soldiers | 1,383.25 | 3,036.00 | | 4,419.25 | 2,650.27 | 733.25 | 1,035.73 |
| Repairing roads to national cemeteries | 5,293.47 | 12,000.00 | | 17,293.47 | 9,089.64 | 413.29 | 7,790.54 |
| Road to national cemetery: | | | | | | | |
| Balls Bluff, Va | 4,966.50 | | | 4,966.50 | 4,924.40 | | 42.10 |
| Dover, Tenn | 752.20 | | | 752.20 | | | 752.20 |
| Salisbury, N. C | 14,960.00 | | | 14,960.00 | 11,500.95 | | 3,459.05 |
| Vicksburg, Miss | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | 4,035.27 | | 5,964.73 |
| Pensacola, Fla | | 32,000.00 | | 32,000.00 | 31,134.63 | | 865.37 |
| Port Hudson, La | | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | 4,031.35 | | 5,968.65 |
| Keokuk, Iowa | | 1,500.00 | | 1,500.00 | | | 1,500.00 |
| Fort Scott, Kans | | 17,500.00 | | 17,500.00 | | | 17,500.00 |
| National boulevard to national cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va | 9,986.00 | | | 9,986.00 | 9,747.81 | | 238.19 |
| Marking civilian graves in post cemeteries | | | $0.12 | .12 | | | .12 |
| Marking graves of— | | | | | | | |
| Confederate soldiers and sailors who died in northern prisons | 190,317.75 | | | 190,317.75 | 27,398.63 | | 162,919.12 |
| Soldiers and sailors on Isle St. Michel | 11,906.30 | | | 11,906.30 | 2,399.40 | | 9,506.90 |
| Confederate mound, Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, Ill | | 250.00 | | 250.00 | 250.00 | | |
| Repairs to soldiers' monument, national cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn | 110.00 | | | 110.00 | | | 110.00 |
| Repairing monument, national cemetery, San Francisco, Cal | | 300.00 | | 300.00 | 300.00 | | |
| Arlington National Cemetery, Va | 13,790.36 | 10,000.00 | | 23,790.36 | 23,531.30 | 127.74 | 131.32 |
| Monuments or tablets in Cuba or China | 5,147.63 | | | 5,147.63 | 2,983.32 | | 2,164.31 |
| **Antietam battlefield preservation** | 36.23 | 4,500.00 | | 4,536.23 | 4,497.35 | .09 | 38.79 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad | 69,084.94 | 22,000.00 | | 91,084.94 | 16,363.50 | 3,456.62 | 71,264.82 |
| Bringing home the remains of civil employees of the army who die abroad and soldiers who die on transports | 98,616.65 | 2,500.00 | | 101,116.65 | 2,618.19 | 969.31 | 97,529.15 |
| Total national cemeteries | 445,522.63 | 413,739.59 | .12 | 859,262.34 | 423,039.01 | 13,694.28 | 422,529.05 |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | | | | .12 | | |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | 423,038.89 | | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.** | | | | | | | |
| Survey of— | | | | | | | |
| Northern and northwestern lakes | 55,181.62 | 125,000.00 | | 180,181.62 | 73,716.62 | | 106,465.00 |
| Fort Caswell Military Reservation, N. C. | | 750.00 | | 750.00 | | | 750.00 |
| Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska fund | 18,758.05 | 144,041.55 | | 162,799.60 | 117,750.00 | | 45,049.60 |
| Construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska | 250,000.00 | | | 250,000.00 | 249,995.00 | | 5.00 |
| Survey for mail and pack trail, Fairbanks to Council City, Alaska | | | 329.33 | 329.33 | | | 329.33 |
| Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system | 160,000.00 | | | 160,000.00 | 139,988.81 | | 20,011.19 |
| Expenses California Débris Commission | 892.05 | 15,000.00 | | 15,892.05 | 13,857.48 | 370.83 | 1,663.74 |
| Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered | | 2,882.08 | | 2,882.08 | 2,882.08 | | |
| Bridge across Mississippi River at Fort Snelling, Minn | | 125,000.00 | | 125,000.00 | 5.36 | | 124,994.64 |
| Post-office, Jefferson Barracks, Mo | | 15,000.00 | | 15,000.00 | 75.00 | | 14,925.00 |
| Artificial limbs | 22,709.07 | 120,000.00 | | 142,709.07 | 94,418.90 | 18,221.05 | 30,149.12 |
| Appliances for disabled soldiers | 1,133.06 | 2,000.00 | | 3,133.06 | 1,243.39 | 633.06 | 1,256.61 |
| Trusses for disabled soldiers | | 6,003.00 | | 6,003.00 | 6,003.00 | | |
| Purchase of flags for Memorial Day | | 2,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | 1,968.75 | | 31.25 |
| Maps, War Department | 3,698.98 | 5,000.00 | | 8,698.98 | 8,259.74 | | 439.24 |
| Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries | 97.85 | | | 97.85 | | 97.85 | |
| Army Medical Museum and Library Building | 3,271.00 | | | 3,271.00 | | | 3,271.00 |
| Prevention of deposits, harbor of New York | 217.20 | 90,260.00 | | 90,477.20 | 90,109.47 | 217.20 | 150.53 |
| Commission on waterway connecting Chesapeake and Delaware bays | 600.00 | | 6.76 | 606.76 | | | 606.76 |
| Permanent International Commission of Congresses of Navigation | 1,100.00 | 3,000.00 | | 4,100.00 | 3,116.71 | | 983.29 |
| Preservation of Niagara Falls | 41,100.00 | | | 41,100.00 | 4,300.00 | | 36,800.00 |
| International Waterways Commission | 765.21 | 20,000.00 | | 20,765.21 | 18,345.52 | | 2,419.69 |
| Piers, Hampton Roads, Jamestown Exposition | 10,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 | | | 15,000.00 |
| Permanent landing pier, Jamestown Island, Va | 14,000.00 | | 661.44 | 14,661.44 | | | 14,661.44 |
| Medals for volunteers, war with Spain | 4,554.63 | | | 4,554.63 | 9.00 | | 4,545.63 |
| Entertainment of foreign military representatives, Jamestown Exposition | 4,582.25 | | | 4,582.25 | 4,334.33 | | 247.92 |
| Destruction of ice gorge in the Missouri River, S. Dak | | | 4,606.69 | 4,606.69 | | 4,606.69 | |
| Expenses of the United States and foreign troops, Jamestown Exposition | 8,000.00 | | | 8,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | 3,000.00 |
| National trophy and medals for rifle contests | 1,901.83 | 5,000.00 | | 6,901.83 | 5,720.66 | 747.48 | 433.69 |
| Medals of honor for distinguished services | 1,000.00 | | | 1,000.00 | 500.00 | | 500.00 |
| Miscellaneous advertisements, War Department | .01 | | | .01 | | .01 | |
| Soldiers' Home, interest account | | 121,613.45 | | 121,613.45 | 93,277.95 | | 28,335.50 |
| National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers | 1,074,954.86 | 4,492,154.71 | | 5,567,109.57 | 3,940,055.03 | 449,116.17 | 1,177,938.37 |
| State or territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors | 120,000.00 | 1,193,519.27 | | 1,313,519.27 | 899,769.27 | 120,000.00 | 293,750.00 |



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*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908*—Continued.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—Continued.** | | | | | | | |
| Replacing military stores destroyed at San Francisco, Cal | $344,726.73 | | | $344,726.73 | $82,013.98 | | $262,712.75 |
| Reclamation of Quarantine Island, Honolulu, Hawaii | 2.67 | | | 2.67 | | | 2.67 |
| Payment to post exchange, Fort Moultrie, S. C | | $40.00 | | 40.00 | | | 40.00 |
| Total miscellaneous objects | 2,143,247.07 | 6,488,264.06 | $10,604.22 | 8,642,115.35 | 5,856,716.05 | $594,010.34 | 2,191,388.96 |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | | | | 10,604.22 | | |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | 5,846,111.83 | | |
| *War claims and relief acts.* | | | | | | | |
| Arrears of pay, bounty, etc | 31,649.56 | 500,000.00 | | 531,649.56 | 424,258.15 | 31,627.24 | 75,764.17 |
| Pay of two and three year volunteers | | | 917.49 | 917.49 | | 917.49 | |
| Pay, etc., of the army, war with Spain | 10,061.71 | 200,000.00 | | 210,061.71 | 87,918.10 | 9,275.15 | 112,868.46 |
| Pay of Florida volunteers | | 141.26 | | 141.26 | 141.26 | | |
| Pay transportation services and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers, 1855–1856 | | 322.81 | | 322.81 | 322.81 | | |
| Extra pay to volunteers, war with Spain | | 40,924.92 | | 40,924.92 | 40,924.92 | | |
| Extra pay to Regular Army, war with Spain | 6,420.86 | | | 6,420.86 | 2,584.86 | | 3,836.00 |
| Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war | | 42.00 | | 42.00 | 42.00 | | |
| Services and supplies of Montana volunteers in Nez Percé Indian war | 657.00 | | | 657.00 | | | 657.00 |
| Traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers | 256.51 | | | 256.51 | | | 256.51 |
| Suppressing hostilities of the Piute Indians in Nevada in 1860 | 4,523.00 | | | 4,523.00 | 281.00 | | 4,242.00 |
| Horses and other property lost in military service | 24,705.14 | | | 24,705.14 | | | 24,705.14 |
| Claims of officers and men of the army for destruction of private property | | 27,701.28 | | 27,701.28 | 27,701.28 | | |
| Claims for damages to and loss of private property | 10,393.95 | 5,802.35 | | 16,196.30 | 7,956.09 | | 8,240.21 |
| Claims for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies | 1,154.74 | | | 1,154.74 | | | 1,154.74 |
| Awards for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies taken by army in Tennessee | 130.00 | | | 130.00 | | | 130.00 |
| Reimbursing State and citizens of California for expenses in suppressing Modoc Indian hostilities | 224.25 | | | 224.25 | | | 224.25 |
| Reimbursement to States and Territories for expenses in raising troops, war with Spain | | 562,710.50 | | 562,710.50 | 562,710.50 | | |
| Capture of Jefferson Davis | 1,210.38 | | | 1,210.38 | | | 1,210.38 |
| Reimbursement to contract surgeons | 943.55 | | | 943.55 | | | 943.55 |
| Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion | 273.00 | | | 273.00 | | | 273.00 |
| Transportation of destitute citizens from Alaska | 10,252.60 | | | 10,252.60 | | | 10,252.60 |
| Claims for property taken from Confederate officers and soldiers after surrender | 67,413.55 | | | 67,413.55 | 8,653.00 | | 58,760.55 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claims for property taken for military purposes within the United States, war with Spain | 940.50 | | | 940.50 | | | 940.50 |
| Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers | 881,435.44 | 97,466.02 | | 978,901.46 | 978,901.46 | | |
| Payment to State of Texas for Mexican and Indian depredations | | 21,395.95 | | 21,395.95 | | | 21,395.95 |
| Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in the rebel States and to soldiers on furlough | 2,155.11 | | | 2,155.11 | | | 2,155.11 |
| Examination of claims of States and Territories under act June 27, 1882 | 5,689.75 | | | 5,689.75 | | | 5,689.75 |
| Payment to State of Delaware, account of war of 1812–1815 | | 83,250.50 | | 83,250.50 | 83,250.50 | | |
| Judgments Court of Claims (war) | 33,389.40 | 119,996.95 | | 153,386.35 | 64,980.06 | | 88,406.29 |
| Judgments United States courts | | 4,591.18 | | 4,591.18 | 4,591.18 | | |
| Claims for damages to property in Virginia, war with Spain | 378.00 | | | 378.00 | | | 378.00 |
| Payment for damages to private property by gun firing | 56.72 | | | 56.72 | | | 56.72 |
| Claims reported by the Court of Claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts | 3,734.34 | | | 3,734.34 | 119.00 | | 3,615.34 |
| Relief of— | | | | | | | |
| John Finn | 543.11 | | | 543.11 | | | 543.11 |
| Chas. E. Morton, Sixteenth United States Infantry | | 372.00 | | 372.00 | | 186.00 | 186.00 |
| Hiram Johnson and others | 361.15 | | | 361.15 | | | 361.15 |
| Citizens of the French West Indies | 68,606.86 | | | 68,606.86 | | | 68,606.86 |
| People in mining regions of Alaska | 6,186.64 | | | 6,186.64 | | | 6,186.64 |
| Margaret Neutze | 100.00 | | | 100.00 | 100.00 | | |
| F. Kraut | 325.00 | | | 325.00 | 325.00 | | |
| Columbia Hospital and Dr. A. E. Boozer, Columbia, S. C | 125.00 | | | 125.00 | 125.00 | | |
| Edwin T. Hayward, executor of C. F. and administrator of C. G. Hayward | 1,653.00 | | | 1,653.00 | 1,653.00 | | |
| Widow and minor son of Capt. Chas. W. Dakin | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | |
| Widow and minor children of Thos. J. Hennessey | 5,000.00 | | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | | |
| L. K. Scott | | 7,500.00 | | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 | | |
| David McClelland | | 171.21 | | 171.21 | 171.21 | | |
| Persons for damages by fire at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill | 15.35 | | | 15.35 | 2.00 | | 13.35 |
| Sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on Pacific coast | 508,876.24 | | 89,529.70 | 598,405.94 | | | 598,405.94 |
| Sufferers from the cyclone in certain Southern States | | 250,000.00 | | 250,000.00 | 143,295.36 | | 106,704.64 |
| Damages by explosion of ammunition chest, Battery F, Second United States Artillery | 107.55 | | | 107.55 | | | 107.55 |
| Total war claims and relief acts | 1,694,948.96 | 1,922,388.93 | 90,447.19 | 3,707,785.08 | 2,458,507.74 | 42,005.88 | 1,207,271.46 |
| Repayments in excess of payments | | | | | 90,447.19 | | |
| Actual expenditures | | | | | 2,368,060.55 | | |
| *Summary, miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | |
| National cemeteries | 445,522.63 | 413,739.59 | | 859,262.22 | 423,038.89 | 13,694.28 | 422,529.05 |
| Miscellaneous objects | 2,143,247.07 | 6,488,264.06 | | 8,631,511.13 | 5,846,111.83 | 594,010.34 | 2,191,388.96 |
| War claims and relief acts | 1,694,948.96 | 1,922,388.93 | | 3,617,337.89 | 2,368,060.55 | 42,005.88 | 1,207,271.46 |
| Total miscellaneous | 4,283,718.66 | 8,824,392.58 | | 13,108,111.24 | 8,637,211.27 | 649,710.50 | 3,821,189.47 |

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*Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1908*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| Title of appropriation. | Balances July 1, 1907. | Appropriated July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Repayments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Aggregate available. | Payments July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. | Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1908. | Balance June 30, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil establishment | $97,217.80 | $2,008,881.10 | ..... | $2,106,098.90 | $1,952,377.89 | $43,128.91 | $110,592.10 |
| Military establishment | 14,847,191.05 | 88,039,852.54 | ..... | 102,887,043.59 | 84,051,952.52 | 2,114,213.15 | 16,720,877.92 |
| Public works | 79,570,175.29 | 33,700,049.75 | ..... | 113,270,225.04 | 42,069,988.56 | 137,123.73 | 71,063,112.75 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,283,718.66 | 8,824,392.58 | ..... | 13,108,111.24 | 8,637,211.27 | 649,710.50 | 3,821,189.47 |
| Total | 98,798,302.80 | 132,573,175.97 | ..... | 231,371,478.77 | 136,711,530.24 | 2,944,176.29 | 91,715,772.24 |
| Less amount transferred by warrant from appropriation "Construction and repair of hospital" to appropriation "Army hospital, San Juan, P. R.," therefore not an appropriation or expenditure | ..... | 60,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 60,000.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Actual appropriations and expenditures | ..... | 132,513,175.97 | ..... | ..... | 136,651,530.24 | ..... | ..... |

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## APPENDIX G.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS,
*Washington, October 15, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the transactions of the Division of Militia Affairs from the organization of the division to June 30, 1908.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Prior to February 12, 1908, matters pertaining to the Organized Militia in the War Department, and questions affecting the interests thereof, were considered separately throughout the War Department by the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, The Adjutant-General of the Army, the chiefs of the several supply departments, and by the chief, division of requisitions and accounts, office of the Secretary of War. Having in mind the increasing volume of general business pertaining to the militia and the special business connected with the keeping of the accounts of funds allotted to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and of issues under the act approved May 27, 1908, and in view, also, of the developing interests arising from the tendency of the militia to depend more and more on the Regular Establishment for information, instruction, and guidance in questions of equipment, drill, and training, and the business involved in connection with the joint field maneuvers and coast defense exercises, the department was led to the conclusion that it would be desirable and in the interests of greater expedition of business if all the different classes of work pertaining to the militia which were theretofore scattered about the department were segregated and placed under the immediate supervision of a single head. Acting in accordance with this conclusion, the following orders were issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, February 12, 1908.*

ORDERS:

A division is hereby created in the office of the Secretary of War to be known as the Division of Militia Affairs, and is vested with the transaction of business pertaining to the organized and unorganized militia of the United States as hereinafter indicated.

The jurisdiction of this division will embrace all administrative duties involving the following:

The armament, equipment, discipline, training, education, and organization of the militia;

The conduct of camps of instruction and participation in the field exercises and maneuvers of the Regular Army;

The mobilization and the relations of the militia to the Regular Army in time of peace; and

All other matters not herein generically enumerated which do not under existing laws, regulations, orders, or practice come within the jurisdiction of the General Staff or any division or bureau of the department.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
*Acting Secretary of War.*



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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, June 10, 1908.*

ORDERS:

It is hereby ordered that all records, books, files, documents, cards, and papers pertaining to the militia in the custody of the office of the Secretary of War and the office of The Adjutant-General be transferred to the Division of Militia Affairs, office of the Secretary of War, created by War Department Orders of February 12, 1908, with the following exceptions:

1. Records of officers of militia in attendance at army service schools under section 16 of the militia law approved January 21, 1903, and correspondence relative thereto.
2. Examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces under section 23 of said law.
3. Records of militia in the military service of the United States.

The Division of Militia Affairs in the office of the Secretary of War will be the central office of record for all matters pertaining to the militia not in the military service of the United States, and the chief thereof will hereafter be the channel of communication between the Secretary of War and the adjutants-general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in relation thereto.

WM H. TAFT, *Secretary of War.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, February 14, 1908.*

* * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Erasmus M. Weaver, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from his duties in the office of the Chief of Artillery, and will report in person to the Assistant Secretary of War for duty as Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs in the office of the Secretary of War.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*

Official:
HENRY P. MCCAIN,
*Adjutant-General.*

In carrying out the directions of the foregoing orders, the rooms of the third floor of the building on the southeast corner of Eighteenth and G streets NW., Washington, D. C., which for some time had been under lease to the United States, were designated for offices of the division.

After consideration and some experimentation, the following organization of the office was established with a view to coordinating and correlating the several classes of work that had theretofore been handled separately throughout the department, and with a view, also, to a systematic and expeditious transaction of business:

CHIEF CLERK

Mr. Francis H. Randolph (transferred from the Militia Division of The Adjutant-General's Office, June 13, 1908).

*Record section* (three clerks): Including the receiving, connecting, briefing, indexing, stamping, distributing for action, and filing of all communications received in the division.

*Financial section* (three clerks): Including all business pertaining to the filling of requisitions of the governors of the States and Territories and the commanding general, District of Columbia Militia, for supplies for the use of the Organized Militia, and for funds for the payment of expenses of encampments and for the promotion of

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rifle practice; keeping the accounts of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia under the appropriations provided by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, the act of March 2, 1903, and the act of May 27, 1908, amending the act of January 21, 1903; preparation of statements showing balances to the credit of the several States and Territories under each of the appropriations; keeping the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Organized Militia appointed under section 14 of the act of January 21, 1903; examining the accounts of these disbursing officers, and transmitting them to the auditor for settlement.

*Correspondence section* (three clerks): Includes all general correspondence relating to the administrative business of the division; answering of requests for information regarding matters of general interest to the militia; the preparation of circulars of the division.

*Mailing section* (two clerks and one classified laborer): Includes the mailing of communications sent out of the division; the distribution to the militia of general orders and circulars of the War Department, and circulars of the division; the mailing of blank forms to disbursing officers of the militia for use in preparing their accounts for submission to the War Department, and of blank forms of returns furnished to adjutants-general of States and Territories and the District of Columbia to enable them to make the annual reports and returns required to be forwarded to the War Department under the act of January 21, 1903.

*Statistical section* (two clerks): Preparation of statistical tables relating to militia, including abstracts of reports rendered by adjutants-general of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia; of reports submitted by officers of the army detailed under the provisions of General Orders, No. 230, War Department, 1907, to make the inspections prescribed by section 14 of the militia law of January 21, 1903; preparation for the adjutants-general of the States and Territories of extracts of these reports showing deficiencies in articles of arms, uniforms, and equipments; remarks of inspecting officers regarding the reliability, zeal, and character of the personnel of the militia, and deficiencies of the state troops as to attendance at inspection, and failure to comply with the requirements of section 18 of the militia law of January 21, 1903, as regards the number of drills, times of target practice, and days of field instruction had by the state troops, and the per cent of attendance thereat.

During the brief time that the office has been in existence, it is believed that the records will show that the reorganization of the work pertaining to the militia in the department which has been effected by the foregoing orders and directions, has been well justified. It is believed that the division has been of service to the War Department and also to the military authorities of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in expediting action on correspondence of all kinds, especially on requisitions for material and funds, and it has also been of especial service, in many cases, in answering inquiries in regard to matters of instruction, drill, etc., and in conveying information to the military authorities and officers of the national guard as to the meaning and bearing of the orders and regulations of the War Department prescribed for governing the Organized Militia.

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## CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND GENERAL LAWS CONCERNING THE MILITIA.

Since the organization of the Division of Militia Affairs marks a new departure in the department in the relations of the Regular Establishment to the Militia Establishment, it would appear to be appropriate to call attention to the basic relations existing between the two branches of the land forces of the nation, especially those which have been fixed by recent legislation. The provisions of the Constitution and general laws which determine these relations may be stated briefly as follows:

### CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. (Second amendment to Constitution.)

The Congress shall have power * * *

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. (Article I, section 8, paragraphs 15–16.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence. (Article IV, section 4.)

### GENERAL LAWS.

It shall be lawful for the President, or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as shall be necessary to compel any foreign vessel to depart the United States in all cases in which, by the laws of nations or treaties of the United States, she ought not to remain within the United States. (Section 5288, Revised Statutes.)

In case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive, when the legislature can not be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States, which may be applied for, as he deems sufficient to suppress such insurrection; or, on like application, to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he deems necessary. (Section 5297, Revised Statutes.)

Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion, in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed. (Section 5298, Revised Statutes.)

Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State so obstructs or hinders the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, or immunities, and the constituted authorities of such State are unablo to protect, or, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a deniai of such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States, and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impedes or obstructs the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be

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his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combination. (Section 5299, Revised Statutes.)

The organized and active land forces of the United States shall consist of the Army of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States. (Act of April 22, 1898.)

The sum of two million dollars is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia, such appropriation to remain available until expended. (Section 1661, Revised Statutes, amended by act of June 22, 1906, section 1.)

The appropriation provided in the preceding paragraph shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State, respectively, is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and District of Columbia such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided, however*, That no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia shall be at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be covered back into the Treasury: *Provided, also*, That the sums so apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall be available for the purposes named in section fourteen of the act of January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, for the actual excess of expenses of travel in making the inspections therein provided for over the allowances made for same by law; for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges; for the hiring of horses and draft animals for the use of mounted troops, batteries, and wagons; for forage for the same, and for such other incidental expenses in connection with encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction provided for in sections fourteen and fifteen of the said act of January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary. (Section 1661, Revised Statutes, amended by act of June 22, 1906, section 2.)

The purchase or manufacture of arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for the militia under the provisions of this act shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, as such arms, ordnance, and quartermaster stores, and camp equipage are now manufactured or otherwise provided for the use of the Regular Army, and they shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States and be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories and by the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, for which purpose the Secretary of War shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States. (Section 1661, Revised Statutes, amended by the act of June 22, 1906, section 3.)

Whenever any property furnished to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, as hereinbefore provided, has been lost or destroyed, or has become unserviceable or unsuitable from use in service, or from any other cause, it shall be examined by a disinterested surveying officer of the organized militia, to be appointed by the governor of the State or Territory, or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, to whom the property has been issued, and his report shall be forwarded by said governor or commanding general direct to the Secretary of War, and if it shall appear to the Secretary of War from the record of survey that the property has been lost or destroyed through unavoidable causes, he is hereby authorized to relieve the State from further accountability therefor; if it shall appear that the loss or destruction of property was due to carelessness or neglect, or that its loss could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, the money value thereof shall be charged against the allotment to the States under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended. If the articles so surveyed are found to be unserviceable or unsuitable, the Secretary of War shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them, except unserviceable clothing, which shall be destroyed, and, if sold, the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States. (Section 1661, Revised Statutes, amended by act of June 22, 1906, section 4.)

No part of the appropriations made for the Ordnance Department shall be used in payment of the freight charges on ordnance or ordnance stores issued by said department. (Act of March 2, 1901.)

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It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, whenever a new type of small arm shall have been adopted for the use of the Regular Army, and when a sufficient quantity of such arms shall have been manufactured to constitute, in his discretion, an adequate reserve for the armament of any regular and volunteer forces that it may be found necessary to raise in case of war, to cause the organized militia of the United States to be furnished with small arms of the type so adopted, with bayonets and the necessary accouterments and equipments, including ammunition therefor: *Provided*, That such issues shall be made in the manner provided in section thirteen of the act approved January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes." (Act of March 2, 1907.)

The act of January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, which establishes the new relations of the state militia forces to the Federal Government, is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes: The organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories; the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act and of section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall apply only to the militia organized as a land force.

SEC. 2. That the Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members and officers of each House of Congress, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, all custom-house officers, with their clerks, postmasters and persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail, ferrymen employed at any ferry on a post road, artificers and workmen employed in the armories and arsenals of the United States, pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the respective States or Territories shall be exempted from militia duty, without regard to age: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to require or compel any member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed of said religious organization, to serve in the militia or any other armed or volunteer force under the jurisdiction and authority of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia who have heretofore participated or shall hereafter participate in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, whether known and designated as National Guard, militia, or otherwise, shall constitute the organized militia. On and after January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and ten, the organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular Army of the United States, subject in time of peace to such general exceptions as may be authorized by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That in peace and war each organized division of militia may have one inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; each organized brigade of militia one inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of major; each regiment of infantry or cavalry of organized militia one assistant inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of captain, and each separate or unassigned battalion of infantry or engineers or squadron of cavalry of organized militia one assistant inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of first lieutenant: *Provided also*, That the President of the United States in time of peace may, by order, fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps: *And provided further*, That any corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry existing in any of the States at the passage of the act of May eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, which, by the laws, customs, or usages of the said States, have been in continuous existence since the passage of said act, under its provisions and under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-two and sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both inclusive, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law, in like manner as the other militia.

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SEC. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable with the regular forces at his command to execute the laws of the Union, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth such number of the militia of the State or of the States or Territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose, through the governor of the respective State or Territory, or through the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, from which State, Territory, or District such troops may be called, to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

SEC. 5. That whenever the President calls forth the organized militia of any State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, either within or without the territory of the United States, unless sooner relieved by order of the President: *Provided*, That no commissioned officer or enlisted man of the organized militia shall be held to service beyond the term of his existing commission or enlistment: *Provided further*, That when the military needs of the Federal Government arising from the necessity to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion, can not be met by the regular forces, the organized militia shall be called into the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force which it may be determined to raise.

SEC. 6. That when the militia of more than one State is called into the actual service of the United States by the President he may, in his discretion, apportion them among such States or Territories or to the District of Columbia according to representative population.

SEC. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, shall be mustered for service without further enlistment, and without further medical examination previous to such muster, except for those States and Territories which have not adopted the standard of medical examination prescribed for the Regular Army: *Provided, however*, That any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself for such muster, upon being called forth as herein prescribed, shall be subject to trial by court-martial and shall be punished as such court-martial may direct.

SEC. 8. That the majority membership of courts-martial for the trial of officers or men of the militia when in the service of the United States shall be composed of militia officers.

SEC. 9. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War as the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 10. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by law for the Regular Army.

SEC. 11. That when the militia is called into the actual service of the United States, or any portion of the militia is called forth under the provisions of this act, their pay shall commence from the day of their appearing at the place of company rendezvous, but this provision shall not be construed to authorize any species of expenditure previous to arriving at such places of rendezvous which is not provided by existing laws to be paid after their arrival at such places of rendezvous.

SEC. 12. There shall be appointed in each State, Territory, and District of Columbia, an adjutant general, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of such State, Territory, and District, respectively, and make returns to the Secretary of War, at such times and in such form as he shall from time to time prescribe, of the strength of the organized militia, and also make such reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War. That the Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to procure, by purchase or manufacture, and issue from time to time to the organized militia, under such regulations as he may prescribe, such number of the United States service arms, together with all accessories and such other accouterments, equipments, uniforms, clothing, equipage, and military stores of all kinds required for the Army of the United States, as are necessary to arm, uniform, and equip all of the organized militia in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, in accordance with the requirements of this act, without charging the cost or value thereof, or any expense connected therewith,

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against the allotment of said State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, out of the annual appropriation provided by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended, or requiring payment therefor, and to exchange, without receiving any money credit therefor, ammunition or parts thereof suitable to the new arms, round for round, for corresponding ammunition suitable to the old arms heretofore issued to said State, Territory, or the District of Columbia by the United States: *Provided*, That said property shall remain the property of the United States, except as hereinafter provided, and be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories as required by law, and that each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall, on receipt of new arms or equipments, turn in to the War Department, or otherwise dispose of in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of War, without receiving any money credit therefor and without expense for transportation, all United States property so replaced or condemned. When the organized militia is uniformed as above required, the Secretary of War is authorized to fix an annual clothing allowance to each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia for each enlisted man of the organized militia thereof, and thereafter issues of clothing to such States, Territories, and the District of Columbia shall be in accordance with such allowance, and the governors of the States and Territories and the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia shall be authorized to drop from their returns each year as expended clothing corresponding in value to such allowance. The Secretary of War is hereby further authorized to issue from time to time to the organized militia, under such regulations as he may prescribe, small arms and artillery ammunition upon the requisition of the governor, in the proportion of fifty per centum of the corresponding Regular Army allowance, without charge to the State's allotment from the appropriation under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended. To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to cover the cost of procuring, exchanging, or issuing of arms, accouterments, equipments, uniforms, clothing, equipage, ammunition, and military stores to be exchanged or issued hereunder is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the sum expended in the execution of the purchases and issues provided for in this section shall not exceed the sum of two million dollars in any fiscal year: *Provided also*, That the Secretary of War shall annually submit to Congress a report of expenditures made by him in the execution of the requirements of this section.

SEC. 14. That whenever it shall appear by the report of inspections, which it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause to be made at least once in each year by officers detailed by him for that purpose, that the organized militia of a State or Territory or of the District of Columbia is sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field, the Secretary of War is authorized, on the requisition of the governor of such State or Territory, to pay to the quartermaster-general thereof, or to such other officer of the militia of said State as the said governor may designate and appoint for the purpose, so much of its allotment out of the said annual appropriation under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended, as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, and transportation of such portion of said organized militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction, and the officers and enlisted men of such militia while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence, and transportation or travel allowances as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army are or may hereafter be entitled by law, and the officer so designated and appointed shall be regarded as a disbursing officer of the United States, and shall render his accounts through the War Department to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement, and he shall be required to give good and sufficient bonds to the United States, in such sums as the Secretary of War may direct, faithfully to account for the safe-keeping and payment of the public moneys so intrusted to him for disbursement.

SEC. 15. That the Secretary of War is authorized to provide for participation by any part of the organized militia of any State or Territory on the request of the governor thereof in the encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defenses of the United States. In such case the organized militia so participating shall receive the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the Regular Army, and no part of the sums appropriated for the support of the Regular Army shall be used to pay any part of the expenses of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, while engaged in joint encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction of the Regular Army and militia, but all payments to the militia under the provisions of this section and all allowances for mileage shall be made solely from the sums appropriated for such purposes: *Provided*, That the command of such military post or camp and the officers and troops of the United States there stationed

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shall remain with the regular commander of the post, without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity: *Provided further*, That except as herein specified the right to command during such joint encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction shall be governed by the rules set out in articles one hundred and twenty-two and one hundred and twenty-four of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States. The sums appropriated for the organized militia for such joint encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction shall be disbursed as, and for that purpose shall constitute, one fund; and the Secretary of War shall forward to Congress, at each session next after said encampment, a detailed statement of the expenses of such encampments and maneuvers.

SEC. 16. That whenever any officer or enlisted man of the organized militia shall, upon the recommendation of the governor of any State, Territory, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia militia, and when authorized by the President, attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States, such officer or enlisted man shall receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the army the same travel allowances and quarters or commutation of quarters to which an officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army would be entitled for attending such school or college under orders from proper military authority; such officer shall also receive commutation and subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day and each enlisted man such subsistence as is furnished to an enlisted man of the Regular Army while in actual attendance upon a course of instruction.

SEC. 17. That the annual appropriation made by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall be available for the purpose of providing for issue to the organized militia any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the army by any department. Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department, for the use of its militia, stores, supplies, material of war, or military publications, such as are furnished to the army, in addition to those issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they are listed for issue to the army, with the cost of transportation added, and funds received ftom such sales shall be credited to the appropriations to which they belong and shall not be covered into the Treasury, but shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the States and Territories and to the District of Columbia in the manner herein provided.

SEC. 18. That each State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this or former acts of Congress shall, during the year next preceding each annual allotment of funds, in accordance with section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended, have required every company, troop, and battery in its organized militia, not excused by the governor of such State or Territory, to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times, and shall also have required during such year an inspection of each such company, troop, and battery to be made by an officer of such militia or an officer of the Regular Army.

SEC. 19. That upon the application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may detail one or more officers of the army to attend any encampment of the organized militia, and to give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled in such camp as may be requested by the governor. Such officer or officers shall immediately make a report of such encampment to the Secretary of War, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the governor of the State or Territory.

SEC. 20. That upon the application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act, or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers or enlisted men of the army to report to the governor of such State or Territory for duty in connection with the organized militia. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the governor of such State or Territory or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint a board of five officers on the active list of the organized militia, so selected as to secure, as far as practicable, equitable representation to all sections of the United States, and which shall, from time to time, as the Secretary of War may direct, proceed to Washington, District of Columbia, for consultation with the Secretary of War respecting the condition, status, and needs of the whole body of the organized militia. Such officers shall be appointed for the term of four years, unless sooner relieved by the Secretary of War.

The actual and necessary traveling expenses of the members of the board, together with a per diem to be established by the Secretary of War, shall be paid to the members of the board. The expenses herein authorized, together with the necessary clerical and office expenses of the division of militia affairs in the office of the Secretary of

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War, shall constitute a charge against the whole sum annually appropriated under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, and shall be paid therefrom, and not from the allotment duly apportioned to any particular State, Territory, or the District of Columbia; and a list of such expenses shall be submitted to Congress annually by the Secretary of War in connection with his annual report.

SEC. 21. That the troops of the militia encamped at any military post or camp of the United States may be furnished such amounts of ammunition for instruction in firing and target practice as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and such instruction in firing shall be carried on under the direction of an officer selected for that purpose by the proper military commander.

SEC. 22. That when any officer, noncommissioned officer, or private of the militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the service of the United States he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer, noncommissioned officer, or private dies in the service of the United States or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at any time, in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

SEC. 23. That for the purpose of securing a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, the Secretary of War is authorized from time to time to convene boards of officers at suitable and convenient army posts in different parts of the United States, who shall examine as to their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties all applicants who shall have served in the Regular Army of the United States, in any of the volunteer forces of the United States, or in the organized militia of any State or Territory or District of Columbia, or who, being a citizen of the United States, shall have attended or pursued a regular course of instruction in any military school or college of the United States Army, or shall have graduated from any educational institution to which an officer of the army or navy has been detailed as superintendent or professor pursuant to law after having creditably pursued the course of military instruction therein provided. Such examinations shall be under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall be especially directed to ascertain the practical capacity of the applicant. The record of previous service of the applicant shall be considered as a part of the examination. Upon the conclusion of each examination the board shall certify to the War Department its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office, if any, which it deems him qualified to fill, and, upon approval by the President, the names of the persons certified to be qualified shall be inscribed in a register to be kept in the War Department for that purpose. The persons so certified and registered shall, subject to a physical examination at the time, constitute an eligible class for commissions pursuant to such certificates in any volunteer force hereafter called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, and the President may authorize persons from this class, to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States other than the Military Academy at West Point and to receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the army the same allowances and commutations as provided in this act for officers of the organized militia: *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to receive a commission as a second lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty; as first lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty-five; as captain after he shall have passed the age of forty; as major after he shall have passed the age of forty-five; as lieutenant-colonel after he shall have passed the age of fifty, or as colonel after he shall have passed the age of fifty-five: *And provided further*, That such appointments shall be distributed proportionately, as near as may be, among the various States contributing such volunteer force: *And provided*, That the appointments in this section provided for shall not be deemed to include appointments to any office in any company, troop, battery, battalion, or regiment of the organized militia which volunteers as a body or the officers of which are appointed by the governor of a State or Territory.

SEC. 24. That all the volunteer forces of the United States called for by authority of Congress shall, except as hereinbefore provided, be organized in the manner provided by the act entitled "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 25. That sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both included, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes, and section two hundred and thirty-two thereof, relating to the militia, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 26. That this act shall take effect upon the date of its approval.

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From the foregoing it will be noted that the act of May 27, 1908, marks the first time that the powers of Congress with respect to the militia which are granted by the Constitution have been fully exercised. The act approved January 21, 1903, was a long step in advance toward exercising these powers over that which had obtained before that date. It failed, however, in certain essential particulars to create a body of organized militia that would be of general utility in case of emergency, in that the authority given the President to call forth the militia was so restricted as to limit the period of service of the militia called forth to nine months, and as to prohibit the use of the troops so called to the service of the United States beyond the limits of the United States. The act of May 27, 1908, removes these two restrictions and makes the body of the Organized Militia of the several States available for service during the period of the enlistment of officers and men and within or without the boundaries of the United States. It will not be necessary, therefore, hereafter to go through the formalities of newly enlisting the Organized Militia when called by the President. Section 7 of the act of January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides "that every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed shall be mustered for service *without further enlistment.*" The call of the President will, therefore, of itself accomplish the transfer of the Organized Militia which is called forth by him from its state relations to its federal relations. It becomes a part of the Army of the United States and the President becomes its commander in chief.

The President is the exclusive judge of the existence of an emergency which would justify the calling forth of the Organized Militia. The measures necessary to give effect to the President's order are executive acts which the Secretary of War may promulgate as the representative of the President. While the Organized Militia may be called forth by direct order of the President to governors of States, the policy of the department, as laid down in paragraph 455, Army Regulations, contemplates that, as a rule, requisitions will be made by the War Department on governors of States or Territories, or the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, specifying the arm of the service desired and the number of organizations thereof required.

The further details connected with the calling forth of the militia have been determined by the department and are published in paragraphs 457 to 467, inclusive, Army Regulations, and these requirements have been transcribed and published in the Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, in Article XIII. Among the important provisions therein laid down may be enumerated the following:

No organization will be accepted into the service of the United States which is below the minimum in number of its officers and enlisted men prescribed by the President or above the maximum strength fixed by law for such organizations. In case any organization is called which is below the minimum, it is specified that it should be recruited immediately to the minimum standard before it leaves its home station.

The troops called into the service of the United States will be provided by the United States with the necessary clothing, equip-

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ment, armament, ammunition, and subsistence from the day that individual members thereof appear at the place of company rendezvous, and they will be transported by the United States from the company rendezvous to such points of concentration as may be selected by the War Department.

In carrying out the details of mobilization it is prescribed that the governors of the States and Territories, and the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, will be required to keep on hand, either at the various company armories or in suitable storehouses, a sufficient supply of arms, clothing, etc., to completely equip for the field the minimum number of men prescribed by the President for each organization. Any organization, therefore, which is below the minimum and is obliged to be recruited to the standard minimum will be able to be uniformed, armed, and equipped from the reserve supplies in the storehouses.

During the first phase of mobilization it will be impracticable to issue rations in kind, and the War Department scheme therefore provides that during this period the commanding officers of militia organizations called to the service of the United States will be authorized to purchase cooked meals for their commands until the arrival at the points of concentration, where rations in kind are available for issue.

The scheme further prescribes that the quartermaster-general of the State, Territory, or of the organized militia of the District of Columbia, or some officer designated by the governor of the State or Territory, or by the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, shall arrange to provide the necessary transportation at the expense of the United States from the company rendezvous to the concentration point. To this end, he is required to ascertain the number of officers and men and animals and the approximate weight of property to be transported; to solicit bids for transportation from competing transportation lines; to complete contracts; to issue transportation requests and bills of lading, the settlement of which is to be made by disbursing officers of the United States Army. On arriving at the point of concentration, the Organized Militia will be taken up on United States muster rolls by officers of the army detailed for this purpose by the War Department.

The mobilization scheme provides that no State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall be left without a reserve force sufficient to meet any emergency then existing or imminent within such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

The several laws which authorize the issue of property by the War Department to the States, or the purchase of property for the States, specify that all such property shall remain the property of the United States, and require that the governors of the States and Territories to which such property is issued, or for which such property was purchased, shall render returns thereof to the War Department. The governors of States, therefore, in time of peace are the accountable officers for all United States property in the possession of the States. The rules prescribed for mobilization require, however, that as soon as a regiment or other separate organization has been mustered into the service of the United States the governor of the State shall invoice all United States property for which he is accountable to the proper staff officers of the organizations which

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are mustered in, taking receipts therefor from the several officers to whom the property is invoiced. Quartermasters to whom clothing, camp equipage, and other quartermaster supplies have been invoiced, and commissaries to whom subsistence supplies have been invoiced, are required by the mobilization scheme to turn over to each company or detachment commander such stores as are needed by company or detachment commanders, taking memorandum receipts therefor. The commanding officers of organizations to which governors turn over United States property, as indicated above, are required, as soon as muster-in is completed, to convene a board of officers of their commands, respectively, to make inventories of all property which the governors have transferred and to make a report thereof to the War Department, itemizing in detail the list of property which was received from the governor, its condition and value at the time, and to fix the average price at which articles of clothing should be charged to the enlisted men. The system here outlined insures a more accurate accounting for property than has obtained in the past on the mobilization of volunteers, and, by prescribing the method of issuing invoices and giving receipts, protects the officers of the Organized Militia from property losses and annoying irregularities in making their returns for property to the War Department, and will serve to expedite the final settlements of their accounts on being mustered out of the service of the United States.

No part of the Organized Militia which has been called forth by the President for service in the United States under the above act is eligible for enlistment in the Volunteer Army, should one be raised, until such organization should be mustered out of the service of the United States.

The condition thus established makes it possible for the first time in the history of the United States to prepare and to carry into execution a scheme for the organization of the land forces of the United States in time of peace with a view to the immediate utilization of such organization on the outbreak of war, and thereby avoid the necessity of the hurried grouping of the land forces into brigades, divisions, and army corps on the outbreak of war. It is now, under these conditions, possible to inaugurate a scheme which has been suggested, of dividing the country into territorial districts, each district to contain a sufficient number of Organized Militia and regular forces to constitute, on mobilization, an army corps. Such districts could be so subdivided as to provide for the usual suborganizations of divisions and brigades.

With such a system in existence and properly developed, the advent of war should not give rise to such confused and congested conditions in connection with the mobilization of troops and the collection of war supplies for a field army as has characterized the initial periods of our past wars. With such a system, the mobilization of the land forces on the outbreak of war would involve simply the opening of reserve depots of supplies, issuing supplies therefrom, calling of troops to the colors, and the successive concentration of subunits into higher units, and these finally into the permanent corps organizations.

In addition to these benefits of the act of January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, there are certain other benefits of importance which should be referred to in a special way as bearing



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materially on the military efficiency of the Organized Militia. Among these may be mentioned, fixing the organization, armament, and discipline of the Organized Militia after January 21, 1910, the same as that of the Regular Army; providing that the Organized Militia shall be called in time of emergency into the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force; authorizing the Secretary of War to procure by purchase or manufacture, and to issue to the Organized Militia, military stores of all kinds required for the Army of the United States, providing a continuing annual appropriation of $2,000,000 to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the authorization thus given; authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for the participation of any part of the Organized Militia in joint encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction with any part of the Regular Army; opening the service schools of the Regular Establishment to the officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia; requiring that every company, troop and battery of the Organized Militia participate each year for at least five consecutive days in practice marches or camps of instruction, and assemble for drill and instruction in company, battalion or regimental armories or rendezvous, or for target practice, not less than 24 times in order to be entitled to the use, for payment of expenses of encampments, of funds allotted to the States under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended; authorizing the Secretary of War, on application of a governor, to detail officers to attend encampments of the Organized Militia; authorizing the Secretary of War, on application of a governor, to detail officers and enlisted men to report to the governor of a State or Territory for duty in connection with the Organized Militia; authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a board of five officers on the active list of the Organized Militia to meet in Washington for consultation with the Secretary of War respecting the condition, status, and needs of the whole body of the Organized Militia.

### THE NATIONAL MILITIA BOARD.

In accordance with the authority conferred on him by section 20 of the amended militia act, the Secretary of War, on May 29, 1908, issued orders appointing a board of five officers consisting of Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, adjutant-general of New York; Brig. Gen. Oran Perry, adjutant-general of Indiana; Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman, adjutant-general of Wisconsin; Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, chief of ordnance of Washington; Brig. Gen. Bibb Graves, adjutant-general of Alabama, to represent the Organized Militia of the United States in consultation with him respecting the condition, status, and needs of the whole body of the militia. This board met in Washington, from June 15 to 17, and, as a result of the deliberations of the board, submitted the following recommendations to the Secretary of War, which were duly approved and promulgated in the form of a circular letter to the adjutants-general of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia:

Issues of arms, accessories, accouterments, equipments, uniforms, clothing, equipage, and military stores of all kinds required for the Army of the United States as are necessary to arm, uniform, and equip all of the Organized Militia in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, sufficiently for active duty in the field (section 14 of the act approved January 21, 1903), for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1908, will be made *pro rata* among the States, Territories, and the District of

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Columbia, on the basis of the organized enlisted strength of the militia as shown by the inspection reports of the United States Army officers for the fiscal year 1907–8. It is estimated that this will enable requisitions for issues to be honored by the War Department up to an amount approximating $19 a man for the organized enlisted strength as shown by the last reports of the United States Army inspecting officers.

The methods followed in making and filling requisitions will correspond as nearly as practicable to the methods used in furnishing supplies to the regular troops, and requisitions will be submitted on the regular forms furnished by the various supply bureaus of the War Department. Separate requisitions will be submitted for articles required for under each act. All requisitions for militia supplies will be transmitted through the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

In all cases in which the United States Army inspecting officers have reported in their inspections for the fiscal year 1907–8 that the Organized Militia of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, inspected by them are sufficiently uniformed for active duty in the field, the clothing allowance to each such State, Territory, and the District of Columbia will be fixed for the fiscal year 1908–9 at the sum of $8.33⅓ per man of the organized enlisted strength of the militia of said State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, as entered in the reports of the United States Army inspecting officers, respectively, for the fiscal year 1907–8.

This clothing allowance will include all articles mentioned in the annual clothing allowance for the Regular Service, as published in the last annual War Department order in regard thereto, with the exception of articles pertaining to or constituting a part of the dress and full dress uniform, but including ponchos. (See General Orders, No. 140, War Department, series of 1907.)

In case, for any reason, the full clothing allowance is not drawn by any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia in any fiscal year, the savings thereof will be available to cover issues of other military supplies authorized by section 8 of the act approved May 27, 1908.

Twenty-five per cent of the annual allowance of ammunition for the Regular Army will be issued to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, according to the organized enlisted strength as shown by the last inspection reports of the United States Army officers, on requisitions duly made out and submitted by the States to the proper supply department of the War Department, through the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

An additional 25 per cent of ammunition will be issued on other requisitions, similarly submitted, provided the reports of small-arms firing of the troops in the State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, made on Form No. 15, Militia, copies of which should accompany the requisitions, give evidence, satisfactory to the Secretary of War, that the ammunition previously issued has been judiciously expended.

Uniform insignia will be issued by the War Department to the individuals of the Organized Militia of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia qualifying under Special Course "C", Small-Arms Firing Regulations; insignia will also be issued to those individuals of the Organized Militia of the various States, Territories, and of the District of Columbia who qualify under the Regular Army course, the value of the insignia to be charged under section 1661, Revised Statutes.

In future inspections of the militia by United States Army inspecting officers, members of organizations temporarily absent from their home stations may be attached by order of competent military authority of the State or Territory to other organizations of the same State or Territory for inspection purposes, and the inspector in submitting his report to the War Department will give credit for the presence of such members in his inspection of the latter organizations, noting the circumstances by remarks in his report.

### FIELD MANEUVERS AND COAST-DEFENSE EXERCISES.

On December 20, 1907, the Chief of Staff submitted to the Assistant Secretary of War a scheme for the participation of the Organized Militia in camps of instruction for field troops and coast-defense exercises for coast artillery troops during the year 1908. This scheme contemplated that maneuvers for field troops would take place as follows:

In the Department of the East, at Pine Plains, N. Y., under the command of the commanding general, Department of the East, to be participated in by 10 troops of cavalry, 2 batteries of field artillery, and 22 companies of infantry, and by the militia from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts Rhode Island,

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Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia;

In the Department of the Lakes, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., under command of the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, to be participated in by 3 troops of cavalry, 2 batteries of field artillery, and 16 companies of infantry, and by the militia from the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and West Virginia;

In the Department of the Gulf, at Chickamauga Park, Ga., under command of the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, to be participated in by 11 troops of cavalry, 2 batteries of field artillery, and 12 companies of infantry, and by the militia from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi;

In the Department of the Missouri, at Fort Riley, Kans., under command of the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, to be participated in by 23 troops of cavalry, 10 batteries of field artillery, and 21 companies of infantry, and by the militia from the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and Oklahoma;

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., under command of the commanding general, Fort D. A. Russell, to be participated in by 14 troops of cavalry, 3 batteries of field artillery, and 28 companies of infantry, and by the militia from the States of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

In the Department of Texas, at Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Tex., under command of the commanding general, Department of Texas, to be participated in by 10 troops of cavalry, 2 batteries of field artillery, and 17 companies of infantry, and by the militia from Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico;

In the Department of the Columbia, at American Lake, Washington, under command of the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, to be participated in by 4 troops of cavalry, 2 batteries of field artillery, and 29 companies of infantry, and by the militia from the States of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington;

In the Department of California, at Camp Atascadero, Cal., under command of the commanding general, Department of California, to be participated in by 9 troops of cavalry, 3 batteries of field artillery, and 19 companies of infantry, and by the militia from California and Arizona.

The report further contemplated that joint army and militia coast-defense exercises should take place in all coast artillery districts of the United States proper, as follows:

In May, in all Pacific coast districts and the artillery districts of the Chesapeake, Cape Fear River, Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile;

In June, the artillery districts of Southern and Eastern New York, Delaware, Baltimore, and the Potomac;

In July, the artillery districts of Narragansett and New London;

In August, the artillery districts of Portland and Boston;

In October, the artillery districts of Key West, Tampa, and Pensacola.

The general features of this plan were carried out during the summer of 1908.

Joint maneuver camps for field troops were held as follows:

At Pine Plains, N. Y., from June 15 to July 15, under the command of Maj. Gen. F. D. Grant, commanding general, Department of the East, and participated in by the following militia troops:

*Massachusetts.*—Second, Sixth, and Eighth regiments of infantry; First Corps of Cadets.

*New York.*—Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry, Squadrons A and C of cavalry; Troops B and D of cavalry; First Battery of Field Artillery.

*New Hampshire.*—Second Regiment of Infantry.

*New Jersey.*—Fifth Regiment of Infantry; First Troop of Cavalry.

*Vermont.*—First Regiment of Infantry; Hospital Corps, and band.

*Pennsylvania.*—Third Regiment of Infantry.

*Connecticut.*—Second Regiment and First Separate Company of Infantry.

*Maryland.*—Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

At Chickamauga Park, Ga., from July 13 to August 8, under the command of Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts, commanding general, Department of the Gulf, and participated in by the following militia troops:

*North Carolina.*—Second Regiment of Infantry.

*Georgia.*—First, Second, and Fifth regiments of infantry; First and Second squadrons of cavalry; First and Second batteries of field artillery.

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*Tennessee.*—First and Third regiments of infantry; Troop B, cavalry.
*Virginia.*—Seventieth and Seventy-second regiments of infantry.
*South Carolina.*—Second Regiment of Infantry.
*Alabama.*—Brigade Headquarters; First, Second, and Third regiments of infantry; Batteries B and D, field artillery.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from September 3 to September 30, under the command of Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, commanding general, Department of the Lakes, and participated in by the following militia troops:

*Ohio.*—Division and brigade headquarters; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth regiments of infantry; Troops A and B, cavalry; Battalion of Engineers; 2 companies of Hospital Corps; 2 companies of Signal Corps.
*Indiana.*—First, Second, and Third regiments of infantry; Batteries A, B, and C of field artillery; 1 company of Hospital Corps; detachment of Signal Corps.
*Illinois.*—First, Fourth, and Eighth regiments of infantry; detachment of Signal Corps.
*West Virginia.*—Brigade headquarters; First and Second regiments of infantry.
*Michigan.*—Brigade headquarters; First, Second, and Third regiments of infantry; First Battery of Field Artillery; Troops A and B, cavalry; 1 company of Hospital Corps; 1 company of Engineers; detachment of Signal Corps.
*Wisconsin.*—Third Regiment of Infantry.
*Kentucky.*—First Regiment of Infantry; detachment of Signal Corps.

At Fort Riley, Kans., from August 10 to September 10, under the command of Brig. Gen. J. B. Kerr, commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kans., and participated in by the following militia troops:

*Kansas.*—Brigade headquarters; First and Second regiments of infantry; First Battery of Field Artillery; detachment of Signal Corps.
*Oklahoma.*—First Regiment of Infantry; Hospital Corps; Engineer Corps; detachment of Signal Corps.
*Missouri.*—Brigade headquarters; First, Second, and Third regiments of infantry; Batteries A and B of Field Artillery.
*Iowa.*—Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth regiments of infantry.
*South Dakota.*—Fourth Regiment of Infantry; detachment of Signal Corps.

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from August 1 to August 15, under the command of Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, commanding general, Department of the Missouri, and participated in by the following militia troops:

*Colorado.*—First Regiment of Infantry; Battery A, Field Artillery; detachment of Signal Corps; detachment of Hospital Corps.
*Utah.*—First Regiment of Infantry; First Battery of Field Artillery; Hospital Corps; detachment of Signal Corps.
*Wyoming.*—Third Regiment of Infantry.

At Leon Springs, Tex., from July 2 to July 25, under the command of Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer, commanding general, Department of Texas, and participated in by the following militia troops:

*Texas.*—Brigade headquarters; Second, Third, and Fourth regiments of infantry; First Battalion of Infantry; First Cavalry (4 troops—A, B, C, D); First Battery of Field Artillery; detachment of Signal Corps.
*Arkansas.*—First Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
*Louisiana.*—First Battalion of Infantry; detachment of Signal Corps.
*New Mexico.*—1 battalion (4 companies—A, D, E, G, First Regiment) of Infantry; detachment of Signal Corps.

At American Lake, Washington, from August 3 to August 31, under the command of Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, commanding general, Department of the Columbia, and participated in by the following militia troops:

*Oregon.*—Third and Fourth regiments of infantry; detachment of Hospital Corps.
*Washington.*—Second Regiment of Infantry; Troop B, First Cavalry; detachment of Hospital Corps; detachment of Signal Corps.
*Idaho.*—Second Regiment of Infantry.
*North Dakota.*—First Regiment of Infantry.
*Montana.*—Second Regiment of Infantry.

At Atascadero, Cal., from October 4 to October 15, under command of Col. M. P. Maus, temporary commanding officer, Department of California, and participated in by the following militia troops:

*California.*—Brigade headquarters; Second, Fifth, and Seventh regiments of infantry; First Squadron of Cavalry; detachment of Signal Corps.
*Arizona.*—First Battalion (First Regiment) of Infantry.

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Joint army and militia coast-defense exercises were held during 1908 as follows:

| Militia troops. | Date. | Artillery district. |
|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts: | | |
| Reserves—Coast Artillery Corps (12 companies)..... | June 21–30..... | Boston. |
| Supports—Ninth Regiment. | | |
| Rhode Island: | | |
| Reserves—Companies B, C, D, G, First Infantry; Companies A, B, E, G, Second Infantry. | June 21–28..... | Narragansett. |
| Supports—Companies E, F, H, A, First Infantry; Companies C, D, F, H, Second Infantry; Machine Gun Battery. | | |
| Connecticut: | | |
| Reserves—Coast Artillery Corps (14 companies); First Company, Signal Corps. | June 11–20..... | New London. |
| New York: | | |
| Reserves—Eighth Coast Artillery District (8 companies).. | June 13–20..... | Eastern New York. |
| Supports—Seventy-first Regiment. | | |
| Reserves—Ninth Coast Artillery District (10 companies); Thirteenth Coast Artillery District (12 companies). | .....do..... | Southern New York. |
| Supports—Forty-seventh Regiment. | | |
| Delaware: | | |
| Reserves—Provisional Battalion (4 companies), First Infantry. | Aug. 1–8..... | Delaware. |
| Maryland: | | |
| Reserves—First Company, Coast Artillery Corps; 2 companies, First Infantry. | June 6–15..... | Baltimore. |
| Supports—Nine companies, First Infantry. | | |
| District of Columbia: | | |
| Reserves—First Regiment..... | July 26–Aug. 9 | Potomac. |
| Supports—Second Regiment; First Separate Battalion; First Battery, Field Artillery. | | |
| Ambulance Corps; Signal Corps; Corps of Field Music. | | |
| North Carolina: | | |
| Reserves—3 companies of infantry..... | June 1–10..... | Cape Fear River. |
| Supports—Second Regiment. | | |
| South Carolina: | | |
| Reserves—Third Regiment..... | June 17–27..... | Charleston. |
| Supports—First Regiment. | | |
| Georgia: | | |
| Reserves—Coast Artillery Corps (4 companies)..... | May 15–25..... | Savannah. |
| Supports—2 battalions of infantry. | | |
| Florida: | | |
| Reserves—Companies D, G, M, Second Infantry..... | May 21–31..... | Tampa. |
| Supports—Companies B, C, F, I, K, L, Second Infantry. | | |
| Reserves—First and Second Companies, Coast Artillery Corps; Companies K, L, M, First Infantry. | Oct. 5–15..... | Pensacola. |
| Alabama: | | |
| Reserves—Company A, Coast Artillery Corps; 1 light battery, field artillery. | May 3–13..... | Mobile. |

There were no joint exercises in the artillery district of Portland for the reason that the authorities of the State of Maine requested that they be postponed for a year to allow for the organization of a corps of coast artillery in the State.

There were no exercises in the artillery district of Portsmouth for the reason that there were not a sufficient number of regular troops garrisoning the defenses at that point to instruct properly the militia. For the same reason there were no exercises in the artillery district of New Bedford.

There were no exercises in the artillery district of the Chesapeake for the reason that the State of Virginia had not been able to take up the question of organizing a corps of coast artillery in that State.

No exercises took place in the artillery district of Key West for the reason that the State of Florida had no troops available for that purpose, and for the same reason there were no exercises in any of the artillery districts of the Pacific coast.

There were no exercises in the artillery district of Galveston because the defenses have not been manned since the storm of September, 1901

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An approximate total of 45,000 officers and men of the Organized Militia participated in the joint maneuver camps of the field troops, and approximately 10,100 officers and men in the joint army and militia coast-defense exercises.

The reports which have been received indicate that both the maneuvers of the field troops and the coast-defense exercises of the coast troops were successfully conducted. The reports indicated, in a general way, that the exercises were a benefit to field troops particularly in matters of entraining, transportation, and detraining of troops; camp sanitation, methods of requisitioning for military supplies, subsistence, handling of and living on the army ration, and in impressing on officers and men the importance of careful attention to the physical condition of men in marching, particularly with the care of the feet and providing proper shoes for marching. In some cases it has been reported that much suffering resulted, and the efficiency of organizations was impaired, by reason of shoes not being suited to the conditions imposed by long marches.

The general scheme of the joint maneuvers of field troops contemplates that they shall take place only in every alternate year and that the troops of the Organized Militia which participate therein shall have been well instructed in all close-order drill, the principles of normal attack, and in extended order to include the "School of the Company;" that officers should be familiar with the principles of extended order applied to the battalion and regiment, the use of troops in battle, duties of advance and rear guard, outpost, marching, and camping, in so far as these are given in the Drill Regulations and in the Field Service Regulations. If this standard of instruction can be attained by the Organized Militia which attends the joint maneuver camps of field troops, it will be possible to arrange the programmes of instruction so as to devote the entire time to maneuver problems proper involving solely the principles of grand and minor tactics, and none of it to individual or squad drill or close-order drill of the company or battalion.

The general scheme contemplates further that each State, of its own initiative, will arrange to have yearly encampments of all the state forces within its own borders. This is now done, as a rule, by the States. In the intermediate years between the joint encampments it is expected that officers and troops of the Regular Establishment will be available when requested by the state authorities to go into camp at the state encampments and be of service in connection with the more elementary drills, close-order maneuvers, guard duty, camp instruction, etc., in instructing the officers and men of the Organized Militia in the details connected therewith, and by the close association that will take place between the regular troops and militia troops in these camps to serve as object lessons to the militia organizations in matters of discipline and customs of the service which can not be learned from books. The scheme further has in mind the fact that the close association established by such a mingling of regular troops in state camps with state troops will produce a better understanding by each of the other and will develop a cordial fraternal feeling among the commissioned and enlisted strength of both forces. The benefits to be derived in the application of such methods have been markedly shown in the coast-defense exercises which have been conducted during the past two years. The general scheme of these exercises provides that state coast artillery troops shall be linked, company to company,

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with regular coast artillery troops, and that the latter shall serve as the instructors, officer to officer and man to man, of the former in all matters pertaining to technical coast-artillery duties and also in respect to the general duties of soldiers and matters of military discipline. The happiest results have resulted from this intimate association, and there is reason to believe that the same results will obtain from a close association of militia and regular troops in the state camps and in the joint maneuver camps of field troops.

While the policy of the department is to have joint maneuvers between the regular and militia field troops only on alternate years, it is of first importance that every opportunity be taken advantage of to place the coast artillery troops of the Organized Militia in the coast batteries for practical work in handling the guns, mortars, and range-finding accessories. Therefore, for these troops the policy of the department contemplates that coast-defense exercises shall be held annually. The first of these exercises were held in the summer and fall of 1907 in the artillery districts of Portland, Boston, Narragansett, New London, Eastern New York, Southern New York, Baltimore, Potomac, Charleston, Savannah, Tampa, Pensacola, San Diego, San Francisco, Columbia, and Puget Sound; in 1908 in the artillery districts of Boston, Narragansett, New London, Eastern New York, Southern New York, Delaware, Baltimore, Potomac, Cape Fear River, Charleston, Savannah, Tampa, Pensacola, and Mobile. The number of States participating in these exercises is growing from year to year, and it is expected that during the year 1909 exercises will be held in practically all of the artillery districts of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and it is recommended that estimates be submitted to provide for the pay, subsistence, and transportation of coast artillery troops of the Organized Militia in all artillery districts, for equipping camps in artillery districts which have not heretofore been included in the exercises, for repairs to material issued for camp equipment in those districts in which exercises have heretofore been held, for signal equipment, for blank charges, and for subcaliber and full caliber charges for artillery practice.

One serious defect developed, and is reported upon from many of the encampments, and this is of so important a nature that the Assistant Secretary of War directed that general attention be called to it. It was observed and commented upon by many officers that many of the enlisted men of the Organized Militia were mere recruits who had not received any adequate instruction in the individual duties of a soldier, and that, in consequence of this fact, many of the organizations could not be fully utilized in maneuvering until after some time had been devoted to giving elementary instruction to individual members of these organizations. As the period of attendance of most of the organizations was only ten days, much valuable time was lost in imparting this instruction, and with a view to correcting this defect and making future joint maneuvers more useful to all concerned the Assistant Secretary of War directed that a circular letter be addressed to the adjutants-general of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, calling attention to the defect and requesting the assistance of the state military authorities in remedying it. It was pointed out in this letter that, in many cases, the full benefit of the maneuvers could not be obtained

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because of the fact that the individual instruction of members of the organizations was insufficient, and, in some cases, it was reported that members of organizations had received no instruction whatever or been in ranks until they were assembled for the joint maneuvers; that it was considered profitless and an unnecessary expense to the State and to the United States to have men participate in coast-defense exercises or other field maneuvers or exercises who have not received some previous instruction in the home armories in the "School of the Soldier," "Small-Arms Firing Regulations," and "Manual of Guard Duty." Continuing, the letter referred to stated as follows:

So important is this regarded that the department will not hereafter approve the muster and payment of enlisted men of the Organized Militia from United States funds who have not been bona fide members of the organizations for at least six months prior to the date of the commencement of the joint field maneuvers or exercises, or have not had equivalent service in the Army, Marine Corps, or Organized Militia of the United States, and who have not been reasonably well instructed in the "School of the Soldier," "Small-Arms Firing Regulations," and "Mannal of Guard Duty."

It is considered that no recruit is fitted to appear in the formation of any company, troop, or battery, or is available for active duty in the field under section 14 of the act of January 21, 1903, who has not received instruction to include at least the following: Drill Regulations, United States Army, edition of 1904, paragraphs 30 to 37, inclusive; paragraphs 39 to 79, inclusive; paragraphs 94 to 157, inclusive. Small-Arms Firing Regulations, paragraphs 1 to 56, inclusive. Manual of Guard Duty, paragraphs 194 to 269, inclusive; paragraphs 282 to 368, inclusive; paragraphs 372 to 376, inclusive.

In accordance with the foregoing, the following amendment to paragraph 185, Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

185. * * * * * * * * * *

The officer of the Regular Army who makes the muster prescribed herein will, in connection therewith, make a careful inspection of the personnel and report specifically as to whether the troops are, by training, discipline, armament, uniform, and equipment, prepared for active duty in the field, and, if not, in what respects they are deficient. The muster rolls will have entered opposite the name of each enlisted man the date of his enlistment, and no enlisted man will be mustered for pay who has not been a bona fide member of the organization for at least six months prior to the date of the encampment, maneuvers, or exercises, or has not had equivalent service in the Army, Marine Corps, or Organized Militia of the United States, or who has not been a student at an educational institution at which military instruction is given, and who has not received the elementary instruction of recruits prescribed as requisite by the War Department.

The muster and inspection prescribed herein will be made as near as practicable at the close of the joint encampment, maneuvers, or exercises and at a time that will interfere as little as possible with the execution of the programme of instruction.

### NEW ORGANIZATIONS OF STATE COAST ARTILLERY TROOPS

The policy of the War Department with reference to the organization of coast artillery troops among the Organized Militia was first enunciated in definite form in Circular No. 17, War Department, March 8, 1907. It was therein pointed out that the personnel of the coast artillery required to furnish one manning body for the defenses completed or under construction in the United States proper is, for gun defense, 1,585 officers and 36,863 enlisted men, and for mines, power, and light equipment, 169 officers and 4,970 enlisted men, making a total for gun defense, mines, power, and light of 1,754 officers and 41,833 enlisted men. The act of Congress approved January 25, 1907, provided 545 officers and 14,351 enlisted men for gun defense and 169 officers and 4,970 enlisted men for the service of mines,

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power, and light. It will be observed from this statement that there are sufficient regular officers and men provided for the service of mines, power, and light, but there is a deficiency of 1,040 officers and 22,512 enlisted men for the service of guns. It is possible that Congress may, in the future, provide some small additional force to the existing personnel of the Regular Army for the service of the guns, but it is the opinion of the Chief of Coast Artillery that approximately 20,000 coast artillery troops (officers and men) must be drawn from the state forces to furnish the guns now mounted or soon to be mounted on the coast with one manning body or shift. The Chief of Coast Artillery has therefore urged that a coast artillery reserve be organized among the coast-line States with a view to meeting this need. It is proposed that a certain proportion of the Organized Militia of the coast States be assigned for coast-defense duty. It is proposed that in each coast State a number of independent coast artillery companies be set apart for coast artillery work and that these companies be definitely assigned to those batteries which can not be manned by regular coast artillery troops because of a deficiency in numbers of the latter.

At first, during an initial period when officers and men of the State coast artillery troops are uninstructed or inadequately instructed, it is proposed to link each state company with a regular company, to have the officers and men of the latter act as instructors of those of the former, and to encourage in every way possible a cordial affiliation between the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the linked state and regular companies. It is proposed further that field and staff officers of the state forces shall be linked for instruction and service purposes, in a similar manner, with the corresponding staff grades of the regular service, and that the former shall act as the understudies of the latter. After the initial period of instruction has been satisfactorily passed and officers and men of the state forces have sufficiently established their qualifications to care properly for and serve the costly armament and accessory equipment installed in coast batteries, it is contemplated that each company of militia coast artillery will be assigned separately to some gun or mortar battery for instruction in peace and service in war, that it shall be intimately associated with regular companies assigned to adjacent defenses, and that field and other officers and enlisted men not connected with company organizations will be assigned to stations appropriate to their grades. This scheme, as tested during the coast-defense exercises of 1907 and 1908, has given good promise of success. It has received the approval of the military authorities of all the seaboard States, and assurances have accompanied this expression of approval to the effect that all the States will, in the near future, make provision for such number of coast artillery troops as may be necessary to supplement adequately the regular troops in the defenses located on the coast line of the State. In accordance with the foregoing action has been taken by the several States as follows.

Massachusetts has a coast-artillery corps of 12 companies, consisting of 49 officers and 735 men;

Connecticut has one consisting of 14 companies, with 50 officers and 830 men;

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New York, one of 30 companies, consisting of 112 officers and 2,201 men;
Maryland, 1 company, 2 officers, and 46 men;
Georgia, 4 companies, 17 officers, and 155 men;
Florida, 2 companies, 6 officers, and 150 men;
Alabama, 1 company, 3 officers, and 54 men;
Oregon, 1 company, 3 officers, and 70 men.

Information has further been received that the State of Washington will organize four companies as soon as the state law can be modified, and, by March 1, 1909, expects to have a corps of 11 companies. It is understood, also, that Oregon expects to form additional companies. The State of Rhode Island has signified its intention of transferring all of its Organized Militia to coast artillery, which will make a corps of 16 companies. The State of California has informed the War Department that, on the passage of the militia bill (now a law), steps would be taken to organize a corps of coast artillery adequate to form a coast artillery reserve for all the defenses on the California coast. The military authorities of Maine and New Hampshire have stated that the question of organizing a coast artillery corps will be taken up at the next meeting of the State legislatures of these States. The adjutant-general of Virginia has informed the department that the State recognizes the necessity of creating a corps of coast artillery, that one company will be organized immediately, and that every endeavor will be made to organize a corps at the earliest practicable date. The State of North Carolina has informed the department that it will, at an early date, create a corps of coast artillery, and initial steps have been taken. A bill for the organization of a corps of coast artillery in the District of Columbia is now before Congress; it was favorably reported by the Military Committee of the United States Senate and is now pending before the Militia Committee of the House of Representatives.

The coast artillery troops of the State of Massachusetts and a portion of those of Connecticut and New York have had instruction in coast artillery duty for several years and have, therefore, attained to a higher degree of efficiency in the service of coast artillery material than the troops of other States. The measure of efficiency has been considered by the War Department to warrant the assignment of the companies of these States to coast batteries in accordance with the scheme outlined above.

### EQUIPMENT OF COAST ARTILLERY ARMORIES.

Much of the instruction of coast artillery troops in preparing them for service in the coast forts may be carried on in the home armories of the companies, and with a view to establishing uniform methods of instruction and methods in accordance with those practiced by the regular coast artillery troops, a scheme of instruction of an elementary nature was drawn up by the War Department and published to the Organized Militia in Circular No. 21, War Department, March 30, 1908. A feature of the existing method of fire control and fire direction of the regular service is that all necessary principles and divisions thereof may be imparted by instructors and acquired by those receiving instruction with a very simple equip-

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ment. The circular in question, in connection with the description of the methods of fire control and fire direction, describes also how such equipment may be improvised or provided. The same circular also prescribes a standard equipment for a one or two company armory, and an equipment also for a large armory occupied by several companies. Preliminary steps have been taken to provide this standard equipment for those armories which are occupied by state coast artillery troops which have received some considerable instruction in coast artillery duties during the joint coast-defense exercises at the coast forts. The army appropriation act approved May 11, 1908, carries an item of $25,000 for the purchase of material, equipment, books of instruction, range finders, and fire-control equipment for the instruction and use of state coast artillery organizations. In addition to this, an allotment of $10,000 has been made from funds available in the department for equipping state coast artillery armories. These funds will be expended at the earliest practicable date for the purposes for which they were appropriated and allotted.

### COAST ARTILLERY SUPPORTS.

The defense of the coast fortifications requires not only the personnel referred to above for manning and serving the guns, range finders, mines, and other accessory material used in action against ships, but also a body of troops to defend the immediate land approaches to the batteries from small raiding or landing parties detached from an enemy's ships with a view to putting forts out of action by a reverse attack. The forts that were built prior to the present system consisted of closed works arranged with a heavy armament on the water front to attack war ships and with an infantry and field gun defense on the land side. The present system consists of detached forts with no protection from the rear. It has, therefore, been necessary to provide for such protection against landing parties by providing small bodies of infantry with field and machine guns to be placed in time of war in fieldworks and intrenchments covering the land approaches to the separate batteries. The troops assigned to this land defense have been designated "coast artillery supports." They are essentially field troops in contradistinction to coast artillery troops, and their functions are those of infantry rather than those of artillery. It is the expectation of the War Department that, in time of war with a maritime power, the whole body of these troops will be supplied from the Organized Militia of the seaboard States. The number of such troops necessary for this purpose, and the location of field works and field intrenchments which would be manned by them in time of war, have been the subject of a special study during the past year by a board of officers of which Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U. S. Army, is president. All schemes for the mobilization of the Organized Militia should take into consideration the necessity of setting apart from the infantry of the Organized Militia of the seaboard States a sufficient number to provide adequately for this particular feature of coast defense.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

One of the most important problems which confronts the department in its effort to develop an adequate field army in time of war

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by utilizing the Organized Militia of the country in conjunction with the regular forces is the one of providing field artillery for such an army. Recent wars have shown that modern field operations can not be successfully carried on, either on the offensive or defensive, without a large and efficient force of field artillery. The force of regular field artillery now authorized by law is only about one-half what is necessary to supply the proper proportion of field artillery in war operations for the present authorized regular infantry and cavalry. There are at present in the national guard over 144 regiments of infantry, sufficient for the mobilization of 16 military divisions. Under a normal allotment of field artillery there should be at least 48 regiments of the latter, or 288 batteries. There are at present in existence only 48 militia batteries. The bare statement of these facts shows the magnitude of the problem.

The great cost of maintaining a field battery has deterred most of the States from taking up the problem in any serious way. It is the most expensive arm to maintain and requires more time to be devoted to instruction and drill and the care of material than the other arms of the mobile troops. Careful inquiries of the military authorities of the several States have elicited information which shows conclusively that the States can not be depended upon to bear the expense of the development of this arm in the Organized Militia to any extent that would warrant the General Government counting on an adequate number of batteries or an efficient personnel from state action. It may be laid down as a fundamental proposition that, unless the General Government bears, in a special way, some considerable proportion of the expense connected with the creation and maintenance of field artillery for the Organized Militia, no completely satisfactory results will be obtained.

The problem presents itself under three different aspects, viz, first, the providing of guns, carriages, and accessory material, and the storage and care of same; second, the providing of horses and harness and the forage and care of the horses; third, the recruitment of the commissioned and enlisted personnel for serving the batteries in war, and their instruction. These several divisions may be presented briefly in outline as follows:

*Providing guns, carriages, and accessory material, and the storage and care of same.*—It is evidently an obligation which rests on the General Government to provide the guns, carriages, and accessory material, for such field batteries of the Organized Militia as can be organized among the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and be maintained in such a way as to provide efficient field artillery. The number of guns and carriages to be so provided is a matter of recommendation by the Chief of Staff, based upon the ability of the States to provide proper storage facilities for material. It is understood that the Chief of Ordnance has recommended issuing to the States modern field artillery equipment in accordance with this principle to the extent made possible by appropriations of Congress.

It is, of course, to be understood that the United States can not issue to the States guns and carriages and other field artillery property unless the States make adequate provision for their storage and care. A number of reports have been received from ordnance inspectors of the Regular Army to the effect that modern field artil-

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lery material which has been issued to certain of the States is not properly stored and that no adequate provision is made for the care of this property. Correspondence in reference to these questions indicates that the States recognize the obligation that rests on them, and the hope is entertained by the department that the state legislatures will appropriate money to build suitable armories to house the material. In some States retired enlisted men of the regular service who have had service in the regular field artillery are employed to care for field artillery material issued to the States. Where this has been done, excellent results have obtained, and it is recommended that all States be urged to give full consideration to the advantages that have been found to come from this procedure. It stands to reason that men who have had long experience in the regular service in the handling and care of field artillery material would be the best ones to be employed by the States. Indirectly, it reacts favorably on the regular service, inasmuch as it opens up a new occupation to soldiers who have served faithfully in the ranks of the Regular Army. It is recommended, moreover, that if States apply for noncommissioned officers or privates on the active list of the army for such duty as this the request be honored and that the number of enlisted men in the army be increased by the number so detailed, under the discretion that rests with the President by law to make such increase.

*The providing of horses and harness and the forage and care of the horses.*—It is impracticable to have efficient field artillery unless horses can be provided as a part of the equipment of the battery. The experiment which has been made for many years of hiring horses to man militia batteries during maneuvers and encampments has been a failure. An effective field battery requires trained horses as well as trained officers and men. Horses must be put through a drill fitting them for their duties in maneuvering field artillery the same as men must be drilled in the manual of the piece, and it may be laid down as a basic proposition that unless a battery is provided with horses which have been trained to field artillery duties it can not be an efficient battery. The question arises, How best may such horses be provided? The best thought of militia field artillery officers seems to be that the General Government must bear the expense of furnishing horses. It is believed that these horses should be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army in connection with the purchases made for the regular service, and that the cost thereof may be met by a specific increase to meet this expense in the annual appropriation now authorized by law, either under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or under section 8 of the act approved May 27, 1908.

It has been suggested from one source that if the United States would furnish the forage and supply the men to care for the horses some of the States would be willing to purchase the horses. This is an alternative solution which is worthy of consideration. The care of the horses may well be attended to by enlisted men detailed from the active list or employed by the State from the retired list of the army, as suggested above in connection with the care of material. This method is employed in connection with one militia battery where there are 14 retired regular soldiers employed in the armory and enlisted in the battery, some of them acting as noncommissioned

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officers of the battery. These men are on duty in the battery at all times, have daily drill, inspection of quarters, the same as required in the regular service. This battery is supplied by the State with 30 horses, which are cared for by these enlisted men, and they also care for the instruments, equipments, and all material connected with the battery. It goes without saying that this battery presents a standard which may well be taken as a guide in other States.

*The recruitment of the commissioned and enlisted personnel for serving the batteries in war, and their instruction.*—It is believed that if adequate provision be made for issuing modern material for field artillery of the several States and if provision be made for supplying the horses, there will be no difficulty whatever in obtaining a high class of officers and men for all field batteries that may be needed. There is no service that is more attractive than field artillery service when supplied with modern equipment. There is no service that is more uninviting and disheartening with an incomplete equipment and untrained horses. Assurance is given on all sides that an ample and highly efficient commissioned and enlisted personnel may be secured throughout the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia for this arm in case modern equipment be supplied and horsed by the General Government.

The proper instruction of the personnel of a battery divides itself naturally into the instruction that can take place in the armory, or dismounted instruction, and that which takes place with the battery mounted, and, finally, the accurate use of the guns in target practice under modern service conditions. It is not, as a rule, realized how much efficient instruction can be given within the four walls of an armory. All the theoretical instruction of the technical parts of the science of the field artillery can therein be given, including a knowledge of the nomenclature of all the material, its proper adjustment, its proper function and action; knowledge of the horse, his anatomy, and his care in health and in sickness; matters pertaining to harnessing and draft; the ballistic possibilities of the gun; the service of ammunition; the principles of the drill book, including the "School of the Soldier, Squad, Platoon, and Battery;" the duties prescribed in Field Service Regulations, including camping, entraining and detraining, and duties on the march. In many armories the drill shed is large enough and furnished with tan-bark floor, so that platoon maneuvers, and even restricted battery maneuvers, may take place therein, and, in the case of the battery referred to above, one end of the drill shed is so arranged that targets representing, in reduced size, the normal targets of artillery in action, with a canvas background painted to represent a diversified terrain, are practiced at with subcalibers, but in the present state of the equipment of field batteries in the States such facilities do not generally obtain. Mounted battery instruction, therefore, as a rule, can only be given in connection with the brief period devoted to field service each summer at the State and joint regular and militia maneuver camps. The question has recently been presented to the department how best to meet the conditions which now obtain among the several States in regard to mounted service. The batteries, as a rule, have no horses permanently supplied, and only the dismounted armory instruction can be given at the home stations.

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Within the past year the Government of the United States has acquired a large section of ground near Sparta, Wis., for field artillery maneuvering and target-practice purposes, and the department contemplates sending there annually the regular field artillery batteries stationed in the Middle West for artillery target practice under service conditions. The experience of the past summer has shown that great advantage comes from such field practice. It is suggested that, just as the coast artillery of the several States are sent to the coast forts for practice with the coast guns, so it might be possible to send the personnel of the militia field batteries of adjacent States to man the regular batteries there for a period of ten days and to have the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the regular batteries stand by individually to coach and instruct the personnel of the Organized Militia. The success that has attended the application of this principle in coast-defense duties gives promise, it is believed, of equal success when applied to field artillery. It is recommended that this method be carried out more fully during the ensuing year than during the past and that steps be taken to acquire tracts similar to the Sparta Reservation in different parts of the country, so that groups of militia batteries may, in those sections, be given such advantage of field artillery practice each summer, as is now possible for the batteries of the Middle West States at the Sparta Reservation.

## CAVALRY.

While there are a number of efficient cavalry troops among the Organized Militia of the several States, still it may be stated, in a general way, that no adequate cavalry force exists or is contemplated among the militia organizations of any of the States, Territories, or District of Columbia. Here, again, it is the expense connected with supplying horses and the care of horses which prevents the development of this arm by the States. The arguments presented above in regard to field artillery apply almost exactly to cavalry, and the methods of solution suggested above appear to be the lines along which a solution of the cavalry problem may best be had. There must be a sharing of the expenses between the General Government and the state governments in the supply of horses; either the General Government must supply the horses and depend on the state governments to forage and care for the horses, or the General Government supply the forage and care for the horses and have the state governments provide them. If horses can be supplied, the service is sufficiently attractive to draw to it a large number of young men who are not now attracted by either the infantry or artillery arms of the service.

It is pointed out, also, that the instruction of cavalry, like the instruction of field artillery mentioned above, divides itself naturally into two parts, namely, the instruction within the armory and field instruction and practice. The former is carried to a very high standard by some of the militia cavalry troops and leaves little to be suggested. The mounted instruction, however, which must take place outside of the armories, including scouting and screening duties of cavalry, can best be undertaken in connection with the joint maneuvers with the regular forces, and it is of considerable importance that, in the alternate years in which these maneuvers take place, the

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cavalry organizations of the several States shall, in so far as possible, be permitted to attend for as long a period as can be arranged for by officers and enlisted men of the organizations. It is pointed out, also, that the customs of the service and matters of discipline, which can not well be acquired from the drill books or other technical literature, can best be picked up by officers and men by providing for the attendance of militia cavalry at large cavalry posts, where they will be brought into intimate association with the regular cavalry stationed there, and where the officers and men of the latter may, by precept and example, transmit to officers and men of the militia the unwritten science and art of the cavalry arm. The suggestion here made looks to the linking of officer to officer and man to man at the large cavalry posts and during joint encampments for the purpose of such instruction, according to the methods that have been set forth above in reference to coast artillery instruction and field artillery instruction.

### SIGNAL TROOPS.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that modern war conditions demand a marked development of signal troops in order properly to conduct military operations of all kinds. The officers of the Signal Corps of the Army have kept well abreast of the development of modern signal equipment, especially in the methods of using the telephone and telegraph in the theater of war, in conducting the movement of troops prior to battle and in action.

An analysis of the personnel problem of a large field army for the United States reveals clearly the fact that the force of regular signal troops will be far inadequate to provide proper numbers to install and use the signal equipment requisite on the outbreak of war. The Chief Signal Officer estimates that there should be a force of approximately 7,000 signal troops among the organized militia of the several States. There are at present but 76 officers and approximately 1,000 enlisted men in the Organized Militia. No signal troops whatever are provided in the following States and Territories: Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. It is recommended that the department bring this question, in a special way, to the attention of the state authorities and urge that steps be taken to meet the deficiency which has been so clearly indicated by the Chief Signal Officer.

### ARMORIES.

It has been pointed out above, in connection with the proper storage of United States property in the possession of the militia, and the necessity of providing adequate facilities for instruction purposes, that suitable armory accommodations should be provided throughout the States. In some of the States little is left to be desired in this matter, laws having been enacted which provide excellent and adequate armory accommodations for the Organized Militia. In many of the States, however, little or no attention has been paid by the legislatures to this question, and no adequate facilities



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are provided for the storage of United States property furnished under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or issued under the act of January 21, 1903, as amended. In many States, halls or buildings erected for commercial purposes are rented as armories. The reports of inspecting officers indicate only too frequently that the property which has been issued to the States by the General Government is not stored under proper conditions as to safety, and that the facilities for the use of the armament supplied for infantry, field artillery, coast artillery, and cavalry are so meager, and the space for drill so restricted, that it is impossible to give proper instruction.

Since the funds that are expended by the General Government for the Organized Militia look in the future to having available in case of war an efficient body of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, and coast artillery, the General Government has, it is believed, to expect that the States will make such appropriations for armories as shall enable them to meet the obligations which rest on them in carrying out the drill and instruction of their Organized Militia, and in storing the material and equipment furnished by the General Government. It is recommended that the department urge the consideration of this question, in all proper ways, on the attention of the state authorities.

The reports of officers of the army detailed to inspect the Organized Militia and those on duty with the States show that there has been very little or no improvement during the past year in the general condition of armories over that of the previous year. In this connection, attention is invited to the following remarks extracted from the reports of these officers:

*Alabama.*—A few of the organizations own the buildings occupied as armories. Some are located in city halls or some other public building, while the others occupy buildings rented for the purpose, many of which are inadequate. An effort is being made to secure a new armory at Mobile.

*Arizona.*—There is not a good armory in the Territory. Five of the seven inspected are too small, and as a rule lack all social, recreation, and club features.

*Arkansas.*—The state appropriation allows each infantry company $15 a month rental for an armory, but the majority of them pay $10. The armories as a rule are small. A few have lockers and arm racks.

*California.*—No armories are owned by the State. Two or three organizations own their armories, but with these exceptions armories are private property, for which a rental, averaging $50 a month, is paid. Each company of infantry and signal corps is allowed $100 a month, and each troop of cavalry $200 a month, for armory rent, care of arms, and proper incidental expenses. Of all the buildings in the State used as armories comparatively few were built with reference to their use as such, many of the drill halls and other rooms being poorly arranged and inadequate. Realizing the importance of this subject to the State at large, as well as to the national guard, the adjutant-general is making every effort to improve conditions in this respect, and has recently inaugurated a movement for the construction of suitable armories in localities having one or more military organizations. The hope is cherished that the time is not far distant when the state legislature will enact laws providing for the construction of armories either by the State, county, or city and county, on ground donated by counties or municipalities or upon state property. In the meantime the matter of armory construction is receiving the attention and consideration of civic bodies in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Oakland, these being the populous centers.

There is, strictly speaking, no arsenal. The State, however, has six rooms, of an average size of 15 by 20 feet and an aggregate floor space of about 1,800 square feet, located in the basement of the state capitol, which are used as a depository for all reserve military stores and supplies, in charge of the state armorer. The storerooms are safe, well ventilated, and kept in excellent order, the different classes of property being systematically arranged for convenience and safe-keeping. While the accommodations are somewhat inconvenient and the floor space inadequate, the facilities are much improved over a year ago, particularly as to additional room.

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*Colorado.*—The armory facilities in the city of Denver are poor. The armories at Ault, Fort Collins, and Fort Morgan are good. Rented buildings only. One for infantry, with a capacity for headquarters and 4 companies, and one for cavalry with a capacity for 2 troops, the signal corps, and a detachment of the hospital corps, both situated in Denver, are ample for the purposes required. Each organization outside of Denver has the use of a drill hall rented by the State; in most cases buildings erected for the requirements of the several organizations and leased by the State.

There is one arsenal located in Denver, in which are stored all supplies not in the hands of troops.

*Connecticut.*—A number of the armory buildings are owned by the State, and these as a rule are very satisfactory. There are a number of organizations still occupying rented armories, some of which are totally inadequate. The State is building armories where needed as speedily as possible. The State pays rental and furnishes light and heat.

*Delaware.*—Generally the armory facilities are inadequate. Company B, at Milford, owns its armory and has the best in the State. The armories at Wilmington, Newark, Dover, and Newcastle are of insufficient capacity. The state military board has recently been empowered to dispose of the armory at Wilmington, the proceeds to be expended for a lot and the erection thereon of an armory for the use of the guard of the State. The armory belonging to the State is located in Wilmington, built of brick, 80 by 80 feet, and is not of sufficient capacity. The office of the adjutant-general, headquarters of the regiment, headquarters of 2 battalions and 4 companies, the hospital corps, and band are in this building, and all property not in the hands of the troops is stored there.

*District of Columbia.*—The armory accommodations are discouraging. The armory is used by all the militia organizations of the District. Each unit is badly in need of room by itself, or the quarters should be enlarged for proper accommodation of all. There is one coal stove on the second floor of the 3-story building, and that is the only heating plant. The guns are stored on a cement floor like a very small fire-engine room.

It is incomprehensible how organizations under federal control and within a few hundred yards of the War Department can be allowed to suffer and grope along with most disgracefully discouraging armory accommodations, not even decent quarters for the men.

The main armory is over a large market called the Center Market, and the armory is called the Center Market Armory. The drill hall has an area of 200 by 800 feet. The Second Regiment, the band, corps of field music, the signal corps, and ambulance corps have their quarters in this armory. Each company is furnished with an assembly room and a smaller room for the lockers. There are also a range for gallery practice, a gymnasium, and storerooms for public property.

The First Battalion, First Regiment, has moved from the armory under Chase's Theater to the southwest corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue, where the companies have rooms. They drill in the drill hall of the Center Market Armory.

The armory of the First Separate Battalion is situated at the corner of Twelfth and U streets. Each company has an assembly and locker room combined. There is a small drill hall in the basement, a part of which is partitioned off for a storeroom.

The armory of the First Battery, Field Artillery, is a building large enough to store the guns, caissons, harness, and other equipment, and provide an assembly and locker room and storerooms.

All buildings used as armories are rented and fall far below the actual requirements. The guard deserves much credit for the excellent standing it maintains in such insufficient accommodations.

*Florida.*—With the exception of those located at Lake City, De Funiak Springs, and Fort Myers, all of the organizations of the state militia have good armories. The facilities at De Funiak Springs are very poor, the armory being much too small for drills, and as the streets are not well lighted drills can be held on moonlight nights only.

*Georgia.*—Facilities for a majority of the organizations are good, especially in the larger towns and cities, a noticeable exception being accommodations for Companies A, B, C, and D, Fifth Infantry, at Atlanta, which organizations are badly in need of suitable quarters. While the building occupied by the Coast Artillery Corps is a handsome and conveniently arranged one, there is no armory equipment whereby the men can be instructed and their interest aroused and continued along the lines of artillery work. A few organizations have difficulty in paying the rental of their armories, while other organizations own the buildings used for armories, and still others have armories provided for them by the local authorities.

*Hawaii.*—The only armory reported is that of Company I, First Infantry, which has no means of securing property.

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*Idaho.*—Two companies own their armories, the others being rented and the rent paid by the State. About one-half of the number are poorly adapted for the purpose; the drill halls are too small for effective use.

*Illinois.*—The First Infantry has an excellent armory; the Second and Seventh regiments of infantry have good armories, but lack adequate storage facilities; the armory at Springfield is large and commodious, but is not entirely devoted to national guard purposes. Generally, the armories are rented and are inadequate for the purpose.

*Indiana.*—All armories are reported as rented. Some of them are deplorable, both as to size and storage arrangements. As most of the companies are located in small towns, suitable rooms where from 16 to 24 men could maneuver are often most difficult to find, and the rent is frequently surprisingly high.

*Iowa.*—The State appropriates $600 annually as rental for the armory of each organization, but as an incentive for them to improve armory conditions the full amount is given only to those organizations whose armories fulfill certain conditions, viz, that the building shall be of stone, brick, or concrete, drill-floor space clear at least 60 by 80 feet, and be provided with modern conveniences, such as lavatories, water-closets, lockers, gas or electric light, and that proper provisions are made for the care of property. As a result of this, several creditable armories are now under process of construction.

The present armories are centrally located in the cities where the companies are. Each organization has a drill hall and store rooms. A few have separate rooms for officers and noncommissioned officers. With a few exceptions the drill halls are too small for good work. This is due to the small appropriation under the old code.

*Kansas.*—The most important need of the organized militia of the State appears to be a greater interest on the part of the State in providing the different units with armories suitable in size for the indoor drill of the companies and for the care and preservation of the property. In general, the rooms of the buildings occupied as armories by the different organizations are small and wholly unsuitable for the purpose. Due to lack of lockers or other means to secure or guard clothing and equipment, these articles must be kept at the homes of the men, in many cases resulting in loss of property.

The State does not own any armories for its troops. Each company is allowed $300 per year with which to rent an armory.

The State has no arsenal; no building set aside for its military property. It has certain rooms in the state capitol for this purpose. The rooms are dry and good, but too little space is allotted for a proper arrangement of the military clothing, equipments, and arms.

*Kentucky.*—Only two armories, those located at Louisville and Owensboro, are reported as being commodious or satisfactory.

*Louisiana.*—Armories are rented, the State furnishing funds for rental, excepting that occupied by the First Troop of Cavalry, which is owned by the organization. Armory facilities in New Orleans are good, but at stations outside of that city the armories as a rule are small.

*Maine.*—The armory conditions are so unsatisfactory that unless a new and efficient armory system be adopted soon the guard can never become efficient. The organizations at Portland and Auburn have adequate facilities, but of the remaining organizations only four have facilities which may be classed as good; lack of space is the rule. Local authorities generally furnish armories for the companies.

*Maryland.*—The armory of the Fifth Infantry is almost perfect in every respect; the others as a rule are too small to accommodate the troops occupying them, or are otherwise unsatisfactory. The armory of Company K, First Infantry, is reported as being in a dangerous condition.

*Massachusetts.*—Many armories are owned by the State and others by the towns or cities where the organizations are located. As a rule, armory conditions are exceptionally good, many having large drill halls, club rooms, baths, bowling alleys, and shooting galleries. A number of units, however, are without adequate facilities, especially those located in small towns. New armories continue to be erected, and it is hoped that all organizations will be properly sheltered in a comparatively short time.

The armories of the following-named organizations are not owned by the State: First Corps of Cadets, built of stone, a model armory for 1 battalion. Lancers, part of a brick building, accommodating 1 troop of cavalry; dismounted. Sixth Infantry, part of a brick building, accommodating 1 company of infantry. There are 25 other armories not owned by the State, each accommodating 1 company of infantry. There are now under construction 7 armories, for which purpose a total appropriation of $663,500 has been made.

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The state arsenal is on the state camp ground at Framingham. Main building, 100 by 40 feet, brick, 2½ stories high, containing all stores except medical. Magazine built of brick and steel, 200 yards in rear of main building. Storehouse for condemned property, frame building, 1 story. Two stables, frame, with accommodations together for 8 animals. One large wagon shed, frame, for 6 wagons. Superintendent's quarters, frame, 2-story building.

*Michigan.*—Of the armories inspected, 3 are owned by the companies occupying them, 1 was built by the company and then conveyed to the county board of supervisors, to whom a nominal rental is paid, 6 are the properties of corporations composed of the active and veteran members of the organizations quartered in them, and the others are rented.

An act of the legislature in 1907 appropriates $40,000 annually until a fund is created sufficient to provide $10,000 for each organization in the State. A sum equal to the allotment to one or more organizations is to be provided by municipalities, private donations, etc., out of which sum a suitable site is to be purchased and deeded to the State, any part of the sum remaining to be added to the allotment and expended in the construction of armory buildings. In this manner state armories are to be gradually provided. The title to and full control over these armories will be vested in the State of Michigan, though certain concessions will be granted to the citizens by the military board, which has authority over all military matters in the State.

*Minnesota.*—There is an excellent armory at St. Paul, which contains two stories and basement, and is built of stone and brick. The Minneapolis armory has an excellent drill hall. The Duluth companies have a good armory provided by the city. The Owatonna company has erected an armory on its own responsibility, with slight aid from the city. Similar conditions prevail all over the State.

The only arsenal is a stone building, 20 by 26 feet, with a tin roof, and erected for storage of ammunition. The building is located in the outskirts of St. Paul and is the property of the State.

*Mississippi.*—The armories are generally small and inadequate, without proper storage and gallery practice facilities. One company has no armory. What facilities are provided are paid for, as a rule, by town and county appropriations

*Missouri.*—A fine armory has been provided for the First Infantry by the citizens of St. Louis. Generally, the armories lack proper storage facilities and often sufficient drill room. Steps have heen taken toward securing a large armory for the organizations located at Kansas City.

*Montana.*—The company at Helena has suitable quarters in the state armory. The other organizations occupy rented buildings, which generally furnish sufficient storage facilities, but not ample drill space.

*New Hampshire.*—State owns very good armories at Manchester and Nashua, and the legislature has made provision for the erection of one at Concord; the others are rented, and several of these have poor accommodations.

*New Jersey.*—In the cities of Newark, Trenton, Camden, Jersey City, and Paterson there are large and well-equipped armories with every facility for taking care of arms and equipments, with company clubrooms, target galleries, and electric subtarget apparatus. The companies stationed in the smaller towns, as a rule, are not as well provided with armories. Usually they consist of a very small drill hall and a small adjoining room.

*New Mexico.*—The present armory conditions vary from fair to excellent. The Territory has appropriated from $7,500 to $10,000 for each organization, excepting those stationed at Old Albuquerque, for the construction of armories, the towns or cities donating the sites, and new armories are now in course of construction.

*New York.*—Armory facilities are exceptionally good, considering the number of organizations constituting the state forces, and most of the armories are modern in every respect. Gymnasiums, recreation rooms, riding halls for mounted organizations, and bathing facilities are recognized as necessities as well as large drill halls and target galleries.

*North Carolina.*—Only three or four armories are sufficiently large for all drills. Most of the armories are fair, but a number are poorly adapted for the purpose. Lack of cleanliness was commented upon by the inspecting officer as applying to the majority of the armories, mention being made of insanitary conditions, accumulated rubbish, and expectoration of tobacco juice upon the floor and baseboards.

*North Dakota.*—A law was passed in 1907 authorizing the construction of state armories. In accordance therewith 1 has been completed, 3 are in course of construction, and 2 will be erected in 1909. They are to be modern buildings and in every way suitable for armory needs.

*Ohio.*—The allowance made by the State for rental of armories is $600 to a company. The armories in the large cities are all good, with the exception of Colum-

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bus, where the facilities are poor. Outside of the larger cities, where buildings are used which were not originally constructed for armories, they are nothing but makeshifts, answering their purpose until suitable armories are constructed either by the State or by individuals.

*Oklahoma.*—Each organization of the guard has an armory, all of them being rented buildings; none of them are owned by the Territory or the organizations, and none of them are entirely suitable for the purpose.

The only arsenal is the building occupied by the adjutant-general, containing office rooms and properly secured storerooms, in which are stored the arms, ammunition, and other surplus supplies not in the hands of the various organizations.

With few exceptions, the armories are entirely too small and afford very little protection against theft to the property stored therein. The allowance of $20 per month, heretofore appropriated by the territorial government, is entirely inadequate to maintain decent armories and furnish them with the necessary light, heat, etc., compelling the officers to incur heavy personal expense in making up the deficiency.

*Oregon.*—The Third Regiment of Infantry in Portland occupies a large brick and stone armory, covering a city block, the drill room being 100 by 200 feet, with a cement floor. The building affords convenient and comfortable administration rooms for 6 companies, for headquarters, the hospital corps, and band and the First Battery. The armory of the First Separate Battalion, at Eugene, is a commodious and well-arranged armory for 2 companies. Other armories in the State are rooms hired for the purpose and more or less suitable according to the location of the companies and size of the town. The Fourth Infantry is not so well quartered, and there is not sufficient protection for public property.

*Pennsylvania.*—Three years ago the State appropriated $250,000 for armories, limiting the amount to be expended for a company of infantry to $20,000 and to a battery of artillery or troop of cavalry to $30,000. A year ago the sum of $400,000 was appropriated and the amount allotted to a company was increased to $25,000 and to a battery or troop to $35,000. Even the latter allowance virtually compels a community to donate a site. New armories are being constructed as planned. Heretofore a rental of $200 a year has been allowed to each company for its armory; this being insufficient, the result has been poor armory facilities for many of the organizations located outside the large cities; therefore the appropriations for the construction of armories are timely, as well as very essential.

The First, Second, and Third regiments, First Battalion, Sixth Regiment, and First City Troop of Cavalry have fine armories in the city of Philadelphia, which are owned by the several regimental and troop organizations.

The state arsenal at Harrisburg, Pa., may well be a matter of pride, its complete arrangement for the storage of the camp equipment of the division, the record already made by that institution in the rapid shipment of tentage and full supplies for a division of nearly 10,000 men on several occasions in which the guard has taken the field, places the arsenal of Pennsylvania in the first rank with similar institutions.

*Rhode Island.*—The State owns armories in Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Newport, Bristol, Westerly, East Greenwich, and three in Providence. A new armory in the latter place is just being completed, to accommodate all the troops in the city. It is located on the edge of the Dexter Training Ground, an admirable drill field of 9 acres, lighted by electricity, bequeathed to the city many years ago for such purposes forever. The armory, which is planned with a view to defense, is of granite and brick, roofs of drill shed covered with slate, head houses and towers of tar and gravel. There are head houses at the ends, 4 stories high, each with a tower 8 stories. Provision is made for the various headquarters and 21 company rooms. Six more could be accommodated by furnishing certain portions of the building. In the basement is a drill hall 90 by 234, with concrete floor, in which the artillery may be hitched up and cavalry mounted, ready to move directly to the street. There are also ample toilet appliances, including shower baths, range for gallery practice, harness and saddle rooms, hospital, gymnasium, heating apparatus, and fuel bins, storerooms, magazine and kitchen, and a place for a bowling alley.

The armories at Pawtucket, Newport, Bristol, and Westerly are all modern, well-constructed buildings of stone, brick, and iron. In Pawtucket arrangements are made for 4 organizations, with room for 2 more if desired. The Westerly armory is planned for 2 companies. The Newport armory is arranged for 2 companies, and the armory at Bristol for 1, and are now occupied by companies of the naval battalion. The Woonsocket armory is of brick, built for 2 companies. It is an old building, not well situated or constructed, and could only be made entirely serviceable at considerable expense. It would be more satisfactory to build a new armory there, for, with the exception of the 2 Woonsocket companies, all the commands of the organized militia are now well quartered. The field battery occupied for many years an old

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stone structure, valuable from association, but long past its usefulness. The same may be said of wooden buildings occupied by the United Train of Artillery in Providence, and Kentish Guards at East Greenwich, both independent. At Newport, Warren, and Bristol the independent artillery commands own armories all out of date.

There is, strictly speaking, no arsenal. At the state camp ground is a 2-story storehouse, 60 by 40 feet, the first story of stone with barred windows, in which is stored tentage and other quartermaster property. The Pawtucket armory has ample storage rooms in the basement, and the new armory in Providence will be well adapted for use as an arsenal.

*South Carolina.*—The armories used by the national guard of this State are almost as varied in the accommodations they afford as they are in number. Four companies—those in Charleston—own their armories, which are well suited to their purpose; 17 companies rent their armories; 12 companies have armories furnished them by the towns which are their home stations; 2 companies have no armories. A large number of these armories are unsuited to the purpose, but a very few of them are well adapted for use as such.

The State owns an arsenal which is known as the state armory; it is in the city of Columbia; is a 2-story brick building, 53 by 85 feet, and it cost $7,750. The State only makes use of the first floor, which consists of one large storeroom, one smaller storeroom, and the living room of the state armorer.

The second floor is used by 2 companies whose home station is Columbia, and it consists of one large hall that the 2 companies use jointly as a drill hall, and two smaller rooms used by the companies as storerooms.

*South Dakota.*—Of the 13 organizations of the organized militia of the State, only 4 have ample armory accommodations, the others being rated from fair to poor, with the larger number poor. However, a plan to provide sufficient funds for erecting commodious armories with drill, storage, office, and club room facilities, for all organizations is being projected.

*Tennessee.*—The armories, with possibly two exceptions—Chattanooga and Knoxville—are barn-like halls, generally over stores, cold, dirty, and unattractive for winter and hot and stuffy in the summer; a great many not provided with the necessary lockers or gun racks for the preservation of their arms and equipments. Negotiations are in progress to secure an old skating rink in Memphis which can be made a very good armory, the floor space being 90 by 240 feet. The increased state appropriation has enabled the adjutant-general to increase the allowance for armory rent, heat, and lights, and consequently better halls have been secured. Lockers have been provided all the old organizations, and the new ones are installing them.

There is no arsenal, except what is known as the state armory in the capitol at Nashville, which is absolutely fireproof and a splendid storeroom.

*Texas.*—Most of the organizations have armory facilities varying from good to fair; several have facilities for storage only; a few have poor accommodations; and one is reported as having had property stolen from its armory. The State makes an allowance of $10 a month for rental, which is insufficient, the rental usually amounting to twice that sum and in a number of cases even more.

*Utah.*—The armories are very good, but most of them are a trifle small to accommodate a company of the required minimum strength. The State authorities are making an effort to improve the armory facilities.

*Virginia.*—The State has a few good armories, but as a rule they range from fair to wholly inadequate.

A fire in January, 1907, destroyed the rented armory of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion, and since that they have rented two floors, second and third, of a small building. There is a measure pending before the city council for a suitable building for this command.

The company at Warrenton has a drill hall about 40 by 60 feet, with a small partition cut off for a storeroom, and provided with lockers. This hall is over a store and rented not only for the military company, but also for social functions.

The company at Harrisonburg has a drill hall about 35 by 50 feet, in rented building, storerooms in basement of city hall. No lockers. Men carry uniforms home.

There are no arsenals in the State, though the name is applied to a small brick building that was originally built many years ago as a bell house. It is used by the adjutant-general as a storehouse for ordnance and quartermaster supplies, and is situated in the capitol square in Richmond. It is a 3-story brick building, with dimensions of 20 by 20 feet.

*Vermont.*—Only about one-half of the organizations have adequate facilities for both drills and storing of property.

*Washington.*—Every organization is provided with an armory. The two large armories at Seattle and Tacoma will be completed during the present year.

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The Spokane armory was dedicated on November 18, 1907. The building is occupied by Companies H and I. The site of the Seattle armory was furnished by the county as required by law and deeded to the State of Washington. The building would have been well under way, if not completed, by this time had it not been for vexatious delays occasioned by the passage, or rather the delay in the passage of a regrade ordinance by the city of Seattle, which ordinance requires the widening of the street 12 feet, thus taking from the state property a strip so wide that the plans can not be used as they exist at the present time. Rather than make these changes, the armory commission has taken steps to acquire additional ground, which should be available within the next thirty days. As soon as these matters are adjusted, the contract will be let and the construction pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that the building will be completed before the first of the year 1909. The delay in the construction of the Tacoma armory was caused by the failure of the county to furnish the State with the site as required by the armory appropriation act. This site, however, has now been provided, the contracts for the last piece of ground having been closed about the first of December, 1907. Plans are in course of preparation by the architects, and the board expects to call for bids for the entire structure on or before March 1, 1908. It is estimated that seven months from the time of letting contracts will be required to complete this building.

*West Virginia.*—No organization in the State has suitable armory facilities. Usually the armories are too small. There are about three armories with adequate drill halls, but in all such cases their use is so limited by the demands of organizations other than the militia, that they must be condemned with the small and poor armories.

*Wisconsin.*—While a dozen organizations have large, commodious, and excellent armories, with abundant storerooms, etc., as many have cramped and inadequate quarters unfit for the purpose.

No armories have been built since last report, but land has been purchased, ground broken, and temporary arrangements made for suitable quarters, stables, sheds, and armories for the troop and battery, and certain of the infantry companies are in better quarters.

*Wyoming.*—The lack of armory facilities provided by the state authorities has a very bad effect upon the efficiency, esprit de corps, and general welfare of the militia. There is not an armory in the State. All sorts of expedients are resorted to, and at only two places are these expedients even temporarily satisfactory. The company at Lander, with very little assistance from the State, is building a good, substantial armory, to cost about $14,000.

## THE GENERAL EFFICIENCY OF THE MILITIA.

The word "militia" in the past has too often been synonymous with "military inefficiency." This has been largely due, it is believed, to the inadequate and ineffective laws, both state and national. The means for the support of the militia have, in some States, been meager to a point that made efficiency impossible, and served directly or indirectly to belittle the proper military objectives of militia organizations and to make unduly prominent, and oft paramount, club and social features of these organizations. It is believed that the standard to be sought should be one that would reverse this sequence of conditions, namely, that military questions and military efficiency should be predominant, and the club and social features subordinate. A review of the conditions existing at the present time gives rise to the belief that the state of efficiency is in a state of transition from the former to the latter. In some of the regiments of some of the States the balance of relations between military and social objectives seems to be all that is desired. In other regiments in these States, and in all of the forces of some of the States, the main objective appears still to be a social one. The chief problem, therefore, that confronts the War Department rests, it is believed, in using its influence, in so far as authorized by law, to assist the military authorities of the States, by advice and suggestion, in modifying these social and military relations among the organized militia of

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their States, respectively, so that the best organizations may be made more prominent as standards of comparison with the poorer organizations, and that the latter may be encouraged to adopt the methods and to move progressively toward the standards of efficiency of the former.

It is believed, from inquiry of adjutants-general of the States, that the average efficiency is progressing toward a higher standard from year to year. There is a disposition on the part of the military authorities of those States whose standard is below what may be considered the average to compare means and methods with those of the States having the best standard. These comparisons are accentuated by the commingling of adjutants-general of States in the annual conventions of the National Guard Association and at such gatherings as the National Small-Arms Target Competition. There is no more hopeful factor of the whole question than the capacity and character of the gentlemen who fill the positions of adjutants-general of the States and Territories. They, more than any others, realize the defects and deficiencies of the militia and are more keenly alive to accept suggestions and to adopt means for the betterment of their organizations. The creation of the National Militia Board will be a great help to the department in arriving at conclusions as to how best it may, within the law, be of service in raising the standards of efficiency in the several States.

It is believed that the Division of Militia Affairs can be of material service in aiding the efforts of the adjutants-general in matters both of administration and instruction. The business of the office of the Division of Militia Affairs naturally divides itself along the lines of administration and instruction. The questions of administration are those involved in the allotments under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and in issues under the act of May 27, 1908, and in the expenditure of other special funds for the benefit of the militia such as that appropriated for equipping coast artillery armories. This business, while voluminous, is largely of a routine nature involving the careful keeping of accounts of the many transactions under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and of requisitions and issues under the other acts. There is another class of business, however, which comes before the department and which varies from day to day that should be given, it is thought, more serious attention than has heretofore been the practice. This consists of inquiries as to proper methods of instruction, courses of instruction, and subjects of instruction; for authoritative literature for state service schools, and applications for regular offices and enlisted men to act as instructors; in general, a continuing evidence of the dependence of the officers of the national guard on the War Department for guidance and direction in matters of instruction and in information in regard to military questions of all kinds. It is believed that the department should provide the machinery for meeting this constant demand in a more special way than now obtains, and it is suggested that this may be most readily and properly provided in connection with the work of this office. It is therefore recommended that an assistant to the Chief of Division of Militia Affairs be detailed for duty in the office with a view to developing the possibilities of assistance on the part of the War Department in these efforts of the Organized Militia to acquire knowledge of and training in military affairs.

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In intimate association with this suggestion stands the constant applications that are being made by state authorities for regular officers and regular enlisted men to be detailed to duty with the States in their camps of instruction, or for longer periods of time, as instructors. These applications are uniformly for officers and men on the active list. The state authorities are keen to appreciate the fact that modern means and methods have so rapidly changed within recent years that, as a rule, only officers and enlisted men on the active list can have proper knowledge of and experience with the means used and methods practiced under modern war conditions, and they can not, therefore, be satisfied by offering to meet their requests by making details from the retired list of the army. The applications have very much increased in the last year by reason of the association of regular officers and men in the joint maneuvers and the joint coast defense exercises, and by the appreciation on the part of militia officers of the ability and competency of regular officers, especially those who have graduated from the service schools, and of enlisted men who have served in the field and coast artillery, cavalry, and infantry under the instruction of these officers. Perhaps no higher compliment has been paid to the efficiency of the work done at the service schools than is evidenced in the comments of officers of the Organized Militia in the reports they have made on the services of the graduates of these schools in connection with the joint field maneuvers and joint coast defense exercises.

With a view to meeting this demand for officers from the active list of the army, it is recommended that a special effort be made by the department to encourage the passage of the bill (Senate No. 2671) now before Congress to provide extra officers. This bill has passed the Senate and is before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives. It provides for the appointment of extra officers for detail to the several States. If it should pass, these officers may be detailed as instructors in the States and their places supplied in the regular service, thereby meeting the obligations of the War Department toward the Organized Militia in matters of instruction and, at the same time, avoiding taking officers from regular organizations and interfering with the instruction of regular troops.

If the functions of this office could be enlarged as herein indicated to include matters of instruction, it is believed the office would be of much assistance to the States in the way of providing them with correct information, standard literature, and the recommendation of suitable officers and enlisted men as instructors, and serve to act as a means of coordinating matters pertaining to military instruction throughout the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, including the service schools established in the several States and the arrangement of programmes of instruction therefor.

### ORGANIZED STRENGTH.

The annual returns submitted by the adjutants-general of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, of the strength of the Organized Militia on December 31, 1907, were in much better shape than those received for preceding years since the enactment of the militia law of January 21, 1903, although in many instances the lack of accuracy in the returns entailed much correspondence upon the office in order to obtain a correct statement

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of the strength of the militia at the end of the calendar year. In addition to the incorrectness of many of the returns, the lack of promptitude in forwarding the returns after the end of the calendar year caused a great deal of correspondence that ought to be avoidable.

The following table shows the strength of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia on December 31, 1907, and the number of males available for military duty but unorganized in each, as shown by the annual returns made by the adjutants-general for that year:

| State or Territory. | Strength of Organized Militia, December 31, 1907. | | | | | | | Number of males available for military duty but unorganized. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General officers. | General staff officers. | Regimental officers. | Company officers. | Total commissioned officers. | Noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc. | Aggregate strength. | |
| Alabama | 1 | 28 | 52 | 132 | 213 | 2,595 | 2,808 | 360,000 |
| Arizona | ..... | 4 | 7 | 18 | 29 | 310 | 339 | 40,000 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 33 | 28 | 69 | 131 | 1,379 | 1,510 | 310,000 |
| California | 2 | 35 | 45 | 116 | 198 | 1,910 | 2,108 | 284,385 |
| Colorado | 1 | 20 | 22 | 34 | 77 | 591 | 668 | 125,136 |
| Connecticut | ..... | 23 | 45 | 114 | 182 | 2,504 | 2,686 | 116,117 |
| Delaware | ..... | 4 | 14 | 21 | 39 | 364 | 403 | 32,000 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 11 | 47 | 72 | 131 | 1,351 | [a] 1,482 | 62,634 |
| Florida | 1 | 25 | 27 | 54 | 107 | 1,270 | 1,377 | 239,760 |
| Georgia | 1 | 32 | 46 | 139 | 218 | 2,677 | 2,895 | 500,000 |
| Hawaii | ..... | 10 | 8 | 16 | 34 | 495 | 529 | 8,000 |
| Idaho | ..... | 8 | 19 | 36 | 63 | 467 | 530 | 50,000 |
| Illinois | 4 | 78 | 132 | 286 | 500 | 5,983 | 6,483 | 1,031,178 |
| Indiana | 1 | 26 | 49 | 107 | 183 | 2,148 | 2,331 | 636,738 |
| Iowa | ..... | 6 | 67 | 121 | 194 | 2,617 | 2,811 | 333,135 |
| Kansas | 1 | 21 | 32 | 62 | 116 | 1,040 | 1,156 | 369,894 |
| Kentucky | 3 | 16 | 42 | 84 | 145 | 1,608 | 1,753 | 330,000 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 19 | 27 | 64 | 111 | 1,296 | 1,407 | 250,000 |
| Maine | ..... | 14 | 28 | 69 | 111 | 1,122 | 1,233 | 103,043 |
| Maryland | 1 | 14 | 53 | 93 | 161 | 1,800 | 1,961 | 180,000 |
| Massachusetts | 2 | 88 | 100 | 263 | 453 | 5,139 | 5,592 | 516,446 |
| Michigan | 1 | 31 | 45 | 121 | 198 | 2,584 | 2,782 | 700,000 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 40 | 44 | 88 | 173 | 1,897 | 2,070 | 218,000 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 28 | 25 | 59 | 113 | 1,050 | 1,163 | 420,053 |
| Missouri | 1 | 31 | 51 | 125 | 208 | 2,687 | 2,895 | 500,000 |
| Montana [b] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | ..... | 15 | 20 | 76 | 111 | 1,292 | 1,403 | 128,000 |
| Nevada [c] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 26 | 25 | 73 | 125 | 1,301 | 1,426 | 40,000 |
| New Jersey | 3 | 46 | 108 | 190 | 347 | 4,068 | 4,415 | 514,998 |
| New Mexico | ..... | 6 | 12 | [d] 29 | 47 | 236 | 282 | 46,000 |
| New York | 5 | 56 | 325 | 546 | 932 | 14,015 | 14,947 | 1,422,019 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 47 | 45 | 112 | 205 | 1,873 | 2,078 | 260,000 |
| North Dakota | ..... | 9 | 14 | 36 | 59 | 535 | 594 | 75,000 |
| Ohio | 3 | 58 | 101 | 280 | 442 | 5,364 | [e] 5,806 | 1,085,110 |
| Oklahoma | ..... | 5 | 13 | 42 | 60 | 674 | 734 | 125,000 |
| Oregon | ..... | 16 | 24 | 61 | 101 | 1,345 | 1,446 | 110,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 4 | 92 | 170 | 443 | 709 | 9,014 | 9,723 | 1,062,425 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 19 | 32 | 63 | 115 | 935 | 1,050 | 90,000 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 21 | 54 | 104 | 180 | 1,675 | 1,855 | 207,171 |
| South Dakota | ..... | 14 | 15 | 39 | 68 | 581 | 649 | 65,000 |
| Tennessee | ..... | 7 | 35 | 67 | 109 | 1,459 | 1,568 | 360,000 |
| Texas | 2 | 57 | 60 | 127 | 246 | 2,351 | 2,597 | 425,000 |
| Utah | ..... | 12 | 9 | 25 | 46 | 327 | 373 | 28,000 |
| Vermont | ..... | 3 | 18 | 45 | 66 | 779 | 845 | 46,500 |
| Virginia | 1 | 10 | 57 | 102 | 170 | 1,929 | 2,099 | 260,000 |
| Washington | ..... | 17 | 14 | 36 | 67 | 737 | 804 | 170,000 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 28 | 30 | 48 | 107 | 943 | 1,050 | 140,000 |
| Wisconsin | ..... | 23 | 48 | 117 | 188 | 2,766 | 2,954 | 438,472 |
| Wyoming | ..... | 9 | 12 | 21 | 42 | 451 | 493 | 1,800 |
| Total | 48 | 1,241 | 2,296 | 5,045 | 8,630 | 101,533 | 110,163 | 14,767,011 |

[a] Not including the 14 officers and 231 enlisted men of the Naval Battalion.
[b] No report received.
[c] No organized militia (letter, A. G., Nevada, June 12, 1908).
[d] Includes 18 officers unassigned.
[e] Includes 36 enlisted men of the General Service Corps.

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## CONFORMITY TO THE REGULAR ARMY IN ORGANIZATION, ARMAMENT, AND DISCIPLINE.

The militia law of January 21, 1903, was intended to accomplish the conformity of the militia to the organization, armament, and discipline of the Regular Army before January 21, 1908. It appears, however, that there were many difficulties in the way of securing this object by the date specified, and the period during which such conformity is required to be effected was extended to January 21, 1910, by the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, amending the militia act of January 21, 1903.

From the reports of the annual inspection received by the department, and from reports of officers of the army detailed for duty with the Organized Militia under the several sections of the existing militia law, it appears that the States of Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, have conformed to all requirements of law as regards the organization of their militia.

The following States, and the Territory of Hawaii have conformed with the exception of the organizations mentioned: Alabama—Headquarters, First Infantry. California—Headquarters, First Brigade; headquarters, Second Brigade; headquarters, Seventh Infantry; headquarters, First Squadron, Cavalry; headquarters, Second and Fifth Infantry. Colorado—Headquarters, First Brigade; battery field artillery; Signal Corps; band, First Infantry. Illinois—Brigade and regimental headquarters; headquarters, artillery battalion; Signal Corps. Iowa—Regimental headquarters and bands. Kentucky—Ambulance company. Louisiana—Regimental headquarters; headquarters, Field Artillery; Signal Corps. Minnesota—Brigade headquarters; headquarters, battalion artillery; regimental headquarters. Missouri—Headquarters, Third Infantry. Montana—Band. Nebraska—Regimental headquarters; band, Second Infantry. New York—Field music. Oklahoma—Hospital Corps. South Dakota—Band. Tennessee—Hospital Corps detachments; Company G, Infantry, unattached. Virginia—Brigade headquarters; First Battalion Artillery; regimental headquarters. Hawaii—Headquarters, First Infantry.

The following States, Territories, and the District of Columbia are reported as not being in conformity to the organization prescribed for the Regular Army: Arizona, Delaware, Kansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina (excepting regimental headquarters and First Field Battery), North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia (excepting bands), and the District of Columbia.

The details of reports regarding each organization of the militia in respect to its lack of conformity are shown in the tables on pages 187–276.

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ENLISTMENT.

The extent of compliance with the requirements of the War Department as to the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the Organized Militia is reported by inspecting officers as follows: The standard of physical examination prescribed in War Department

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circular of February 8, 1904, has been adopted in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and the Territories of Arizona and Hawaii. The standard of physical examination has not been adopted in the States of Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the District of Columbia.

No reply has been received from the militia authorities of the Territory of New Mexico as to whether the prescribed standard of physical examination has been adopted; but the officer of the army who inspected the Organized Militia of New Mexico in 1908 reports that the standard of examination has not been adopted.

The officer of the army who inspected the Organized Militia of Arkansas reports that the prescribed physical examination has been adopted, but is not enforced in many of the organizations.

## SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

The annual inspections of the Organized Militia for the year 1908, under the provisions of section 14 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 777) and War Department, General Orders, No. 230, November 12, 1907, were begun in January and were completed in June, 93 officers being detailed as inspecting officers. The reports of the inspecting officers show that considerable improvement has been made throughout the organized militia in regard to the armament and equipment of the troops and the character and reliability of the personnel thereof.

The reports of inspection show that of the 2,158 organizations inspected, 1,859 were found to be fully armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service, and 299 were found to be not fully armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service.

The following table shows in percentages the condition of the Organized Militia in respect to armament and equipment, as shown by the inspection of 1908, and is compared with that condition as shown by the inspections of the three preceding years:

| Condition of armament and equipment. | Per cent. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1908. | 1907. | 1906. | 1905. |
| Fully armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service at any season of the year | 86.14 | 65.9 | 62.5 | 54.4 |
| Not sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service | 13.86 | 22.8 | 21.5 | 24.3 |

In many of the cases which are included in the number of organizations reported to be insufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service the condition is due to the fact that in some of the Southern States no effort has been made to obtain overcoats for the use of the troops in case they should be called forth for service in climates in which overcoats would be necessary for their comfort. In other cases the reports as to organizations not being properly uni-

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formed or equipped for service is due to the fact that States have obtained only sufficient quantities of articles to uniform and equip the minimum strength as prescribed by state or territorial regulations.

Since the enactment of the law of May 27, 1908, however, it appears that in almost all of the States and Territories in which organizations have been reported as insufficiently armed and equipped advantage has been taken of the additional appropriation to make up deficiencies reported by inspecting officers in previous years, but the conditions stated as to lack of overcoats still obtain.

The tabular statements which follow show the strength of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia with regard to strength (officers and enlisted men); the designations and stations of the several organizations; percentage of absentees from special inspections held during the year; the number of practice marches; the number of days in camp of instruction; the rifle-practice figure of merit; the organizations reported to be fully armed, uniformed, and equipped in accordance with the requirements for similar organizations of the Regular Army; the conformity in organization to that prescribed for the Regular Army; and whether the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment, as prescribed in War Department circular of February 8, 1904, has been adopted.

It appears from these tables that every State and Territory and the District of Columbia had more than 25 per cent of strength absent from the inspection in one or more organizations, with the exception of the States of Georgia, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, and the Territory of Hawaii.

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## ALABAMA.

State designation: Alabama National Guard.
General headquarters: Montgomery. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Bibb Graves; address, Montgomery.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 field batteries; 1 coast company. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 3,226.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Montgomery | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | ....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | ....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | ....do | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | ....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | ....do | 13 | ..... | 13 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | Mobile | .... | 1 | 1 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Pay Department | Montgomery | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Corps of Engineers | ....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | ....do | 7 | ..... | [a]7 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Montgomery | 1 | ..... | [b]1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| First Squadron of Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | ....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | No.. | Yes. |
| Troop A | ....do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 3.17 | 8 | 8 | 40 | (c) | No.. | Yes. |
| Troop B | Camden | 3 | 66 | 69 | 36.23 | 6 | 8 | 41 | (c) | No.. | Yes. |
| Troop C | Selma | 3 | 61 | 64 | 29.69 | 7 | 8 | 44 | (c) | No.. | Yes. |
| Troop D | Birmingham | 3 | 72 | 75 | 9.33 | 4 | 8 | 46 | (c) | No.. | Yes. |
| Total | | 15 | 259 | 274 | 19.34 | | | | | | |
| First Field Artillery Battalion: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | ....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | No.. | |
| Battery B | Montgomery | 5 | 149 | 154 | 35.06 | 16 | 8 | 51 | (c) | No.. | Yes. |
| Battery C | Selma | 3 | 140 | 143 | 39.16 | 9 | 8 | 41 | (c) | No.. | Yes. |
| Battery D | Birmingham | 5 | 146 | 151 | 49.01 | 8 | 8 | 39 | (c) | No.. | Yes. |
| Total | | 14 | 435 | 449 | 30.07 | | | | | | |
| Coast Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Company A | Mobile | 3 | 54 | 57 | 8.77 | 8 | 8 | 41 | (c) | No.. | |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | ....do | 13 | 5 | 18 | 5.56 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | No.. | No. |
| Band | ....do | .... | 19 | 19 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | (c) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company A | ....do | 1 | 61 | 62 | 30.64 | 4 | 8 | 31 | (c) | No.. | Yes. |

[a] Includes 2 inspectors of small-arms practice.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] No complete report furnished.



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ALABAMA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Infantry—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Company B | Mobile | 2 | 53 | 55 | 38.18 | 6 | 8 | 39 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | Geneva | 3 | 78 | 81 | 24.69 | 8 | 8 | 37 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | Port Deposit | 3 | 58 | 61 | 31.14 | 7 | 8 | 36 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Mobile | 3 | 63 | 66 | 19.69 | 3 | 8 | 34 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Dothan | 3 | 61 | 64 | 25.00 | 5 | 8 | 39 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Brewton | 2 | 66 | 68 | 20.59 | 6 | 8 | 41 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Troy | 3 | 60 | 63 | 14.29 | 8 | 8 | 32 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Enterprise | 3 | 57 | 60 | 6.67 | 9 | 8 | 40 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Evergreen | 3 | 69 | 72 | 12.50 | 5 | 8 | 39 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Uniontown | 2 | 60 | 62 | 25.81 | 6 | 8 | 38 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | Mobile | 3 | 62 | 65 | 12.31 | 7 | 8 | 42 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 44 | 772 | 816 | 20.59 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Montgomery | 15 | 6 | 21 | 9.52 | | | | | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 47 | 50 | 0.00 | 8 | 8 | 41 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Birmingham | 3 | 59 | 62 | 0.00 | 4 | 8 | 46 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | Selma | 3 | 57 | 60 | 0.00 | 8 | 8 | 34 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | Montgomery | 3 | 75 | 78 | 0.00 | 9 | 8 | 35 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Union Springs | 3 | 50 | 53 | 35.85 | 4 | 8 | 44 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Tuscaloosa | 2 | 50 | 52 | 7.69 | 5 | 8 | 43 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Eufaula | 3 | 63 | 66 | 3.03 | 7 | 8 | 38 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Andalusia | 3 | 68 | 71 | 33.80 | 4 | 8 | 32 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Luverne | 1 | 69 | 70 | 11.43 | 3 | 8 | 41 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Tuskegee | 3 | 54 | 57 | 7.02 | 6 | 8 | 42 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Girard | 3 | 45 | 48 | 14.58 | 7 | 8 | 44 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | Demopolis | 3 | 59 | 62 | 22.58 | 8 | 8 | 46 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 48 | 702 | 750 | 11.20 | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Anniston | 15 | 7 | 22 | 22.72 | | | | | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | Woodlawn | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | 5 | 8 | 45 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Athens | 3 | 61 | 64 | 28.12 | 8 | 8 | 38 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | Gadsden | 3 | 76 | 79 | 18.98 | 9 | 8 | 39 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | Anniston | 3 | 72 | 75 | 13.33 | 4 | 8 | 37 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Decatur | 3 | 60 | 63 | 19.05 | 6 | 8 | 36 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Albertville | 3 | 68 | 71 | 23.94 | 7 | 8 | 44 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Birmingham | 3 | 59 | 62 | 20.97 | 5 | 8 | 42 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Alexander City | 3 | 63 | 66 | 10.61 | 6 | 8 | 41 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Oxford | 2 | 69 | 71 | 4.22 | 8 | 8 | 40 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Birmingham | 3 | 65 | 68 | 35.29 | 7 | 8 | 39 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Talladega | 3 | 63 | 66 | 15.15 | 4 | 8 | 38 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | Sylacauga | 3 | 66 | 69 | 15.94 | .... | .... | (b) | (b) | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 50 | 787 | 837 | 17.32 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 216 | 3,010 | 3,226 | 19.84 | | | | | | |

a No complete report furnished.
b Old company was mustered out in 1907, and a new company mustered in.

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## ARIZONA.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Arizona.
General headquarters: Phoenix. Adjutant-general: Col. Lewis W. Coggins; address, Phoenix.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Infantry: 1 regiment of 7 companies; 3 cadet companies. Total strength, 373 (excluding the cadet companies).
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General headquarters | Phoenix | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Troop | Morenci | 2 | 34 | 36 | 0.00 | 8 | 14 | 53 | 69.68 | No. | No. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Phoenix | 9 | 2 | 11 | 0.00 | | 12 | 2 | 49.29 | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 27 | 30 | 23.33 | | | (a) | (a) | No. | No. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 40 | 43 | 34.88 | | 12 | 45 | 55.95 | No. | No. |
| Company C | Tempe | 3 | 42 | 45 | 24.44 | | 12 | 40 | 57.23 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Mesa | 3 | 45 | 48 | 39.58 | | 12 | 24 | (b) | No. | No. |
| Company E | Prescott | 3 | 36 | 39 | 7.69 | | | (c) | (c) | No. | No. |
| Company H | Yuma | 3 | 58 | 61 | 13.11 | | 14 | 36 | 28.19 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Flagstaff | 3 | 54 | 57 | 64.91 | | 12 | 48 | 47.70 | Yes. | No. |
| Hospital Corps | Phoenix | | 2 | 2 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| Total | | 30 | 306 | 336 | 29.76 | | | | | | |
| Normal School Cadet Company.[d] | Tempe | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Arizona Cadet Battalion (2 companies).[d] | Tucson | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 33 | 340 | 373 | 26.81 | | | | | | |

[a] Organized March 13, 1908.
[b] No practice.
[c] Organized March 27, 1908.
[d] Not inspected; not available for active duty except as volunteers.



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## ARKANSAS.

State designation: Arkansas National Guard.
General headquarters: Little Rock. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Paul Little; address, Little Rock.
One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies. Total strength, 1,296.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.[a]

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Little Rock | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 10 | ..... | 10 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Pay Department | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Corps of Engineers | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 4 | ..... | [b] 4 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| *Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Black Rock | 3 | ..... | [c] 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Osceola | 14 | 6 | 20 | 30.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Russellville | .... | 28 | 28 | 25.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Siloam Springs | 3 | 58 | 61 | 50.82 | 8 | 10 | 96 | 44.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Rogers | 3 | 53 | 56 | 57.14 | 7 | 10 | 40 | 38.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Harrison | 3 | 58 | 61 | 13.11 | 8 | 10 | 49 | 37.24 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Eureka Springs | 3 | 65 | 68 | 29.41 | 8 | 10 | 90 | 37.46 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Black Rock | 3 | 36 | 39 | 15.38 | 7 | 10 | 85 | 36.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Jonesboro | .... | .... | .... | [d] | 7 | 10 | 50 | 68.60 | ..... | |
| Company G | McCrory | 3 | 58 | 61 | 13.11 | 7 | 10 | 95 | 43.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Helena | 3 | 56 | 59 | 16.95 | 8 | 10 | 60 | 19.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Wynne | .... | .... | .... | [e] | 8 | 10 | 30 | 23.45 | ..... | |
| Company L | Piggott | 3 | 75 | 78 | 33.33 | 8 | 10 | 95 | 48.10 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Blytheville | 3 | 58 | 61 | 54.10 | 8 | 10 | 80 | 35.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 41 | 551 | 592 | 31.59 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Paris | 14 | 6 | 20 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Little Rock | .... | 28 | 28 | 14.29 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Atkins | 3 | 64 | 67 | 56.72 | 5 | 10 | 48 | 38.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Beebe | 3 | 49 | 52 | 17.31 | 7 | 10 | 46 | 16.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Dardanelle | 3 | 46 | 49 | 51.02 | 11 | 10 | 80 | 37.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Eldorado | 3 | 52 | 55 | 29.09 | 10 | 10 | 56 | 19.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Paris | 3 | 58 | 61 | 52.46 | 12 | 10 | 60 | 36.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Magazine | 3 | 58 | 61 | 26.23 | 14 | 10 | 100 | 26.53 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Texarkana | 3 | 58 | 61 | 81.97 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 19.69 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Pine Bluff | .... | .... | .... | [d] | 4 | [e] | 40 | 68.60 | ..... | |
| Company I | Cabot | 3 | 46 | 49 | 28.53 | 7 | 10 | 52 | 34.91 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Fort Smith | 3 | 40 | 43 | 34.88 | 12 | 10 | 75 | 36.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Ola | 3 | 58 | 61 | 45.90 | 6 | 10 | 58 | 52.46 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Prescott | 3 | 60 | 63 | 4.76 | 4 | 10 | 48 | 68.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 47 | 623 | 670 | 37.16 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 122 | 1,174 | 1,296 | 33.64 | | | | | | |

[a] The inspecting officer reports that standard of physical examination has been adopted but is not enforced.
[b] Includes inspector and assistant inspector of small-arms practice.
[c] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[d] Mustered out by order of February 24, 1908.
[e] Mustered out.

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## CALIFORNIA.

State designation: National Guard of California.
General headquarters: Sacramento. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. J. B. Lauck; address, Sacramento.
Two brigades. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 unattached company. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Total strength, 2273 (excluding the unattached company).
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Sacramento | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | do | 13 | ..... | [a] 13 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | [b] | .... | 33 | 33 | 0.00 | .... | 17 | [c] | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Pay Department | Sacramento | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Corps of Engineers | do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 1 | ..... | [d] 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Company | Los Angeles | 3 | 33 | 36 | 0.00 | 2 | 17 | 49 | 18.83 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Company | San Francisco | 2 | 16 | 18 | 5.55 | 2 | 17 | 49 | [e] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 5 | 49 | 54 | 1.85 | | | | | | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Los Angeles | 2 | ..... | [f] 2 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| First Squadron of Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop C | Salinas | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 44 | 74.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop D | Los Angeles | 3 | 48 | 51 | 5.86 | 1 | 10 | 40 | 33.11 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Seventh Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Santa Ana | 12 | 7 | 19 | 10.52 | .... | .... | .... | 4.17 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Pomona | .... | 23 | 23 | 34.40 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Los Angeles | 3 | 59 | 62 | 0.00 | 6 | 17 | 50 | 84.72 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | San Diego | 3 | 53 | 56 | 14.29 | 1 | 17 | 46 | 59.78 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Los Angeles | 3 | 51 | 54 | 7.41 | 1 | 17 | 48 | 50.20 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Pomona | 2 | 56 | 58 | 8.62 | .... | 17 | 35 | 57.74 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Anaheim | 3 | 48 | 51 | 15.69 | 1 | 17 | 33 | 62.17 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Los Angeles | 3 | 48 | 51 | 3.92 | .... | 17 | 51 | 40.56 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Redlands | 3 | 50 | 53 | 5.02 | 1 | 17 | 44 | 83.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Longbeach | 3 | 44 | 47 | 2.13 | .... | 17 | 47 | 21.74 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Pasadena | 3 | 51 | 54 | 3.70 | .... | 17 | 50 | 45.80 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | San Bernardino | 3 | 42 | 45 | 20.00 | .... | 17 | 40 | 53.14 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Santa Ana | 3 | 47 | 50 | 10.00 | .... | 17 | 36 | 50.46 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Riverside | 2 | 40 | 42 | 7.14 | 1 | 17 | 34 | 100.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 46 | 619 | 665 | 8.87 | | | | | | |

[a] Includes 1 veterinarian.
[b] Detachments stationed at Santa Ana, Sacramento, and Oakland.
[c] Respectively 29, 34, and 30 drills by the detachments.
[d] Inspector of small-arms practice.
[e] No practice.
[f] Staff officers reported with their respective departments

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CALIFORNIA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Second Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | San Francisco | 2 | ..... | [a] 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| First Squadron of Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Sacramento | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Troop B | do | 3 | 45 | 48 | 12.50 | 3 | 10 | 38 | 33.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Sacramento | 13 | 5 | 18 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 20 | 20 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Chico | 3 | 53 | 56 | 0.00 | ..... | 17 | 30 | 64.51 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Colusa | 3 | 51 | 54 | 16.67 | ..... | 17 | 32 | 48.96 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Fresno | 3 | 38 | 41 | 19.51 | ..... | 17 | 50 | 70.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Visalia | 3 | 42 | 45 | 26.67 | ..... | 17 | 49 | 47.03 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Sacramento | 3 | 59 | 62 | 3.23 | ..... | 17 | 41 | 42.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Woodland | 3 | 41 | 44 | 18.18 | ..... | 17 | 30 | 50.54 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Sacramento | 2 | 38 | 40 | 20.00 | ..... | 17 | 38 | 38.22 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Napa | 3 | 36 | 39 | 17.95 | ..... | 17 | 32 | 60.30 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Vacaville | 2 | 34 | 36 | 8.33 | ..... | 17 | 35 | 44.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Fresno | 3 | 47 | 50 | 20.00 | ..... | 17 | 40 | 66.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Bakersfield | 3 | 41 | 44 | 11.36 | ..... | 17 | 44 | 72.39 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Hanford | 2 | 41 | 43 | 18.60 | ..... | 17 | 47 | 27.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 46 | 546 | 592 | 13.85 | | | | | | |
| Fifth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Oakland | 12 | 4 | 16 | 6.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.88 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | San Francisco | .... | 29 | 29 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Oakland | 2 | 58 | 60 | 18.33 | ..... | 17 | 44 | 27.36 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | San Jose | 3 | 58 | 61 | 1.64 | 2 | 17 | 37 | 40.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Berkeley | 3 | 54 | 57 | 12.28 | ..... | [b] | .... | [b] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | San Rafael | 3 | 47 | 50 | 10.00 | ..... | 17 | 36 | 90.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Santa Rosa | 3 | 58 | 61 | 14.75 | ..... | 17 | 31 | 58.17 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Oakland | 3 | 56 | 59 | 15.25 | ..... | 17 | 40 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Alameda | 3 | 47 | 50 | 20.00 | ..... | 17 | 40 | 32.05 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | San Francisco | 3 | 58 | 61 | 49.18 | ..... | 17 | 30 | 29.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Livermore | 3 | 50 | 53 | 7.54 | ..... | 17 | 31 | 69.79 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | San Francisco | 3 | 51 | 54 | 9.26 | ..... | 17 | 34 | 23.42 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 53 | 56 | 16.07 | ..... | 17 | 37 | 18.80 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 18.03 | 1 | 17 | 39 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 47 | 681 | 728 | 11.68 | | | | | | |
| *Unattached.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Company A, Veteran Reserves [d] | Oakland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Grand total | | 193 | 2,082 | 2,275 | 10.37 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Mustered in December 3, 1907.
[c] No range available.
[d] Not inspected; an independent, unattached company, acting directly under orders of commander in chief.

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## COLORADO.

State designation: National Guard of Colorado.
General headquarters: Denver. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Carleton A. Kelley; address, Denver.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Artillery: 1 light battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 9 companies. Signal Corps. Total strength, 713.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment, as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Denver | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | ....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | ....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | ....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | ....do | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | ....do | ..... | ..... | (a) | ..... | ... | 24 | 12 | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | ....do | 1 | 10 | 11 | 9.09 | 5 | 8 | 40 | 96.15 | Yes. | No. |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Denver | 3 | ..... | b 3 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 30.00 | Yes. | No. |
| First Squadron Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | ....do | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.00 | ... | ... | ... | 100.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop B | ....do | 3 | 48 | 51 | 5.88 | 7 | 8 | 49 | 57.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop C | ....do | 3 | 51 | 54 | 22.22 | 7 | 8 | 51 | 39.58 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop D | Boulder | 3 | 58 | 61 | 4.92 | 5 | 8 | 51 | 16.16 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 12 | 158 | 170 | 10.59 | | | | | | |
| Light Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery A | Denver | 2 | 80 | 82 | 32.93 | 4 | 10 | 48 | (c) | Yes. | No. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | ....do | 12 | 5 | 17 | 0.00 | ... | ... | ... | 20.56 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | ....do | .... | 21 | 21 | 19.05 | 1 | 10 | 44 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | ....do | 3 | 36 | 39 | 5.13 | 4 | 8 | 51 | 57.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | ....do | 2 | 35 | 37 | 13.51 | 4 | 9 | 51 | 48.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Ault | 3 | 60 | 63 | 17.46 | 4 | 8 | 49 | 15.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Greeley | 3 | 42 | 45 | 8.89 | 2 | 8 | 52 | 15.26 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Montrose | 1 | 33 | 34 | 44.12 | 1 | 10 | 37 | 19.81 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Fort Collins | 3 | 55 | 58 | 24.14 | 2 | 8 | 49 | 43.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Fort Morgan | 2 | 31 | 33 | 18.18 | 1 | 9 | 47 | 21.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Cripple Creek | 2 | 29 | 31 | 16.13 | .... | 8 | 33 | 60.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Denver | 3 | 49 | 52 | 1.92 | 3 | 8 | 52 | 118.72 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 34 | 396 | 430 | 15.58 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: d | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Pueblo | 5 | ..... | e 5 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Grand total | | 69 | 644 | 713 | 16.55 | | | | | | |

a Not organized; sufficient force was maintained for one month during the camp of instruction and rifle practice.
b Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
c No practice required.
d The officers and enlisted men of the Second Infantry, excepting 5 field and staff officers, were mustered out or transferred to other organizations in 1906.
e Not inspected.

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## CONNECTICUT.

State designation: Connecticut National Guard.
General headquarters: Hartford. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. George M. Cole; address, Hartford.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 field battery; Coast Artillery Corps of 14 companies. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate company. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Signal Corps: 1 company of 2 detachments. Total strength, 2,707.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Hartford | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | 6 | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.00 | .... | 6 | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.00 | .... | 6 | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 10 | ..... | 10 | ..... | .... | 6 | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 39 | 39 | 15.38 | 2 | 6 | 14 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Pay Department | Hartford | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | .... | 6 | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 3 | 5 | 8 | 0.00 | .... | 6 | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps: First Company. | .....do | 4 | 54 | 58 | 32.76 | .... | 12 | 28 | 12.96 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop A | New Haven | 3 | 58 | 61 | 6.56 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 50.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery A— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Platoon | Guilford | 1 | 33 | 34 | 32.35 | 2 | 6 | 28 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Platoon | Branford | 2 | 52 | 54 | 7.41 | 2 | 6 | 28 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 3 | 85 | 88 | 17.05 | | | | | | |
| Coast Artillery Corps: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Stamford | 17 | 5 | 22 | 0.00 | .... | 12 | .... | (b) | Yes. | Yes |
| Band | Bridgeport | .... | 26 | 26 | 7.69 | .... | 12 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Company | New London | 3 | 46 | 49 | 18.37 | .... | 12 | 26 | 32.12 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Company | .....do | 3 | 69 | 72 | 12.50 | .... | 12 | 26 | 18.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Third Company | Norwich | 3 | 43 | 46 | 17.39 | .... | 10 | 27 | 59.83 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fourth Company | Bridgeport | 1 | 53 | 54 | 7.41 | .... | 10 | 26 | 22.82 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fifth Company | Norwich | 3 | 46 | 49 | 18.37 | .... | 10 | 28 | 53.97 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Sixth Company | Norwalk | 2 | 53 | 55 | 16.36 | .... | 10 | 24 | 27.74 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Seventh Company | .....do | 2 | 49 | 51 | 13.73 | .... | 10 | 27 | 31.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Eighth Company | Danbury | 3 | 52 | 55 | 10.91 | .... | 10 | 28 | 33.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Ninth Company | Stamford | 1 | 61 | 62 | 29.03 | .... | 12 | 24 | 28.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Tenth Company | New London | 3 | 50 | 53 | 15.09 | .... | 12 | 25 | 62.98 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Eleventh Company | Bridgeport | 3 | 49 | 52 | 23.08 | .... | 10 | 27 | 30.94 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Twelfth Company | Greenwich | 3 | 53 | 56 | 14.29 | .... | 10 | 23 | 18.79 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Thirteenth Company | Danielson | 2 | 51 | 53 | 16.98 | .... | 10 | 24 | 71.98 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fourteenth Company | Bridgeport | 1 | 26 | 27 | 7.41 | .... | 6 | 32 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 50 | 732 | 782 | 15.35 | | | | | | |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Hartford | 13 | 8 | 21 | 0.00 | 2 | 6 | .... | 50.91 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | .....do | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | 2 | 6 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | .....do | 2 | 61 | 63 | 3.17 | .... | 12 | 25 | 23.46 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | .....do | 3 | 49 | 52 | 9.62 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 10.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Rockville | 3 | 58 | 61 | 8.20 | 2 | 6 | 29 | 41.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Bristol | 3 | 61 | 64 | 4.69 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 5.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | New Britain | 3 | 58 | 61 | 14.75 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 11.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Hartford | 3 | 57 | 60 | 15.00 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 21.45 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | South Manchester. | 3 | 56 | 59 | 6.78 | 2 | 6 | 28 | 20.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Hartford | .... | 58 | 58 | 27.59 | 2 | 6 | 25 | 21.52 | Yes. | Yes. |

a Detachments stationed at Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, and New London.
b Consists of the officers of former coast artillery headquarters and officers of Third Infantry transferred to Coast Artillery Corps.
c No practice.

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CONNECTICUT—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Infantry—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Company I | New Britain | 3 | 67 | 70 | 20.00 | .... | 12 | 26 | 21.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Hartford | 3 | 52 | 55 | 12.73 | 2 | 6 | 25 | 28.66 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Willimantic | 3 | 51 | 54 | 16.67 | .... | 12 | 26 | 15.87 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Winsted | 3 | 59 | 62 | 9.68 | 2 | 6 | 28 | 17.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 45 | 723 | 768 | 11.72 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New Haven | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | 2 | 6 | .... | 27.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | .... | 27 | 27 | 3.70 | 2 | 6 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Waterbury | 3 | 65 | 68 | 2.94 | 2 | 6 | 28 | 15.93 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | New Haven | 3 | 56 | 59 | 15.25 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 15.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 1.59 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 50.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 65 | 68 | 2.94 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 76.10 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 3.17 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 24.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 65 | 68 | 2.94 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 109.32 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Waterbury | 3 | 61 | 64 | 9.38 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 16.08 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Middletown | 3 | 45 | 48 | 10.42 | 2 | 6 | 28 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Meriden | 3 | 61 | 64 | 6.25 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 40.42 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Wallingford | 2 | 64 | 66 | 3.03 | 2 | 6 | 28 | 45.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Meriden | 3 | 60 | 63 | 9.52 | 2 | 6 | 28 | 67.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Torrington | 3 | 67 | 70 | 4.29 | 2 | 6 | 28 | 117.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 50 | 764 | 814 | 5.53 | | | | | | |
| First Separate Company (colored). | New Haven | 3 | 63 | 66 | 12.12 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 108.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Grand total | | 181 | 2,526 | 2,707 | 11.34 | | | | | | |

a No range available.

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## DELAWARE.

State designation: Organized Militia of Delaware.
General headquarters: Wilmington. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. I. Pusey Wickersham; address, Wilmington.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 8 companies Hospital Corps. Total strength, 388.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. | | | | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). | | | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Organized strength. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | | | |
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Wilmington | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| Subsistence Department | do | | 1 | 1 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| Medical Department | do | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Hospital Corps | do | | 10 | 10 | 0.00 | | 8 | 52 | | Yes. | No. |
| Ordnance Department | do | | 1 | 1 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| First Infantry:[a] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters[b] | do | 14 | 29 | 43 | 13.95 | | 8 | (c) | 1.56 | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 2 | 42 | 44 | 0.00 | | 8 | 50 | 5.19 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Milford | 3 | 28 | 31 | 9.68 | | 8 | 47 | 4.35 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Wilmington | 2 | 41 | 43 | 0.00 | | 8 | 49 | 7.11 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | do | 2 | 40 | 42 | 2.38 | | 8 | 48 | 6.46 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Newark | 2 | 42 | 44 | 4.55 | | 8 | 48 | 6.04 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Wilmington | 2 | 40 | 42 | 4.76 | | 8 | 48 | 6.60 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Dover | 3 | 36 | 39 | 30.77 | | 8 | 45 | 8.10 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | New Castle | 3 | 38 | 41 | 17.07 | | 8 | 53 | 5.18 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 33 | 336 | 369 | 8.94 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 39 | 349 | 388 | 8.51 | | | | | | |

[a] Target practice held on temporary range.
[b] Includes band.
[c] Field and staff, noncommissioned staff, and band, had 20, 25, 25 drills, respectively.

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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

United States designation: National Guard of the District of Columbia.
General headquarters: Washington. Adjutant-general: Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Smiley (major, Second Infantry, U. S. Army); address, Washington.
One brigade. Brigade band. Corps of field music. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Ambulance Corps. Signal Corps. Naval Battalion, 4 divisions. Total strength, 1,335 (excluding Naval Battalion).
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Washington | 12 | 8 | 20 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 1 | 122.25 | Yes. | No. |
| Brigade band | do | .... | 25 | 25 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 8 | 64.64 | Yes. | No. |
| Corps of field music | do | .... | 25 | 25 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 8 | 47.83 | Yes. | No. |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Battery | do | 4 | 57 | 61 | 11.48 | 1 | 15 | 36 | 71.01 | Yes. | No. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Washington | 19 | 14 | 33 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | (a) | 90.00 | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 2 | 36 | 38 | 7.89 | .... | 15 | 25 | 40.40 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | do | 1 | 29 | 30 | 6.67 | .... | 15 | 28 | 46.06 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | do | 1 | 38 | 39 | 28.21 | .... | 15 | 25 | 23.97 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | 15 | (b) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Company E | do | 3 | 42 | 45 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 35 | 59.04 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 30 | 32 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 33 | 42.80 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 37 | 40 | 0.00 | 2 | 15 | 32 | 95.73 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 33 | 36 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 33 | 66.82 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 40 | 43 | 37.21 | .... | 15 | 36 | 66.43 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | do | 2 | 30 | 32 | 6.25 | .... | 15 | 36 | 57.84 | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 39 | 42 | 11.90 | .... | 15 | 35 | 45.73 | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | do | 3 | 39 | 42 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 35 | 113.88 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 47 | 407 | 454 | 8.59 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Washington | 21 | 12 | 33 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | (c) | 115.00 | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 37 | 40 | 2.50 | .... | 15 | 37 | 41.19 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | do | 1 | 43 | 44 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 39 | 25.61 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 39 | 42 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 37 | 39.17 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 33 | 36 | 5.56 | .... | 15 | 38 | 37.44 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 37 | 40 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 35 | 75.43 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 32 | 34 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | d12 | 44.60 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | do | 2 | 32 | 34 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 37 | 88.14 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | do | 2 | ..... | 2 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | (b) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Company I | do | 3 | 31 | 34 | 14.71 | .... | 15 | 35 | 83.20 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 36 | 39 | 5.13 | 3 | 15 | 35 | 117.92 | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | do | 1 | 33 | 34 | 29.41 | 2 | 15 | 35 | 34.26 | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | do | 3 | 48 | 51 | 15.69 | .... | 15 | 35 | 63.88 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 50 | 413 | 463 | 6.26 | | | | | | |
| First Separate Battalion of Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Washington | 5 | 3 | 8 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 28 | 63.75 | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 1.72 | 1 | 15 | 36 | 34.69 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 50 | 53 | 20.75 | .... | 15 | 36 | 39.11 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 9.23 | 1 | 15 | 42 | 49.48 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 49 | 52 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 38 | 23.47 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 17 | 219 | 236 | 7.63 | | | | | | |
| Ambulance Corps | Washington | 1 | 32 | 33 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 21 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Signal Corps | do | 1 | 17 | 18 | 5.56 | 1 | 15 | 39 | 59.15 | Yes. | No. |

a Respectively, 2, 7, 16, and 22 drills by the regimental and the 3 battalion headquarters.
b Skeleton company; no enlisted men.
c Respectively, 2, 25, 37, and 35 drills by the regimental and the 3 battalion headquarters.
d Organized July 9, 1907.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Naval Battalion.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Division | Washington | | | | (a) | | 10 | 40 | | | |
| Second Division | do | | | | (a) | | 10 | 40 | | | |
| Third Division | do | | | | (a) | | 10 | 40 | | | |
| Fourth Division | do | | | | (a) | | 10 | 40 | | | |
| Grand total | | 132 | 1,203 | 1,335 | 7.04 | | | | | | |

a Inspected under direction of Navy Department.

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## FLORIDA.

State designation: Florida State Troops.
General headquarters: St. Augustine. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster; address, St. Augustine.
One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 1,25-.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | St. Augustine | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 12 | 12 | 16.67 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| Pay Department | St. Augustine | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Jacksonville | 2 | ..... | [b]2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | .....do | 10 | 8 | 18 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| Band | .....do | .... | 13 | 13 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | .....do | 2 | 42 | 44 | 31.82 | .... | 11 | 57 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company B[d] | Fernandina | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | 9 | ..... | ..... | |
| Company C | Tallahassee | 3 | 45 | 48 | 27.08 | .... | 11 | 26 | 10.17 | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | Jacksonville | 3 | 64 | 67 | 10.45 | .... | 11 | 60 | 13.20 | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Live Oak | 1 | 53 | 54 | 0.00 | .... | 11 | 48 | 8.86 | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Jacksonville | 3 | 63 | 66 | 42.42 | .... | 11 | 61 | 16.13 | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Lake City | 2 | 39 | 41 | 34.15 | .... | 11 | 55 | (e) | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | De Funiak Springs. | 2 | 71 | 73 | 42.47 | .... | 11 | 34 | (e) | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Apalachicola | 2 | 58 | 60 | 26.67 | .... | 11 | 55 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | Marianna | 2 | 53 | 55 | 58.18 | .... | 11 | 52 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 30 | 509 | 539 | 28.76 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Orlando | 13 | 8 | 21 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| Band | Tampa | .... | 26 | 26 | 3.85 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | Ocala | 3 | 61 | 64 | 32.81 | .... | 11 | 61 | 15.70 | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Leesburg | 2 | 48 | 50 | 18.00 | .... | 11 | 57 | 26.51 | No. | |
| Company C | Orlando | 1 | 59 | 60 | 43.33 | .... | 11 | 62 | 20.78 | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | Fort Myers | 2 | 44 | 46 | 43.48 | .... | 11 | 58 | 9.06 | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Starke | 2 | 51 | 53 | 1.89 | .... | 11 | 35 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Tampa | 3 | 52 | 55 | 20.00 | .... | 11 | 76 | 2.24 | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | St. Petersburg | 3 | 55 | 58 | 41.38 | .... | 11 | 49 | 36.42 | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Gainesville | 3 | 59 | 62 | 4.84 | .... | 11 | 55 | 28.23 | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Key West | 3 | 54 | 57 | 1.75 | .... | 11 | 58 | 44.55 | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Daytona | 2 | 50 | 52 | 73.08 | .... | 11 | 54 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Miami | 1 | 43 | 44 | 20.45 | .... | 11 | 60 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | Tampa | 2 | 29 | 31 | 16.13 | .... | 11 | 70 | 18.59 | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 40 | 639 | 679 | 24.89 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 94 | 1,160 | 1,254 | 26.00 | | | | | | |

[a] Detachments stationed at Jacksonville and Tampa.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] No practice.
[d] Disbanded October 24, 1907.
[e] No report submitted to adjutant-general by company commander.
[f] Large percentage of absentees caused by misunderstanding as to date of inspection.

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## GEORGIA.

State designation: National Guard of Georgia.
General headquarters: Atlanta. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. A. J. Scott; address, Atlanta.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops; 1 squadron of 3 troops. Artillery: 2 field batteries; Coast Artillery Corps of 4 companies. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies; 1 battalion of 3 companies. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 3,018.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Atlanta | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 17 | ..... | 17 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 37 | 37 | 10.81 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Pay Department | Atlanta | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Corps of Engineers | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Atlanta | 1 | ..... | [b] 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Squadron Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Savannah | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop A | .....do | 3 | 47 | 50 | 2.00 | .... | (c) | 35 | 16.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop B | Hinesville | 3 | 49 | 52 | 5.77 | .... | (c) | 28 | 14.78 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop C | Guyton | 2 | 52 | 54 | 11.11 | .... | (c) | 30 | (d) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop E | Ludowici | 3 | 38 | 41 | 17.07 | .... | (c) | 36 | 6.30 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 14 | 187 | 201 | 8.46 | | | | | | |
| Second Squadron Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Atlanta | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop F | Gainesville | 3 | 58 | 61 | 14.75 | .... | (c) | 31 | (c) | Yes. | Yes |
| Troop I | Jesup | ..... | ..... | (f) | ..... | .... | 10 | 30 | (d) | ..... | ..... |
| Troop K | Augusta | 3 | 42 | 45 | 4.44 | .... | (c) | 40 | (d) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop L | Atlanta | 3 | 57 | 60 | 0.00 | .... | (c) | 30 | 80.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 12 | 157 | 169 | 6.51 | | | | | | |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Battery | Savannah | 2 | 72 | 74 | 2.70 | 2 | (c) | 41 | (e) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Battery | Atlanta | 2 | 73 | 75 | 20.00 | 2 | (c) | 40 | 30.58 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Coast-Artillery Corps: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Savannah | 5 | 3 | 8 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 61.11 | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Company | .....do | 3 | 36 | 39 | 2.56 | 2 | 15 | 51 | 19.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Company | .....do | 3 | 31 | 34 | 0.00 | 2 | 15 | 50 | 46.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Third Company | .....do | 3 | 39 | 42 | 0.00 | 2 | 15 | 48 | 31.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fourth Company | .....do | 3 | 46 | 49 | 10.20 | 2 | 15 | 56 | 26.51 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 17 | 155 | 172 | 3.49 | | | | | | |

[a] Detachments stationed at Fitzgerald, Macon, and Atlanta.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] Excused by governor.
[d] No range available.
[e] No practice.
[f] Disbanded; reorganized February 24, 1908.

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GEORGIA—Continued.

| Organization | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **First Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Savannah | 9 | 6 | 15 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 54.70 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Thomasville | 3 | 58 | 61 | 1.64 | .... | 15 | 39 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Valdosta | 2 | 42 | 44 | 15.91 | .... | (b) | 26 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Fitzgerald | 2 | 43 | 45 | 17.78 | .... | 15 | 44 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Savannah | 3 | 50 | 53 | 0.00 | .... | 9 | 48 | 12.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Waynesboro | 2 | 51 | 53 | 0.00 | .... | 12 | 50 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Waycross | 3 | 58 | 61 | 6.56 | .... | .... | d13 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Brunswick | 3 | 59 | 62 | 0.00 | .... | (b) | 32 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Savannah | 3 | 57 | 60 | 0.00 | 2 | 8 | 49 | 82.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 2 | 36 | 38 | 2.63 | 2 | (b) | 40 | 29.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 49 | 52 | 3.85 | 2 | (b) | 55 | 123.24 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 0.00 | 2 | 11 | 50 | 40.36 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 2 | 43 | 45 | 8.89 | 2 | (b) | 42 | 25.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 40 | 607 | 647 | 4.17 | | | | | | |
| **Second Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Macon | 13 | 7 | 20 | 5.00 | .... | .... | .... | 63.16 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Jackson | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | (b) | 46 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Macon | 3 | 52 | 55 | 0.00 | .... | (b) | 57 | 93.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 1 | 43 | 44 | 6.82 | .... | (b) | 54 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Tennille | 2 | 58 | 60 | 6.67 | .... | (b) | 35 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Milledgeville | 3 | 53 | 56 | 1.79 | .... | (b) | 52 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Macon | 2 | 51 | 53 | 0.00 | .... | (b) | 37 | 62.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Barnesville | 2 | 58 | 60 | 0.00 | .... | (b) | 30 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Monroe | 3 | 51 | 54 | 0.00 | .... | .... | e21 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Perry | 2 | 56 | 58 | 3.45 | .... | (b) | 42 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Dublin | .... | .... | (f) | .... | .... | .... | 30 | .... | .... | .... |
| Company L | Griffin | 3 | 51 | 54 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 48 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Forsyth | 3 | 41 | 44 | 6.82 | .... | 10 | 38 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 40 | 579 | 619 | 2.26 | | | | | | |
| **Fifth Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Atlanta | 10 | 5 | 15 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | .... | .... | .... | .... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 2 | 35 | 37 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 56 | 2.22 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 2 | 45 | 47 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 52 | (g) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 2 | 40 | 42 | 2.38 | .... | 10 | 48 | 7.93 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 36 | 39 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 40 | 47.66 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Lindale | 2 | 55 | 57 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 36 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Marietta | 3 | 45 | 48 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 48 | 12.24 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Cedartown | 2 | 61 | 63 | 1.59 | .... | 10 | 43 | 20.10 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H [h] | Winder | 3 | 40 | 43 | 0.00 | .... | (b) | 27 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I [i] | Athens | 3 | 50 | 53 | 16.98 | .... | (b) | 50 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Atlanta | 3 | 43 | 46 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 47 | 41.55 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 41 | 44 | 4.55 | .... | 10 | 46 | (g) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 2 | 57 | 59 | 10.17 | .... | 10 | 45 | 26.29 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 40 | 581 | 621 | 3.22 | | | | | | |

a Not furnished.
b Excused by the governor.
c No range available.
d Disbanded; reorganized February 24, 1908.
e Formerly Company D, Third Infantry; transferred December 2, 1907.
f Disbanded.
g No practice.
h Formerly Company C, Third Infantry; transferred December 2, 1907.
i Formerly Company L, Third Infantry; transferred December 2, 1907.

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GEORGIA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Third Battalion: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Augusta | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Madison | .... | .... | (b) | .... | .... | (c) | 47 | (a) | .... | .... |
| Company F | Elberton | 1 | 50 | 51 | 5.88 | .... | 7 | 40 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Augusta | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | (c) | 38 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | ....do | 2 | 44 | 46 | 17.39 | .... | 10 | 42 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 7 | 153 | 160 | 6.88 | | | | | | |
| Fourth Battalion: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Columbus | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 7.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | ....do | 3 | 49 | 52 | 3.85 | .... | 15 | 50 | 1.69 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Albany | 2 | 40 | 42 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 41 | 46.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Columbus | 1 | 57 | 58 | 0.00 | .... | 15 | 48 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Americus | 3 | 58 | 61 | 16.39 | .... | 15 | 57 | (a) | Yes. | Yes |
| Total | | 11 | 205 | 216 | 5.56 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 212 | 2,806 | 3,018 | 4.01 | | | | | | |

a No range available.
b Disbanded.
c Excused by governor.
d Not furnished.

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## HAWAII.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Hawaii.
General headquarters: Honolulu. Adjutant-general: Col. John W. Jones; address, Honolulu.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 6 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 492.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Honolulu | 3 | ..... | [a] 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | do | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | do | ..... | 33 | 33 | 0.00 | ..... | 5 | 49 | 7.35 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Corps of Engineers | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 2 | [b] 1 | 3 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps: First Company. | do | 2 | 38 | 40 | 7.69 | ..... | 5 | 35 | 29.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | do | 8 | 6 | 14 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75.00 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | ..... | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | |
| Company B | do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 3.23 | ..... | 5 | 48 | 34.53 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Hilo, Hawaii | 3 | 51 | 54 | 1.85 | ..... | 5 | 60 | 20.66 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Honolulu | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | ..... | 5 | 52 | 22.46 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 9.52 | ..... | 5 | 36 | 66.81 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 3.28 | ..... | 5 | 33 | 40.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Wailuku, Maui | 3 | 60 | 63 | 23.81 | ..... | 5 | 36 | 11.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 26 | 380 | 406 | 6.40 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 40 | 452 | 492 | 5.89 | | | | | | |

[a] Includes 1 officer connected also with the quartermaster's department and with the commissary's department.
[b] Connected also with the quartermaster's department.

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## IDAHO.

State designation: National Guard of Idaho.
General headquarters: Boise. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. David Vickers; address, Boise.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Total strength, 530.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Boise | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Subsistence Department | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Medical Department | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | do | 19 | 7 | 26 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Nampa | 3 | 29 | 32 | 28.13 | ..... | 10 | 40 | 59.50 | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Cambridge | 3 | 51 | 54 | 16.67 | ..... | 10 | 44 | 91.17 | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | Couer d'Alene | 3 | 27 | 30 | 20.00 | ..... | (a) | 34 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | St. Anthony | 2 | 28 | 30 | 43.33 | ..... | 11 | 48 | 50.00 | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Rathdrum | 3 | 47 | 50 | 22.00 | ..... | (a) | 30 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Blackfoot | 3 | 43 | 46 | 23.91 | ..... | 11 | 40 | 53.55 | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Grangeville | 3 | 32 | 35 | 48.57 | ..... | (a) | 27 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Genesee | 3 | 43 | 46 | 8.70 | ..... | (a) | 26 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Payette | 3 | 30 | 33 | 24.24 | ..... | 10 | 42 | 90.42 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Idaho Falls | 3 | 38 | 41 | 12.20 | ..... | 11 | 52 | 42.93 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Weiser | 2 | 56 | 58 | 31.03 | ..... | 10 | 50 | 86.06 | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | Rexburg | 3 | 38 | 41 | 24.39 | ..... | 11 | 24 | 38.24 | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 53 | 469 | 522 | 23.18 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 61 | 469 | 530 | 22.83 | | | | | | |

a Excused by governor.

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## ILLINOIS.

State designation: Illinois National Guard.
General headquarters: Springfield. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Scott; address, Springfield.
One division of 3 brigades. Cavalry: 1 regiment of 8 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 light batteries. Infantry: 7 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 2 machine-gun platoons. Hospital Corps: 11 detachments. Signal Corps. Total strength, 6,313.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Springfield | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 46 | ..... | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | ..... | 165 | 165 | 30.91 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | Springfield | [b]7 | 1 | 8 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | Chicago | 3 | 49 | 52 | 9.62 | ..... | 8 | 45 | 25.91 | No. | Yes. |
| *First Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Chicago | 3 | ..... | [c]3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.44 | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | .....do | 14 | [d]13 | 27 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58.96 | No. | Yes. |
| Troop A | .....do | 3 | 49 | 52 | 0.00 | 2 | 8 | 51 | 90.00 | No. | Yes. |
| Troop B | Bloomington | 3 | 31 | 34 | 2.94 | 1 | 8 | 51 | 36.74 | No. | Yes. |
| Troop C | Chicago | 3 | 42 | 45 | 6.67 | 1 | 8 | 50 | 49.57 | No. | Yes. |
| Troop D | Springfield | 3 | 36 | 39 | 23.08 | 5 | 8 | 45 | 61.00 | No. | Yes. |
| Troop E | Chicago | 1 | 43 | 44 | 0.00 | 1 | 8 | 50 | 76.00 | No. | Yes. |
| Troop F | .....do | 3 | 47 | 50 | 0.00 | 1 | 8 | 50 | 43.62 | No. | Yes. |
| Troop G | Peoria | 3 | 32 | 35 | 11.43 | 2 | 8 | 51 | 22.78 | No. | Yes. |
| Troop H | Macomb | 3 | 41 | 44 | 27.27 | 4 | 8 | 51 | 38.66 | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 36 | 334 | 370 | 7.84 | | | | | | |
| Artillery Battalion: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Danville | 5 | 5 | 10 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.56 | No. | Yes. |
| Band | .....do | ..... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| Battery A | .....do | 4 | 121 | 125 | 15.20 | ..... | 8 | 51 | 16.10 | No. | Yes. |
| Battery B | Galesburg | ..... | ..... | ..... | [e] | ..... | 8 | 50 | 21.16 | ..... | |
| Battery C | Waukegan | 3 | 88 | 91 | 3.30 | ..... | 8 | 42 | 25.59 | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 12 | 242 | 254 | 9.84 | | | | | | |

[a] Five detachments stationed at Chicago; 1 each at Rockford, Jacksonville, Effingham, Quincy, Moline, and Danville.
[b] Inspectors of small-arms practice.
[c] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[d] Includes 4 noncommissioned officers of band; other members of band are civilians hired for occasions of ceremony.
[e] Mustered out before date set for inspection.



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ILLINOIS—Continued

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Chicago | 3 | | [a] 3 | | | | | 81.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | do | 14 | 8 | 22 | 0.00 | | | | 74.18 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | | | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 52 | 55 | 0.00 | | 8 | 36 | 53.26 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 44 | 47 | 0.00 | | 8 | 36 | 52.61 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 61 | 64 | 0.00 | | 8 | 36 | 53.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 43 | 46 | 2.17 | | 8 | 34 | 42.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 0.00 | | 8 | 36 | 29.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 33 | 35 | 2.86 | | 8 | 34 | 34.29 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 2 | 45 | 47 | 4.26 | | 8 | 34 | 43.37 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 43 | 46 | 0.00 | | 8 | 36 | 42.39 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 42 | 45 | 0.00 | | 8 | 36 | 74.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 2 | 71 | 73 | 0.00 | | 8 | 36 | 27.14 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 39 | 42 | 0.00 | | 8 | 36 | 42.31 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 3 | 47 | 50 | 2.00 | 1 | 8 | 34 | 27.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Machine-gun platoon | do | | 24 | 24 | 0.00 | [b] | [b] | [b] | [b] | Yes. | |
| Total | | 47 | 636 | 683 | 0.73 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Chicago | 14 | 8 | 22 | 0.00 | | | | 34.20 | No. | Yes. |
| Band | do | | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | | | | | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 61 | 64 | 1.56 | 2 | 8 | 40 | 22.30 | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 45 | 48 | 2.08 | | 8 | 40 | 11.43 | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 61 | 64 | 1.56 | | 8 | 42 | 24.30 | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 50 | 53 | 0.00 | | 8 | 40 | 22.55 | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 42 | 45 | 8.89 | | 8 | 40 | 23.08 | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 47 | 49 | 6.12 | 1 | 8 | 41 | 13.23 | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 52 | 55 | 1.82 | | 8 | [c] | 22.34 | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 2 | 45 | 47 | 2.13 | | 8 | 38 | 13.37 | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 2 | 41 | 43 | 2.33 | | 8 | 43 | 16.79 | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 38 | 41 | 0.00 | | 8 | 43 | 14.35 | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 40 | 43 | 4.65 | | 8 | 43 | 27.11 | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 3 | 43 | 46 | 0.00 | | 8 | 43 | 29.42 | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 47 | 601 | 648 | 2.31 | | | | | | |
| Seventh Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Chicago | 15 | 9 | 24 | 0.00 | | | | 18.33 | No. | Yes. |
| Band | do | | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | | | | | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 2 | 53 | 55 | 0.00 | 4 | 8 | 46 | 13.44 | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 1 | 56 | 57 | 0.00 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 15.69 | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 0.00 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 17.83 | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 1.61 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 16.30 | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 2 | 87 | 89 | 0.00 | 4 | 8 | 49 | 17.32 | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 0.00 | 4 | 8 | 48 | 66.28 | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 46 | 49 | 0.00 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 15.69 | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 65 | 68 | 0.00 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 21.83 | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 52 | 55 | 0.00 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 9.86 | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 53 | 56 | 5.36 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 14.15 | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 2 | 47 | 49 | 0.00 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 15.41 | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 2 | 48 | 50 | 0.00 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 10.11 | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 45 | 714 | 759 | 0.65 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Not furnished.
[c] Old company mustered out by order of November 11, 1907, and new company mustered in by order of December 30, 1907.

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ILLINOIS—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Second Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Decatur | 3 | | [a] 3 | | | | | | | No. |
| Fourth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Jacksonville | 14 | 6 | 20 | 0.00 | | | | 14.17 | No. | Yes. |
| Band | Decatur | | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | | | | | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | Arcola | 2 | 58 | 60 | 16.67 | | 8 | 48 | 21.87 | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Newton | 3 | 51 | 54 | 12.96 | | 8 | 30 | 13.07 | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | Carbondale | 3 | 51 | 54 | 18.52 | | 8 | 52 | 11.08 | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | Paris | 3 | 49 | 52 | 26.92 | | 8 | [b]24 | 10.98 | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Golconda | 3 | 58 | 61 | 18.03 | | 8 | 52 | 14.80 | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Mount Vernon | 3 | 48 | 51 | 13.73 | | 8 | 48 | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Effingham | 3 | 58 | 61 | 16.39 | | 8 | 40 | 11.23 | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Shelbyville | 3 | 45 | 48 | 6.25 | | 8 | 48 | 8.85 | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Vandalia | 2 | 61 | 63 | 20.63 | | 8 | 47 | 7.83 | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Cairo | 3 | 53 | 56 | 14.29 | | 8 | 48 | 10.00 | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Olney | 2 | 40 | 42 | 16.67 | | 8 | 48 | 26.40 | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | Champaign | 3 | 54 | 57 | 33.33 | | 8 | 48 | 10.50 | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 47 | 660 | 707 | 16.83 | | | | | | |
| Fifth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Quincy | 15 | 10 | 25 | 8.00 | | | | 19.50 | No. | No. |
| Band | Canton | | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | | | | | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | Pekin | 2 | 41 | 43 | 13.95 | | 8 | 37 | 2.72 | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Taylorville | 2 | 55 | 57 | 21.05 | 1 | 8 | 56 | 7.05 | No. | Yes. |
| Company C [d] | Springfield | 3 | 50 | 53 | 47.17 | 2 | 8 | 48 | 16.86 | No. | Yes. |
| Company D [d] | Bloomington | 2 | 31 | 33 | 33.33 | | 8 | 49 | 4.31 | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Clinton | 3 | 45 | 48 | 33.33 | | | [e] | [e] | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Quincy | 3 | 63 | 66 | 22.73 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 85.88 | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Peoria | 3 | 40 | 43 | 4.65 | 1 | 8 | 48 | 5.14 | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Decatur | 2 | 47 | 49 | 8.16 | | 8 | 48 | 7.60 | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Danville | 3 | 59 | 62 | 9.68 | 2 | 8 | 52 | 2.55 | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Delavan | 3 | 50 | 53 | 0.00 | | 8 | 50 | 10.00 | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Peoria | 3 | 42 | 45 | 15.56 | | 8 | 48 | 6.59 | No. | Yes. |
| Company M [d] | Canton | 2 | 32 | 34 | 17.65 | 1 | 8 | 48 | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Machine-gun Platoon [d] | Springfield | | 27 | 27 | 14.81 | | | | | No. | |
| Total | | 46 | 620 | 666 | 17.42 | | | | | | |
| Eighth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Chicago | 15 | 9 | 24 | 4.17 | | | | 16.72 | No. | Yes. |
| Band | do | | 25 | 25 | 8.00 | | | | | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 13.56 | 4 | 8 | 45 | 7.42 | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 6.15 | 4 | 8 | 40 | 1.55 | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 17.74 | 5 | 8 | 40 | 7.31 | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 8.19 | 4 | 8 | 40 | 8.02 | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 24.14 | 4 | 8 | 40 | 3.29 | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 13.33 | 3 | 8 | 35 | 3.27 | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Bloomington | 2 | 52 | 54 | 20.37 | 5 | 8 | 42 | 5.61 | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Springfield | 3 | 61 | 64 | 7.81 | 3 | 8 | 41 | 6.18 | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Quincy | 3 | 57 | 60 | 16.67 | 4 | 8 | 40 | 6.38 | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Peoria | 3 | 57 | 60 | 18.33 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 8.42 | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Jacksonville | 3 | 55 | 58 | 22.41 | 5 | 8 | 44 | 6.33 | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | Metropolis | 3 | 64 | 67 | 0.00 | 8 | 8 | 44 | 5.33 | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 50 | 727 | 777 | 13.26 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Includes 1 time rendezvous for target practice; Company D at Robinson mustered out April 23, 1907, and a new company mustered in June 17, 1907, at Paris.
[c] No practice.
[d] Machine-gun platoon composed of men detailed from Companies C, D, and M.
[e] Mustered in January 15, 1908.

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ILLINOIS—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Third Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Moline | 2 | | [a] 2 | | | | | 35.50 | No. | No. |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Rockford | 14 | 14 | 28 | 0.00 | | | | 17.67 | No. | Yes. |
| Band | De Kalb | | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | | | | | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | ....do | 3 | 40 | 43 | 9.30 | | 8 | 42 | 22.61 | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Hoopeston | 3 | 53 | 56 | 12.50 | | 8 | 48 | 8.14 | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | Ottawa | 3 | 51 | 54 | 1.85 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 7.55 | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | Aurora | 3 | 50 | 53 | 13.21 | | 8 | 47 | 7.44 | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Elgin | 1 | 34 | 35 | 8.11 | 1 | 8 | 46 | 7.80 | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Pontiac | 3 | 45 | 48 | 29.17 | 4 | 8 | 43 | 9.00 | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Woodstock | 3 | 57 | 60 | 33.33 | 1 | 8 | 51 | 27.58 | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Rockford | 3 | 48 | 51 | 0.00 | | 8 | 53 | 76.42 | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Aurora | 3 | 51 | 54 | 33.33 | 1 | 8 | 42 | 8.37 | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Rockford | 2 | 48 | 50 | 16.00 | | 8 | 52 | 41.83 | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Kankakee | 3 | 58 | 61 | 18.03 | 1 | 8 | 40 | 7.54 | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 44 | 577 | 621 | 14.98 | | | | | | |
| Sixth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Moline | 13 | 12 | 25 | 0.00 | | | | 10.42 | No. | No. |
| Band | Sterling | | 28 | 28 | 14.29 | | | | | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | Rock Island | 3 | 24 | 27 | 14.81 | | 8 | 40 | 12.33 | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Geneseo | 3 | 44 | 47 | 8.51 | | 8 | 50 | 25.09 | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | Galesburg | 3 | 34 | 37 | 16.22 | | 8 | 25 | 3.78 | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | Oak Park | 3 | 46 | 49 | 6.12 | 1 | 8 | 40 | 8.37 | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Sterling | 3 | 44 | 47 | 6.38 | | 8 | 43 | 21.03 | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Moline | 3 | 36 | 39 | 17.95 | 1 | 8 | 44 | 4.58 | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Dixon | 2 | 34 | 36 | 16.67 | | 8 | 46 | 3.17 | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Monmouth | 1 | 26 | 27 | 11.11 | | 8 | 40 | [b] | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Morrison | 2 | 30 | 32 | 0.00 | | 8 | 44 | [b] | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Kewanee | 3 | 43 | 46 | 2.17 | | 8 | 42 | 8.38 | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Freeport | 3 | 43 | 46 | 13.04 | 1 | 8 | 52 | 5.45 | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | Galena | 2 | 37 | 39 | 5.13 | | 8 | 45 | 92.56 | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 44 | 481 | 525 | 9.33 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 500 | 5,813 | 6,313 | 9.74 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] No practice.

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## INDIANA.

State designation: Indiana National Guard.
General headquarters: Indianapolis. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Oran Perry; address, Indianapolis.
Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 light batteries. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Signal Corps. Total strength, 2,307.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Indianapolis | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 17 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 78 | 78 | 19.23 | 4 | 10 | 51 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Corps of Engineers | Indianapolis | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | .....do | 4 | 38 | 42 | 16.67 | 4 | 10 | 51 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| *National Guard Headquarters.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Indianapolis | [b]3 | 3 | 6 | 0.00 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Artillery Battalion: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Rockville | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Battery A | Indianapolis | 4 | 97 | 101 | 6.93 | 7 | 10 | 50 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Battery B | Fort Wayne | 4 | 78 | 82 | 3.66 | 8 | 10 | 49 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Battery C | Rockville | 4 | 50 | 54 | 7.41 | 6 | 10 | 33 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 16 | 225 | 241 | 5.81 | | | | | | |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Vincennes | 15 | 5 | 20 | 20.00 | ... | ... | ... | 47.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | .....do | .... | 25 | 25 | 36.00 | 2 | 10 | 52 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | .....do | 3 | 50 | 53 | 16.98 | 5 | 10 | 55 | 47.80 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Terre Haute | 1 | 44 | 45 | 11.11 | 12 | 10 | 52 | 66.30 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | New Albany | 3 | 55 | 58 | 17.24 | 4 | 10 | 56 | 21.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Spencer | 2 | 49 | 51 | 1.96 | 5 | 10 | 57 | 41.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Evansville | 3 | 51 | 54 | 33.33 | 10 | 10 | 48 | 0.68 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Madison | 3 | 47 | 50 | 17.24 | 4 | 10 | 56 | 15.36 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Goshen | 3 | 44 | 47 | 31.91 | 7 | 10 | 54 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Bloomington | 3 | 57 | 60 | 21.67 | 4 | 10 | 51 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Washington | 2 | 56 | 58 | 18.97 | 4 | 10 | 52 | 28.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Martinsville | 3 | 46 | 49 | 12.24 | 4 | 10 | 52 | 23.10 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Mount Vernon | 3 | 52 | 55 | 14.55 | 9 | 10 | 60 | 30.45 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Jeffersonville | 3 | 43 | 46 | 23.91 | 4 | 10 | 48 | 29.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 47 | 624 | 671 | 19.52 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Indianapolis | 13 | 8 | 21 | 14.29 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Auburn | .... | ..... | [d] | ..... | 2 | 10 | 46 | ..... | ..... | |
| Company A | Indianapolis | 1 | 37 | 38 | 36.84 | 5 | 10 | 51 | 29.24 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Crawfordsville | 3 | 54 | 57 | 19.30 | 5 | 10 | 52 | 35.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Indianapolis | 2 | 56 | 58 | 39.66 | 12 | 10 | 49 | 8.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | .....do | 3 | 43 | 46 | 23.91 | 5 | 10 | 42 | 168.00 | Yes. | Yes. |

[a] Detachments stationed at Indianapolis, Frankfort, and Terre Haute.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] No practice.
[d] Mustered out a few days before date set for inspection.

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INDIANA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *National Guard Headquarters*—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Company E | Franklin | 3 | 49 | 52 | 46.15 | 5 | 10 | 47 | 23.94 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Winchester | 3 | 42 | 45 | 35.56 | 5 | 10 | 47 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Bluffton | ..... | ..... | (b) | ..... | 5 | 10 | b21 | (b) | ..... | ..... |
| Company H | Indianapolis | 3 | 51 | 54 | 20.37 | 6 | 10 | 45 | 48.14 | Yes | Yes. |
| Company I | Kokomo | 2 | 52 | 54 | 50.00 | 6 | 10 | 48 | (a) | Yes | Yes. |
| Company K | Newcastle | 3 | 50 | 53 | 11.32 | ..... | ..... | (c) | (a) | Yes | Yes. |
| Company L | Lebanon | 2 | 53 | 55 | 7.27 | 5 | 10 | 45 | 10.00 | Yes | Yes. |
| Company M | Greenfield | 2 | 38 | 40 | 20.00 | 5 | 10 | 48 | (a) | Yes | Yes. |
| Total | | 40 | 533 | 573 | 27.57 | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Greenfield | 15 | 8 | 23 | 8.70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9.09 | Yes | Yes. |
| Band | Peru | ..... | 28 | 28 | 32.14 | 3 | 10 | 40 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Albion | 3 | 51 | 54 | 11.11 | 5 | 10 | 50 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Angola | 3 | 46 | 49 | 18.37 | 5 | 10 | 47 | 3.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Monticello | 3 | 57 | 60 | 21.67 | 6 | 10 | 50 | 48.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Fort Wayne | 3 | 49 | 52 | 1.92 | 8 | 10 | 52 | 25.76 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Elkhart | 3 | 50 | 53 | 35.85 | 4 | 10 | 52 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | South Bend | 3 | 39 | 42 | 19.05 | 6 | 10 | 52 | 3.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Columbia City | 3 | 50 | 53 | 15.09 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 45.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Warsaw | 3 | 56 | 59 | 20.34 | 6 | 10 | 53 | 28.07 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Plymouth | 2 | 50 | 52 | 34.62 | 6 | 10 | 50 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Auburn | 3 | 56 | 59 | 18.64 | 6 | 10 | 49 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Peru | 3 | 37 | 40 | 32.50 | 6 | 10 | 53 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Rensselaer | 3 | 43 | 46 | 43.48 | 5 | 10 | 51 | 0.56 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 50 | 620 | 670 | 22.24 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 186 | 2,121 | 2,307 | 20.55 | | | | | | |

a No practice.
b Mustered out October 29, 1907.
c Mustered in November 28, 1907.

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## IOWA

State designation: Iowa National Guard.
General headquarters: Des Moines. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William H. Thrift; address, Des Moines.
Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Total strength, 2,657.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Des Moines | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department. | do | .... | ..... | (a) | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | do | 13 | ..... | 13 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (b) | .... | 64 | 64 | 18.75 | .... | 8 | (c) | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Corps of Engineers | Des Moines | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 1 | ..... | d 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Fifty-third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Cedar Rapids | 15 | 14 | 29 | 17.24 | .... | .... | .... | 38.75 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Waukon | .... | 29 | 29 | 6.89 | .... | 8 | 51 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Dubuque | 3 | 43 | 46 | 10.87 | .... | 8 | 50 | 73.97 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Waterloo | 3 | 40 | 43 | 6.97 | .... | 8 | 44 | 30.63 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Cedar Rapids | 3 | 53 | 56 | 5.36 | .... | 8 | 51 | 44.18 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Manchester | 3 | 46 | 49 | 10.20 | .... | 8 | 51 | 77.12 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Cresco | 2 | 40 | 42 | 30.95 | .... | 8 | 50 | 37.07 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Tipton | 2 | 45 | 47 | 25.53 | .... | 8 | 50 | 38.65 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Vinton | 3 | 45 | 48 | 14.58 | .... | 8 | 45 | 52.98 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Clinton | 3 | 42 | 45 | 13.33 | .... | 8 | 50 | 74.45 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Waukon | 3 | 44 | 47 | 10.64 | .... | 8 | 51 | 103.02 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Toledo | .... | ..... | (e) | ..... | .... | 8 | 48 | 70.21 | ..... | |
| Company L | Independence | 3 | 58 | 61 | 9.84 | .... | 8 | 45 | 125.54 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Maquoketa | 3 | 47 | 50 | 18.00 | .... | 8 | 45 | 29.26 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 46 | 546 | 592 | 13.85 | | | | | | |
| Fifty-fourth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Muscatine | 15 | 13 | 28 | 14.29 | .... | .... | .... | 33.70 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Ottumwa | .... | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 51 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Fort Madison | 2 | 50 | 52 | 15.38 | .... | 8 | 50 | 48.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Davenport | 3 | 51 | 54 | 9.26 | .... | 8 | 51 | 82.93 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Muscatine | 2 | 61 | 63 | 4.76 | .... | 8 | 49 | 107.29 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Washington | 2 | 49 | 51 | 13.73 | .... | 8 | 51 | 56.07 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Centerville | 1 | 45 | 46 | 4.35 | .... | 8 | 50 | 106.08 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Oskaloosa | 3 | 59 | 62 | 17.74 | .... | 8 | 50 | 80.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Ottumwa | 2 | 47 | 49 | 22.45 | .... | 8 | 50 | 32.54 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Burlington | 2 | 42 | 44 | 11.36 | .... | 8 | 51 | 87.46 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Iowa City | 3 | 56 | 59 | 1.61 | .... | 8 | 50 | 119.44 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Grinnell | 2 | 40 | 42 | 7.14 | .... | 8 | 48 | 26.56 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Newton | 3 | 39 | 42 | 23.81 | .... | 8 | 50 | 62.34 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Fairfield | 3 | 50 | 53 | 9.43 | .... | 8 | 50 | 128.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 43 | 630 | 673 | 9.81 | | | | | | |

a The quartermaster-general is acting commissary-general.
b Detachments stationed at Clinton, Davenport, Des Moines, and Sioux City.
c Detachments had, respectively, 27, 26, 24, and 3 drills; detachment stationed at Sioux City mustered in October 24, 1907.
d General inspector small-arms practice.
e Mustered out March 7, 1908.

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IOWA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special instruction, 1908. Organised strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fifty-fifth Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Ames | 15 | 9 | 24 | 20.83 | .... | .... | .... | 14.00 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Centerville | .... | 27 | 27 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 51 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Des Moines | 3 | 42 | 45 | 24.44 | .... | 8 | 50 | 57.94 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Villisca | 3 | 44 | 47 | 12.77 | .... | 8 | 50 | 20.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Ames | 3 | 45 | 48 | 8.33 | .... | 8 | 50 | 13.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Knoxville | 2 | 41 | 43 | 16.28 | .... | 8 | 50 | 21.23 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Shenandoah | 3 | 49 | 52 | 9.62 | .... | 8 | 50 | 69.34 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Des Moines | 3 | 43 | 46 | 21.74 | .... | 8 | 50 | 29.83 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Winterset | 3 | 44 | 47 | 12.77 | .... | 8 | 49 | 57.06 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Chariton | 3 | 46 | 49 | 10.20 | .... | 8 | 32 | 15.26 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Creston | 3 | 43 | 46 | 23.91 | .... | 8 | 51 | 11.04 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Corning | 3 | 44 | 47 | 21.28 | .... | 8 | 50 | 81.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Council Bluffs | 3 | 52 | 55 | 3.64 | .... | 8 | 50 | 15.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Red Oak | 3 | 40 | 43 | 4.65 | .... | 8 | 50 | 100.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 50 | 569 | 619 | 13.57 | | | | | | |
| **Fifty-sixth Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Fort Dodge | 14 | 14 | 28 | 3.57 | .... | .... | .... | 6.90 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 27 | 27 | 11.11 | .... | (a) | 52 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Mason City | 3 | 46 | 49 | 6.12 | .... | 8 | 47 | 68.64 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Idagrove | 3 | 53 | 56 | 19.64 | .... | 8 | 52 | 72.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Webster City | 3 | 49 | 52 | 9.62 | .... | 8 | 54 | 103.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Estherville | 3 | 48 | 51 | 3.94 | .... | 8 | 29 | 21.81 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Sheldon | 2 | 48 | 50 | 4.00 | .... | 8 | 52 | 38.68 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Algona | 3 | 50 | 53 | 13.21 | .... | 8 | 50 | 55.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Fort Dodge | 2 | 50 | 52 | 5.77 | .... | 8 | 51 | 63.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Sioux City | 2 | 54 | 56 | 12.50 | .... | 8 | 44 | 82.14 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Boone | 2 | 55 | 57 | 15.79 | .... | 8 | 49 | 63.52 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Emmetsburg | 2 | 56 | 58 | 10.34 | .... | 8 | 50 | 107.42 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Sioux City | 2 | 48 | 50 | 6.00 | .... | 8 | 51 | 77.89 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Sac City | 2 | 48 | 50 | 14.00 | .... | 8 | 50 | 60.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 43 | 646 | 689 | 10.01 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 202 | 2,455 | 2,657 | 11.74 | | | | | | |

a Excused by governor.

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## KANSAS.

State designation: Kansas National Guard.
General headquarters: Topeka. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. J. W. F. Hughes; address, Topeka.
One brigade. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,403.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Topeka | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 2 | 1 | 3 | 33.33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 1 | 1 | 2 | 50.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | ..... | 26 | 26 | 11.54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| Pay Department | Topeka | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Corps of Engineers | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | Wellington | 2 | 13 | 15 | 6.67 | ..... | ..... | (b) | (b) | No. | No. |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Topeka | 3 | ..... | c3 | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | No. | No. |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Battery | .....do | 5 | 73 | 78 | 7.69 | ..... | 10 | 55 | (d) | No. | No. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Lawrence | 14 | 6 | 20 | 25.00 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 53.00 | No. | No. |
| Band | Hiawatha | ..... | 23 | 23 | 4.35 | ..... | 10 | 54 | (d) | No. | Yes. |
| Company A e | Clay Center | 3 | 57 | 60 | 3.33 | ..... | 10 | 48 | 33.41 | No. | No. |
| Company B | Burlingame | 3 | 44 | 47 | 4.26 | ..... | 11 | 55 | 21.63 | No. | No. |
| Company C | Burlington | 3 | 45 | 48 | 2.08 | ..... | 10 | 55 | 84.91 | No. | No. |
| Company D | Paola | 3 | 46 | 49 | 28.57 | ..... | 11 | 55 | 7.87 | No. | No. |
| Company E f | Fredonia | 3 | 41 | 44 | 11.36 | ..... | 10 | 50 | 57.14 | No. | No. |
| Company F | Hiawatha | 3 | 48 | 51 | 27.45 | ..... | 11 | 55 | 106.63 | No. | No. |
| Company G | Fort Scott | 3 | 44 | 47 | 10.64 | ..... | 10 | 55 | 53.59 | No. | No. |
| Company H | Lawrence | 3 | 42 | 45 | 13.33 | ..... | 10 | 55 | 40.61 | No. | No. |
| Company I | Manhattan | 3 | 46 | 49 | 12.24 | ..... | 10 | 55 | 41.47 | No. | No. |
| Company K g | Coffeyville | 3 | 49 | 52 | 13.46 | ..... | 10 | 48 | 44.28 | No. | No. |
| Company L | Yates Center | 3 | 42 | 45 | 22.22 | ..... | 10 | 55 | 85.51 | No. | No. |
| Company M | Iola | 3 | 48 | 51 | 7.84 | ..... | 10 | 55 | 3.63 | No. | No. |
| Total | | 50 | 581 | 631 | 12.67 | | | | | | |

a Detachments stationed at Lawrence and Wellington.
b Organized November 26, 1907.
c Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
d No practice required.
e Company at Topeka mustered out November 15, 1907, and new company mustered in at Clay Center Feburary 26, 1908.
f Company at Parsons mustered out November 30, 1907, and new company mustered in at Fredonia February 7, 1908.
g Company at Atchison mustered out November 15, 1907, and new company mustered in at Coffeyville March 12, 1908.

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KANSAS—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Newton | 15 | 8 | 23 | 4.34 | .... | 10 | .... | 65.93 | No. | No. |
| Band [a] | ....do | .... | 25 | 25 | 24.00 | .... | 10 | 54 | [b] | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | Wichita | 3 | 37 | 40 | 17.50 | .... | 10 | 55 | 53.77 | No. | No. |
| Company B | Wellington | 3 | 39 | 42 | 16.67 | .... | 10 | 55 | 46.90 | No. | No. |
| Company C | Garden City | 3 | 39 | 42 | 9.52 | .... | 11 | 55 | 66.51 | No. | No. |
| Company D | Newton | 3 | 48 | 51 | 15.69 | .... | 10 | 55 | 63.72 | No. | No. |
| Company E | Hutchinson | 3 | 61 | 64 | 4.69 | .... | 10 | 55 | 50.20 | No. | No. |
| Company F | Larned | 3 | 47 | 50 | 2.00 | .... | 11 | 55 | 57.17 | No. | No. |
| Company G | Osborne | 3 | 47 | 50 | 16.00 | .... | 12 | 55 | 49.17 | No. | No. |
| Company H | Winfield | 3 | 51 | 54 | 7.41 | .... | 10 | 55 | 27.50 | No. | No. |
| Company I | Wichita | 3 | 32 | 35 | 14.29 | .... | 10 | 55 | 7.50 | No. | No. |
| Company K | Eldorado | 3 | 44 | 47 | 23.40 | .... | 10 | 55 | 52.29 | No. | No. |
| Company L [c] | Emporia | 3 | 58 | 61 | 14.75 | .... | 10 | 43 | 31.81 | No. | No. |
| Company M | Salina | 3 | 44 | 47 | 10.64 | .... | 10 | 55 | 30.42 | No. | No. |
| Total | ..... | 51 | 580 | 631 | 12.52 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | ..... | 128 | 1,275 | 1,403 | 12.19 | | | | | | |

[a] Mustered out May 1, 1908.
[b] No practice required.
[c] Company at Clyde mustered out October 15, 1907, and new company mustered in at Emporia December, 1907.

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## KENTUCKY.

State designation: Kentucky State Guard.
General headquarters: Frankfort. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Phillip P. Johnston; address, Frankfort.
One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 10 companies each. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Ambulance Company. Engineer Corps. Total strength, 1,740.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Frankfort | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | do | 15 | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 33 | 33 | 36.36 | .... | 8 | 24 | (b) | No. | Yes. |
| Ambulance company. | Bowling Green | .... | 56 | 56 | 3.47 | .... | 8 | ..... | ..... | No. | No. |
| Engineer Corps | Lexington | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ordnance Department | Frankfort | 2 | ..... | c2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Signal Corps | do | .... | ..... | (d) | ..... | .... | 8 | 24 | ..... | ..... | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Lexington | e1 | 2 | 3 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Louisville | 17 | 8 | 25 | 0.00 | (f) | 8 | 24 | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| Band | do | .... | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | (f) | 8 | 24 | ..... | No. | No. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 21.05 | (f) | 8 | 50 | 31.22 | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 1 | 39 | 40 | 40.00 | (f) | 8 | 50 | 28.87 | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 12 28 | (f) | 8 | 50 | 40.13 | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 47 | 50 | 20.00 | (f) | 8 | 50 | 23.02 | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 52 | 55 | 18 18 | (f) | 8 | 50 | 17.64 | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 50 | 53 | 39.62 | (f) | 8 | 50 | 19 55 | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 47 | 50 | 30.00 | (f) | 8 | 50 | 26.74 | No. | Yes. |
| Company H g | do | 3 | 51 | 54 | 18.52 | (f) | 8 | 50 | 24.31 | No. | Yes |
| Company I | do | 3 | 49 | 52 | 15.38 | (f) | 8 | 50 | 26.79 | No | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 40 | 43 | 30.23 | .... | .... | (h) | (h) | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 45 | 519 | 564 | 21.99 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Lexington | 12 | 7 | 19 | 0.00 | (f) | 8 | 24 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Frankfort | .... | ..... | ..... | (i) | (f) | 8 | 24 | ..... | ..... | |
| Company A k | do | 2 | 56 | 58 | 10.34 | (f) | 8 | 50 | 42.22 | No. | Yes. |
| Company B k | Barboursville | .... | ..... | ..... | (j) | (f) | 8 | 50 | 58.37 | ..... | |
| Company C | Lexington | 2 | 34 | 36 | 13.89 | (f) | 8 | 50 | 26.20 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Lawrenceburg | 2 | 47 | 49 | 24.49 | (f) | 8 | 24 | 25.00 | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Whitesburg | 3 | 58 | 61 | 13.11 | (f) | 8 | 24 | 66.31 | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Cynthiana | 3 | 58 | 61 | 39.34 | (f) | 8 | 24 | 31.17 | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Danville | 2 | 40 | 42 | 35.71 | (f) | 8 | 24 | 25.40 | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Middlesboro | 3 | 42 | 45 | 13.33 | (f) | 8 | 24 | 39.02 | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Pineville | 3 | 51 | 54 | 25.93 | (f) | 8 | 24 | 56.82 | No. | Yes. |

a Detachments located at Louisville, Lexington, and Owensboro.
b Figures of merit of detachments, respectively, 36.43, 33.67, and 20.00.
c Includes 1 inspector of small-arms practice.
d Mustered out by order of May 14, 1908.
e Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
f Excused by verbal orders of the governor.
g Company was on active duty for 14 days during 1907.
h Organized February 19, 1908.
i Term of enlistment expired in August, 1907.
j Designated for muster out.
k Companies A and B with detail of Hospital Corps were on active duty for 18 days during 1907.

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KENTUCKY—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special instruction, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Company K | Covington | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) | (b) | 8 | a20 | 14.11 | ..... | |
| Company L | Frankfort | 3 | 58 | 61 | 22.95 | (b) | 8 | c20 | 27.25 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company M | Beattyville | 3 | 70 | 73 | 17.81 | ..... | ..... | (d) | (d) | No.. | Yes. |
| Total | | 38 | 521 | 559 | 20.93 | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Hopkinsville | 15 | 8 | 23 | 30.43 | (b) | 8 | 24 | ..... | Yes | Yes. |
| Band | Owensboro | ..... | 21 | 21 | 9.52 | (b) | 8 | 24 | ..... | No.. | Yes. |
| Company A | Bowling Green | 3 | 59 | 62 | 19.35 | (b) | 8 | 50 | 38.38 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company B | Henderson | 3 | 42 | 45 | 0.00 | (b) | 8 | 24 | 25.95 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company C | Owensboro | 2 | 32 | 34 | 0.00 | (b) | 8 | 50 | 18.93 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Hopkinsville | 2 | 44 | 46 | 10.87 | (b) | 8 | 50 | 26.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E e | Madisonville | 3 | 39 | 42 | 26.19 | (b) | 8 | 50 | 35.78 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company F | Central City | 3 | 39 | 42 | 28.57 | (b) | 8 | 24 | 29.34 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company G | Earlington | 3 | 36 | 39 | 0.00 | (b) | 8 | 50 | 50.73 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company H | Hartford | 2 | 49 | 51 | 13.72 | (b) | 8 | 50 | 24.71 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company I | Leitchfield | 2 | 43 | 45 | 22.22 | (b) | 8 | 50 | 22.45 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Marion | 3 | 47 | 50 | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | (f) | (f) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 41 | 459 | 500 | 13.00 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 150 | 1,590 | 1,740 | 18.56 | | | | | | |

a Mustered out of service.
b Excused by verbal orders of the governor.
c Mustered in June 18, 1907.
d Organized November 26, 1907.
e Company was on active duty four days during 1907
f Mustered in March 16, 1908.

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## LOUISIANA.

State designation: Louisiana State National Guard.
General headquarters: Baton Rouge. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. D. T. Stafford; address, Baton Rouge.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 2 field batteries. Infantry: 1 regiment of 8 companies; 1 regiment of 6 companies. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,248.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Baton Rouge | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Corps of Engineers | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | New Orleans | 5 | 67 | 72 | 48.61 | ..... | 10 | 45 | ..... | No. | No. |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New Orleans | 3 | ..... | [a] 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| First Squadron of Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Mansfield | 4 | 2 | 6 | [b] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| First Troop | New Orleans | 3 | 69 | 72 | 12.50 | 2 | 12 | 74 | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Third Troop | Jennings | 3 | 45 | 48 | 10.42 | [d] | 12 | [d] | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Fourth Troop | Covington | 3 | 62 | 65 | 49.23 | 11 | 12 | 40 | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 13 | 178 | 191 | 24.08 | | | | | | |
| Louisiana Field Artillery: [e] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New Orleans | 7 | 8 | 15 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | [c] | Yes. | No. |
| Battery A | .....do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 56.90 | ..... | 12 | 57 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Battery B | .....do | 3 | 66 | 69 | 53.62 | ..... | 12 | 57 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 13 | 129 | 142 | 51.41 | | | | | | |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Monroe | 10 | 13 | 23 | [b] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Band | Lake Charles | ..... | 18 | 18 | 22.22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | St. Francisville | 3 | 57 | 60 | 31.67 | 1 | 12 | 30 | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Breaux Bridge | 3 | 70 | 73 | 19.18 | [f] | [f] | 32 | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | Monroe | 3 | 47 | 50 | 48.00 | 3 | 12 | 36 | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Rayne | 3 | 41 | 44 | 15.91 | ..... | 12 | 42 | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Crowley | 3 | 31 | 34 | 32.35 | 4 | 12 | 37 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Amite City | 3 | 61 | 64 | 37.50 | 2 | 10 | 52 | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Lake Charles | 3 | 42 | 45 | 11.11 | 3 | 12 | 51 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Shreveport | 3 | 40 | 43 | 51.16 | 3 | 12 | 50 | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 34 | 420 | 454 | 28.63 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Not inspected.
[c] No report submitted to adjutant-general by company commander.
[d] Owing to change of officers, no authentic report can be obtained.
[e] This organization is field artillery only in name; it is armed and equipped as infantry.
[f] Mustered in September 21, 1907.

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LOUISIANA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New Orleans | 5 | | 5 | | | | | | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 42 | 45 | 26.67 | | 12 | 24 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Gretna | 3 | 62 | 65 | 36.92 | 6 | 12 | 47 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | New Orleans | 1 | 89 | 90 | 37.78 | 1 | 12 | 77 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 2 | 57 | 59 | 55.93 | | 12 | 52 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 42 | 45 | 28.89 | 12 | 12 | 52 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 62.71 | 4 | 12 | 35 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 20 | 348 | 368 | 41.58 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 106 | 1,142 | 1,248 | 35.02 | | | | | | |

a No report submitted to adjutant-general by company commander.

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## MAINE.

State designation: National Guard of the State of Maine.
General headquarters: Augusta. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Augustus B. Farnham; address, Augusta.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Total strength, 1,282.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Augusta | 1 | ..... | [a] 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | Portland | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Hospital Corps | [b] | .... | 26 | 26 | 3.85 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Ordnance Department | Portland | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| **First Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | .....do | 15 | 6 | 21 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 86.32 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | .....do | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | .....do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 3.33 | .... | 10 | 24 | 22.63 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | .....do | 3 | 41 | 44 | 11.36 | .... | 10 | 24 | 18.66 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Auburn | 3 | 49 | 52 | 28.85 | .... | 10 | 25 | 43.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Norway | 3 | 58 | 61 | 8.20 | .... | 10 | 27 | 117.23 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Portland | 3 | 46 | 49 | 30.61 | .... | 10 | 24 | 31.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Sanford | 3 | 40 | 43 | 16.28 | .... | 10 | [c]14 | 74.68 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Biddeford | 3 | 58 | 61 | 4.92 | .... | 10 | 24 | 6.04 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Rockland | 3 | 44 | 47 | 21.28 | .... | 10 | 26 | 34.11 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Lewiston | 3 | 46 | 49 | 22.45 | .... | 10 | 26 | 49.20 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Brunswick | 3 | 37 | 40 | 12.50 | .... | 10 | 42 | 67.14 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Portland | 3 | 49 | 52 | 19.23 | .... | 10 | 35 | 7.22 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Westbrook | 3 | 54 | 57 | 5.26 | .... | 10 | 51 | 86.70 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 51 | 613 | 664 | 13.86 | | | | | | |
| **Second Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Eastport | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 41.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Lewiston | .... | 25 | 25 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Gardiner | 3 | 38 | 41 | 48.78 | .... | 10 | 47 | 57.72 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Lewiston | 2 | 39 | 41 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 28 | 69.58 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Bath | 3 | 51 | 54 | 1.85 | .... | 10 | 27 | 54.58 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Lewiston | .... | ..... | [d] | ..... | .... | 10 | 25 | 11.86 | ..... | |
| Company E | Skowhegan | 3 | 42 | 45 | 4.44 | .... | 10 | 25 | 68.02 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Dover | 3 | 46 | 49 | 26.53 | .... | 10 | 26 | 24.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Bangor | 2 | 46 | 48 | 37.50 | .... | 10 | 29 | 38.48 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Waterville | 2 | 49 | 51 | 1.96 | .... | 10 | 36 | 81.53 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Eastport | 3 | 45 | 48 | 4.17 | .... | 10 | 47 | 44.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Farmington | 3 | 48 | 51 | 9.80 | .... | 10 | 26 | 35.88 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Houlton | 3 | 58 | 61 | 16.39 | .... | 10 | 31 | 35.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Augusta | 2 | 40 | 42 | 16.67 | .... | 10 | 29 | 63.14 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 44 | 535 | 579 | 13.64 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 108 | 1,174 | 1,282 | 13.42 | | | | | | |

[a] The adjutant-general is also acting chief of quartermaster and pay departments.
[b] Men of Hospital Corps stationed in 4 towns of the State.
[c] No drill hall.
[d] Mustered out February 10, 1908.

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## MARYLAND.

State designation: Maryland National Guard.
General headquarters: Annapolis. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Henry M. Warfield; address, Annapolis.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 troop. Coast artillery: 1 company. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 separate company. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 1,904.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General headquarters | Annapolis | 6 | | 6 | | | | | | | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Baltimore | 8 | 6 | 14 | 0.00 | | | | 140.31 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop A | Pikesville | 4 | 53 | 57 | 21.05 | [a] 1 | | 42 | 40.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Coast Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Company | Baltimore | 2 | 46 | 48 | 20.83 | | 10 | 24 | [b] | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: [c] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Hagerstown | 18 | 12 | 30 | 3.33 | | 16 | 40 | 71.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Westminster | | 32 | 32 | 18.75 | | 10 | 40 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Frederick | 3 | 50 | 53 | 3.77 | | 16 | 40 | 96.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Hagerstown | 3 | 46 | 49 | 18.37 | | 16 | 40 | 76.23 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Cambridge | 3 | 49 | 52 | 38.46 | | 16 | 40 | 85.49 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Belair | 3 | 47 | 50 | 22.00 | | 16 | 40 | 77.79 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Elkton | 3 | 45 | 48 | 22.92 | | 16 | 40 | 62.29 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Easton | 3 | 42 | 45 | 62.22 | | 16 | 40 | 58.37 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Annapolis | | | | [d] | | 16 | 40 | 53.55 | | |
| Company H | Westminster | 2 | 40 | 42 | 21.43 | | 16 | 40 | 67.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Salisbury | 3 | 50 | 53 | 30.19 | | 16 | 40 | 49.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Havre de Grace | 3 | 47 | 50 | 28.00 | | 16 | 40 | 47.66 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Centerville | 2 | 29 | 31 | 67.74 | | 16 | 40 | 28.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Annapolis | 3 | 37 | 40 | 32.50 | | 16 | 40 | 62.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 49 | 526 | 575 | 28.00 | | | | | | |
| Fourth Infantry: [e] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Baltimore | 17 | 10 | 27 | 3.70 | | 6 | 37 | 119.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field music | do | | 23 | 23 | 8.70 | | [f] | 37 | [b] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 36 | 39 | 17.95 | | 6 | 37 | 118.48 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 45 | 48 | 6.25 | | 6 | 37 | 110.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 30 | 33 | 24.24 | | 6 | 37 | 73.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 2 | 40 | 42 | 33.33 | | 6 | 37 | 44.56 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 2 | 36 | 38 | 7.89 | | 6 | 37 | 69.10 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 1 | 40 | 41 | 31.71 | | 6 | 37 | 43.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 1 | 42 | 43 | 39.53 | | 6 | 37 | 42.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 2 | 39 | 41 | 19.51 | | 6 | 37 | 94.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 2 | 38 | 40 | 10.00 | | 6 | 37 | 53.22 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 2 | 41 | 43 | 16.28 | | 6 | 37 | 44.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 2 | 37 | 39 | 23.08 | | 6 | 37 | 36.07 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 3 | 38 | 41 | 4.88 | | 6 | 37 | 67.22 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Hospital Corps | do | | 6 | 6 | 66.67 | | [f] | 37 | [b] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 43 | 501 | 544 | 18.75 | | | | | | |

[a] Practice march of 9 days.
[b] Excused from practice.
[c] Regiment had 10 days' camp of instruction at Fort Howard, Md., and, excepting band, 6 days by battalions at state rifle range.
[d] Mustered out November 14, 1907.
[e] Field and staff, noncommissioned staff, and the 12 companies had 6 days' camp of instruction at state rifle range.
[f] Excused by the governor.

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MARYLAND—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special instruction, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fifth Infantry:[a] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Baltimore | 17 | 13 | 30 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 37 | 65.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field music | do | .... | 38 | 38 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 37 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 36 | 39 | 7.69 | .... | 8 | 37 | 54.80 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 37 | 40 | 27.50 | .... | 8 | 37 | 19.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 39 | 42 | 23.81 | .... | 8 | 37 | 17.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 2 | 40 | 42 | 19.05 | .... | 8 | 37 | 18.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 37 | 40 | 20.00 | .... | 8 | 37 | 27.44 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 39 | 41 | 12.20 | .... | 8 | 37 | 69.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 40 | 43 | 25.58 | .... | 8 | 37 | 21.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 2 | 41 | 43 | 34.88 | .... | 8 | 37 | 21.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 42 | 45 | 17.78 | .... | 8 | 37 | 10.82 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 2 | 45 | 47 | 17.02 | .... | 8 | 37 | 13.68 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 2 | 34 | 36 | 13.89 | .... | 8 | 37 | 26.63 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 3 | 48 | 51 | 1.96 | .... | 8 | 37 | 79.04 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Hospital Corps | do | .... | 22 | 22 | 36.36 | .... | 8 | 37 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 48 | 551 | 599 | 16.86 | | | | | | |
| First Separate Company (colored). | Baltimore | 3 | 58 | 61 | 9.84 | .... | [c] 3 | 36 | 34.59 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Signal Corps | do | .... | ..... | ..... | (d) | .... | .... | 12 | ..... | ..... | |
| Grand total | | 163 | 1,741 | 1,904 | 20.59 | | | | | | |

[a] Regiment encamped 8 days at Jamestown Exposition; excused from camp of instruction at state rifle range.
[b] Excused from practice.
[c] Had 3 days' camp of instruction at state rifle range.
[d] Transferred to First Company, Coast Artillery, May 13, 1907.



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## MASSACHUSETTS.

State designation: Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.
State headquarters: Boston. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham; address, Boston.
Two brigades. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 field batteries; Coast Artillery Corps of 12 companies. Infantry: 5 regiments of 12 companies each. Cadet Corps: 2 corps of 4 companies each. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 5,526.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department | Boston | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department | ....do | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department | ....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department | ....do | 6 | 6 | 12 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | ....do | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | ....do | 23 | ..... | 23 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 122 | 122 | 10.66 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Pay Department | Boston | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Corps of Engineers | ....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | ....do | 10 | 1 | 11 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | ....do | 4 | 54 | 58 | 5.17 | 1 | 7 | 45 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Boston | 3 | ..... | [b]3 | ..... | .... | 7 | (c) | 82.94 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Springfield | 14 | 8 | 22 | 9.09 | .... | 8 | .... | 48.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | ....do | .... | 23 | 23 | 4.35 | .... | 8 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Worcester | 3 | 56 | 59 | 5.08 | .... | 8 | 50 | (d) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Springfield | 3 | 60 | 63 | 7.94 | .... | 8 | 54 | 102.46 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Worcester | 3 | 52 | 55 | 16.36 | .... | 8 | 48 | (d) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Holyoke | 3 | 51 | 54 | 18.52 | .... | 8 | 35 | 107.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Orange | 3 | 60 | 63 | 12.70 | .... | 8 | 46 | 125.89 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Pittsfield | 3 | 60 | 63 | 9.52 | .... | 7 | 46 | 99.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Springfield | 3 | 46 | 49 | 8.16 | .... | 8 | 53 | 104.55 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Worcester | 3 | 46 | 49 | 4.08 | .... | 8 | 41 | (d) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Northampton | 3 | 51 | 54 | 27.78 | .... | 8 | 30 | (d) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Springfield | 2 | 50 | 52 | 17.31 | 1 | 8 | 60 | 51.32 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Greenfield | 3 | 46 | 49 | 26.53 | .... | 7 | 41 | 72.83 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Adams | 3 | 47 | 50 | 14.00 | .... | 8 | 48 | 55.93 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 49 | 656 | 705 | 13.33 | | | | | | |
| Sixth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Fitchburg | 15 | 8 | 23 | 4.35 | .... | 8 | .... | 159.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | ....do | .... | 18 | 18 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Wakefield | 3 | 58 | 61 | 8.20 | .... | 8 | 42 | 129.37 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Fitchburg | 2 | 54 | 56 | 8.93 | .... | 8 | 24 | 85.93 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Lowell | 3 | 51 | 54 | 7.41 | .... | 8 | 44 | 137.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Fitchburg | 1 | 54 | 55 | 1.82 | .... | 8 | 43 | 83.81 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | South Framingham. | 3 | 51 | 54 | 7.41 | .... | 8 | 42 | 104.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Marlboro | 3 | 60 | 63 | 0.00 | 1 | [e]8 | 40 | 111.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Lowell | 3 | 57 | 60 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 28 | 111.48 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Stoneham | 3 | 57 | 60 | 6.67 | 1 | 8 | 48 | 138.64 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Concord | 3 | 60 | 63 | 1.59 | 1 | 8 | 46 | 141.52 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Lowell | 2 | 60 | 62 | 11.29 | .... | 8 | 48 | 120.95 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L (colored) | Boston | 3 | 53 | 56 | 5.36 | 1 | 8 | 42 | 102.12 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Milford | 2 | 55 | 57 | 21.05 | 1 | 7 | 25 | 95.37 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 46 | 696 | 742 | 6.33 | | | | | | |

[a] Assigned to ambulance company section, regiments, and battalions.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] The staff assembled regularly once a month.
[d] No practice.
[e] Had also 7 days' camp duty at Jamestown Exposition.

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MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Second Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Boston | 2 | ..... | [a] 2 | ..... | .... | 7 | [b] | 102.94 | Yes. | Yes. |
| **Fifth Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | do | 15 | [c] 10 | 25 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 125.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Charlestown | 3 | 60 | 63 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 43 | 96.83 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Cambridge | 3 | 57 | 60 | 8.33 | .... | 8 | 42 | 86.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Newton | 3 | 57 | 60 | 16.67 | .... | 8 | 50 | 91.35 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Plymouth | 3 | 53 | 56 | 10.71 | .... | 8 | 44 | 109.26 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Medford | 3 | 56 | 59 | 3.39 | .... | 8 | 48 | 115.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Waltham | 3 | 60 | 63 | 7.94 | .... | 8 | 46 | 93.20 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Woburn | 3 | 58 | 61 | 3.28 | .... | 8 | 43 | 124.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Charlestown | 3 | 55 | 58 | 25.86 | .... | 8 | 40 | 71.23 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Attleboro | 3 | 51 | 54 | 9.26 | .... | 8 | 48 | 92.22 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Hingham | 3 | 60 | 63 | 7.94 | .... | 8 | 41 | 83.65 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Malden | 3 | 56 | 59 | 11.86 | .... | 8 | 40 | 116.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Hudson | 3 | 60 | 63 | 9.52 | .... | 8 | 30 | 85.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 51 | 668 | 744 | 9.14 | | | | | | |
| **Eighth Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Cambridge | 13 | 6 | 19 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 68.42 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Charlestown | 3 | 47 | 50 | 10.00 | .... | 8 | 45 | 46.20 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Everett | 3 | 59 | 62 | 19.35 | .... | 8 | 45 | 82.70 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Cambridge | 3 | 60 | 63 | 3.17 | .... | 8 | 47 | 106.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Lynn | 3 | 50 | 53 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 40 | 82.14 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Cambridge | 3 | 55 | 58 | 6.90 | .... | 8 | 40 | 107.96 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Haverhill | 3 | 52 | 55 | 3.64 | .... | 8 | 47 | 124.55 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Gloucester | 3 | 56 | 59 | 3.39 | .... | 8 | 26 | 101.55 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Salem | 3 | 54 | 57 | 5.26 | .... | 8 | 45 | 79.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Lynn | 3 | 53 | 56 | 8.93 | .... | 8 | 40 | 160.34 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Somerville | 3 | 60 | 63 | 3.17 | 1 | 8 | 40 | 114.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Lawrence | 3 | 58 | 61 | 4.92 | .... | 8 | 43 | 105.56 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Somerville | 3 | 53 | 56 | 12.50 | 1 | 8 | 43 | 74.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 49 | 663 | 712 | 6.60 | | | | | | |
| **Ninth Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Boston | 14 | 7 | 21 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 84.61 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 2 | 53 | 55 | 10.91 | 1 | 8 | 48 | 55.80 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 28.81 | .... | 8 | 40 | 32.26 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 20.63 | .... | 8 | 43 | 70.08 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 47 | 50 | 4.00 | .... | 8 | 47 | 36.81 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 2 | 57 | 59 | 5.08 | .... | 8 | 42 | 53.75 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Lawrence | 3 | 46 | 49 | 12.24 | 2 | 8 | 50 | 91.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Worcester | 3 | 53 | 56 | 7.14 | .... | 8 | 45 | [d] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Boston | 2 | 47 | 49 | 12.24 | .... | 8 | 45 | 38.48 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 16.67 | .... | 8 | 41 | 62.54 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Clinton | 3 | 57 | 60 | 16.67 | .... | 8 | 54 | 71.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Natick | 3 | 57 | 60 | 5.00 | .... | 8 | 50 | 101.98 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Lowell | 3 | 49 | 52 | 7.69 | 3 | 8 | 43 | 122.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 47 | 646 | 693 | 12.12 | | | | | | |
| *Unattached.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **First Squadron of Cavalry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Boston | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.00 | 4 | 7 | .... | 130.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop A | do | 3 | 63 | 66 | 18.18 | 5 | 7 | 24 | 80.96 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop B | do | 2 | 51 | 53 | 7.55 | .... | .... | [e] | [e] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop D | do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 19.35 | 4 | 7 | 50 | 93.66 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 10 | 174 | 184 | 15.22 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] The staff assembled regularly once a month.
[c] Includes 2 band members.
[d] No practice
[e] Organized December 24, 1907.

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MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Unattached*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **First Battalion Field Artillery:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Lawrence | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0.00 | 5 | 3 | 6 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Battery A | Boston | 5 | 104 | 109 | 4.59 | 5 | 3 | 33 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Battery B | Worcester | 4 | 91 | 95 | 16.84 | 5 | 3 | 42 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Battery C | Lawrence | 3 | 91 | 94 | 6.38 | 5 | 8 | 52 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 15 | 288 | 303 | 8.91 | | | | | | |
| **Coast Artillery Corps:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Boston | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 113.89 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | ... | 28 | 28 | 21.43 | .... | 8 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Company | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 11.67 | .... | 8 | 45 | 76.56 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Company | do | 2 | 63 | 65 | 16.92 | .... | 8 | 45 | 53.06 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Third Company | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 3.17 | 2 | 8 | 52 | 62.03 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fourth Company | New Bedford | 3 | 54 | 57 | 7.02 | .... | 8 | 47 | 125.45 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fifth Company | Chelsea | 3 | 63 | 66 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 50 | 101.52 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Sixth Company | Cambridge | 3 | 60 | 63 | 9.52 | .... | 8 | 47 | 111.61 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Seventh Company | Boston | 3 | 62 | 65 | 24.62 | .... | 8 | 46 | 66.07 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Eighth Company | do | 3 | 52 | 55 | 14.55 | .... | 8 | 39 | 76.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Ninth Company | Taunton | 2 | 60 | 62 | 14.52 | .... | 8 | 57 | 86.45 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Tenth Company | Brockton | 3 | 63 | 66 | 4.55 | 2 | 8 | 51 | 88.31 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Eleventh Company | Boston | 3 | 49 | 52 | 15.38 | .... | 8 | 43 | 51.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Twelfth Company | Fall River | 3 | 56 | 59 | 3.37 | .... | 8 | 44 | 116.54 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 49 | 735 | 784 | 10.46 | | | | | | |
| **First Corps of Cadets:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Boston | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.00 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 140.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 47 | 50 | 6.00 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 160.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 61 | 64 | 4.69 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 131.03 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 50 | 53 | 9.43 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 134.82 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 48 | 51 | 3.92 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 157.02 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 15 | 207 | 222 | 5.86 | | | | | | |
| **Second Corps of Cadets:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Salem | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 10 | 108.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 37 | 40 | 12.50 | .... | 8 | 35 | 104.17 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 39 | 42 | 9.52 | .... | 8 | 30 | 101.93 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 44 | 47 | 14.89 | .... | 8 | 32 | 94.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 2 | 37 | 39 | 17.95 | .... | 8 | 34 | 92.32 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 15 | 158 | 173 | 13.29 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 424 | 5,102 | 5,526 | 9.57 | | | | | | |

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## MICHIGAN.

State designation: Michigan National Guard.
General headquarters: Lansing. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William T. McGurrin; address, Lansing.
One brigade. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Engineer Corps: 1 company. Signal Corps: 1 company of 2 detachments. Total strength, 2,861.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Lansing | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 18 | ..... | 18 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 61 | 61 | 16.39 | .... | 10 | (b) | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Pay Department | Lansing | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | (c) | 5 | 85 | 90 | 22.22 | (d) | 10 | (e) | 55.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Sault Ste. Marie. | 2 | ..... | *f* 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop A | South Haven | 3 | 54 | 57 | 12.28 | .... | 10 | 48 | 51.48 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop B | Detroit | 3 | 59 | 62 | 17.74 | .... | .... | (g) | (g) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 6 | 113 | 119 | 15.13 | | | | | | |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery A | Lansing | 5 | 100 | 105 | 20.95 | 5 | 10 | 49 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Ypsilanti | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 19.09 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Detroit | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | .....do | 3 | 52 | 55 | 7.27 | 1 | 10 | 46 | 3.79 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | .....do | 3 | 63 | 66 | 39.39 | 7 | 10 | 41 | (h) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | .....do | 3 | 49 | 52 | 25.00 | .... | 10 | 46 | 4.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Monroe | 3 | 53 | 56 | 35.71 | 4 | 10 | 54 | 14.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Detroit | 2 | 42 | 44 | 20.45 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 1.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | .....do | 3 | 52 | 55 | 9.09 | 2 | 10 | 47 | 3.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | .....do | 3 | 53 | 56 | 14.29 | 3 | 10 | 50 | 6.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | .....do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 19.30 | 5 | 10 | 48 | 5.80 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Ann Arbor | 3 | 58 | 61 | 4.92 | 6 | 10 | 80 | 81.29 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Detroit | 3 | 58 | 61 | 16.39 | 3 | 10 | 50 | 4.24 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Jackson | 3 | 61 | 64 | 12.50 | .... | 10 | 53 | (h) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | .....do | 3 | 63 | 66 | 10.61 | 1 | 10 | 51 | (h) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 50 | 694 | 744 | 16.80 | | | | | | |

a Detachments stationed at Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Bay City.
b Detachments had, respectively, 4, 49, and 49 drills.
c Detachments stationed at Ypsilanti and Ionia.
d Detachments had, respectively, 4 and 5 practice marches.
e Detachments had, respectively, 62 and 60 drills.
f Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
g Mustered in January 29, 1908.
h No range available.

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MICHIGAN—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Kalamazoo | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 69.09 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | ....do | .... | 27 | 27 | 11.11 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Coldwater | 2 | 58 | 60 | 20.00 | .... | 10 | 45 | 12.30 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Grand Rapids | 3 | 58 | 61 | 3.28 | 4 | 10 | 53 | 32.95 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Kalamazoo | 3 | 79 | 82 | 1.22 | 6 | 10 | 60 | 76.47 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Big Rapids | 3 | 63 | 66 | 3.03 | 5 | 10 | 62 | 67.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Lansing | 3 | 60 | 63 | 11.11 | 12 | 10 | 82 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Grand Haven | 3 | 62 | 65 | 3.08 | .... | 10 | 48 | 24.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Grand Rapids | 3 | 77 | 80 | 3.75 | 1 | 10 | 43 | 41.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | ....do | 3 | 68 | 71 | 4.23 | .... | 10 | 40 | 24.55 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Muskegon | 3 | 60 | 63 | 7.94 | 2 | 10 | 47 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Grand Rapids | 2 | 67 | 69 | 0.00 | 1 | 10 | 50 | 105.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Adrian | 3 | 54 | 57 | 26.32 | .... | 10 | 51 | 2.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Manistee | 3 | 54 | 57 | 17.54 | 1 | 10 | 56 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 49 | 795 | 844 | 7.70 | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Flint | 15 | 4 | 19 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 25.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Menominee | .... | 28 | 28 | 10.71 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Flint | 2 | 50 | 52 | 17.31 | 5 | 10 | 55 | 5.36 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Bay City | 3 | 75 | 78 | 2.56 | 12 | 10 | 109 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Port Huron | 3 | 67 | 70 | 17.14 | .... | 10 | 75 | 31.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Alpena | 3 | 55 | 58 | 8.62 | 6 | 10 | 52 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Pontiac | 3 | 45 | 48 | 14.58 | 1 | 10 | 56 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Saginaw, W. S. | 3 | 59 | 62 | 0.00 | 3 | 10 | 104 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Houghton | 3 | 58 | 61 | 27.87 | 5 | 10 | 45 | 34.05 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Owosso | 3 | 68 | 71 | 15.49 | .... | 10 | 88 | 42.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Ishpeming | 2 | 54 | 56 | 30.36 | .... | 10 | 59 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Cheboygan | 3 | 75 | 78 | 19.23 | 6 | 10 | 64 | 56.72 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Menominee | 2 | 41 | 43 | 11.63 | 3 | 10 | 48 | 0.10 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Sault Ste. Marie. | 3 | 58 | 61 | 19.67 | 6 | 10 | 72 | 58.48 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 48 | 737 | 785 | 14.65 | | | | | | |
| Corps of Engineers: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Company A | Calumet | 5 | 63 | 68 | 4.41 | 2 | 10 | 43 | 19.27 | Yes. | Yes |
| Grand total | | 213 | 2,648 | 2,861 | 13.21 | | | | | | |

a No range available.

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## MINNESOTA.

State designation: Minnesota National Guard.
General headquarters: St. Paul. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood; address, St. Paul.
One brigade. Artillery: 1 battalion of 2 light batteries and 1 engineer company. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Total strength, 2,808.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | St. Paul | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 6 | | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence Department | do | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department | do | 12 | | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | | 41 | 41 | 0.00 | | | | | Yes. | |
| Ordnance Department | St. Paul | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Chaplain, general staff | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New Ulm | 2 | | [b] 2 | | | | | | Yes. | No. |
| Battalion of Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | St. Paul | 4 | 4 | 8 | 12.50 | | 10 | | | Yes. | No. |
| Battery A | do | 4 | 70 | 74 | 12.16 | | 10 | 49 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Battery B | Minneapolis | 5 | 117 | 122 | 0.82 | | 10 | 40 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company of Engineers | St. Paul | 3 | 70 | 73 | 0.00 | | 10 | 38 | 19.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 16 | 261 | 277 | 3.97 | | | | | | |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Minneapolis | 14 | 8 | 22 | 0.00 | | 10 | | 78.80 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | | 10 | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 65 | 68 | 2.94 | | 10 | 45 | 25.70 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 73 | 76 | 0.00 | | 10 | 42 | 71.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | St. Paul | 3 | 73 | 76 | 0.00 | | 10 | 42 | 77.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 73 | 76 | 0.00 | | 10 | 45 | 45.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 66 | 69 | 0.00 | | 10 | 46 | 39.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Minneapolis | 3 | 65 | 68 | 2.94 | | 10 | 37 | 53.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Red Wing | 3 | 60 | 63 | 0.00 | | 10 | 47 | 37.36 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H[c] | St. Paul | 3 | 56 | 59 | 0.00 | | 10 | 38 | 26.45 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Minneapolis | 3 | 71 | 74 | 0.00 | | 10 | 39 | 61.55 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Stillwater | 3 | 60 | 63 | 0.00 | | 10 | 41 | 23.97 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | St. Paul | 3 | 73 | 76 | 0.00 | | | [d] | [d] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Minneapolis | 3 | 56 | 59 | 0.00 | | | [e] | [e] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 50 | 827 | 877 | 0.45 | | | | | | |

[a] 2 detachments stationed at St. Paul; 1 at Minneapolis; 1 at Austin.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] Formerly Company E, Third Infantry; transferred March 2, 1908.
[d] Mustered in March 24, 1908.
[e] Mustered in April 2, 1908.

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MINNESOTA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Austin | 14 | 8 | 22 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | .... | 50.70 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | New Ulm | .... | 27 | 27 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | ....do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 50 | 73.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Faribault | 3 | 68 | 71 | 2.82 | .... | 10 | 49 | 44.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Winona | 3 | 51 | 54 | 3.70 | .... | 10 | 47 | 38.49 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Northfield | 3 | 45 | 48 | 12.50 | .... | 10 | 45 | 26.51 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Fairmont | 3 | 50 | 53 | 9.43 | .... | 10 | 40 | 38.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F[a] | Worthington | 3 | 73 | 76 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 45 | 47.83 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Austin | 3 | 68 | 71 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 51 | 24.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Mankato | 2 | 61 | 63 | 4.76 | .... | 10 | 50 | 44.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Owatonna | 3 | 73 | 76 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 49 | 26.53 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | St. Peter | 3 | 66 | 69 | 1.45 | .... | .... | (b) | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Redwood Falls | 3 | 57 | 60 | 0.00 | .... | .... | (c) | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Madison | 3 | 55 | 58 | 0.00 | .... | .... | (d) | (d) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 49 | 761 | 810 | 2.10 | .... | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | St. Paul | 12 | 6 | 18 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | .... | 59.58 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Duluth | .... | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | ....do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 1.54 | .... | 10 | 44 | 76.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Anoka | 3 | 53 | 56 | 10.71 | .... | 10 | 41 | 50.47 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Duluth | 3 | 73 | 76 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 45 | 94.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Zumbrota | 3 | 50 | 53 | 5.66 | .... | 10 | 39 | 20.66 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Duluth | 3 | 51 | 54 | 0.00 | .... | .... | (e) | (e) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Eveleth | 3 | 61 | 64 | 0.00 | .... | .... | (f) | (f) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Princeton | 2 | 56 | 58 | 8.62 | .... | 10 | 43 | 76.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Olivia | 3 | 53 | 56 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 37 | 27.59 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Crookston | 2 | 46 | 48 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 43 | 53.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Bemedji | 3 | 59 | 62 | 0.00 | .... | .... | (g) | (g) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Thief River Falls | 3 | 54 | 57 | 0.00 | .... | .... | (h) | (h) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Hibbing | 3 | 70 | 73 | 6.85 | .... | .... | (i) | (i) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 46 | 722 | 768 | 2.60 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 196 | 2,612 | 2,808 | 1.92 | | | | | | |

[a] Formerly Company F, Third Infantry; transferred November 30, 1908.
[b] Mustered in February 2, 1908.
[c] Mustered in March 6, 1908.
[d] Mustered in April 30, 1908.
[e] Mustered in March 27, 1908
[f] Mustered in April 2, 1908.
[g] Mustered in April 14, 1908.
[h] Mustered in April 21, 1908.
[i] Mustered in May 14, 1908.

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## MISSISSIPPI.

State designation: Mississippi National Guard.
General headquarters: Jackson. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge; address, Jackson.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 light battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 1,202.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor's staff | Jackson | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Adjutant-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | Natchez | ..... | 12 | 12 | 100.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Pay Department | Jackson | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Corps of Engineers | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Greenwood | 1 | ..... | [a] 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop A | Cliftonville | 3 | 49 | 52 | 32.69 | .... | 10 | 36 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Light Battery E | Vicksburg | 2 | 51 | 53 | 37.73 | .... | 10 | 38 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Meridian | 12 | 4 | 16 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Seminary | 3 | 33 | 36 | 22.22 | .... | .... | [c] | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Aberdeen | 1 | 44 | 45 | 28.89 | .... | 10 | 45 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Columbus | 3 | 53 | 56 | 37.50 | .... | 10 | 48 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Meridian | 3 | 55 | 58 | 25.86 | .... | 10 | 51 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Laurel | 3 | 39 | 42 | 14.29 | .... | 10 | 47 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | West Point | 3 | 60 | 63 | 41.27 | .... | 10 | 39 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Bay Springs | 3 | 49 | 52 | 0.00 | .... | .... | [d] | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Macon | 3 | 33 | 36 | 22.22 | .... | 10 | 38 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Hattiesburg | 3 | 40 | 43 | 23.26 | .... | 10 | 42 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 37 | 410 | 447 | 23.94 | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Natchez | 12 | 2 | 14 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Vicksburg | 3 | 49 | 52 | 34.61 | .... | 10 | 50 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Natchez | 3 | 54 | 57 | 24.56 | .... | 10 | 48 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | .....do | 3 | 53 | 56 | 35.71 | .... | 10 | 49 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Yazoo City | 3 | 53 | 56 | 32.14 | .... | 10 | 46 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Port Gibson | 3 | 46 | 49 | 26.53 | .... | 10 | 53 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Jackson | 3 | 42 | 45 | 8.89 | .... | 10 | 44 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Hazlehurst | 3 | 42 | 45 | 42.22 | .... | 10 | 42 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Brookhaven | 2 | 59 | 61 | 32.79 | .... | 10 | 45 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Canton | 2 | 42 | 44 | 40.91 | .... | 10 | 38 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | Louisville | 3 | 77 | 80 | 46.25 | .... | 10 | 53 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | Indianola | 3 | 42 | 45 | 35.56 | .... | 10 | 42 | [b] | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 43 | 561 | 604 | 32.62 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 119 | 1,083 | 1,202 | 29.36 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] No systematic practice.
[c] Organized April 4, 1908.
[d] Organized February 15, 1908.

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## MISSOURI

State designation: National Guard of Missouri.
General headquarters: Jefferson City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. James A. De Armond; address, Jefferson City.
One brigade. Artillery: 2 light batteries. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 8 companies; 1 regiment of 7 companies; 1 battalion of 9 companies. Field hospital. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Signal Corps: 1 company of 2 detachments. Total strength, 2,811.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Jefferson City.. | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's department. | .....do..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do..... | 19 | ..... | 19 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Field hospital | St. Joseph | .... | 21 | 21 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 29 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 43 | 43 | 11.63 | (b) | (c) | (d) | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Pay Department | Jefferson City... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Corps of Engineers | .....do..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps: Company A. | (e) | 1 | 22 | 23 | 13.04 | .... | 9 | f11 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Butler | 1 | ..... | g1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Light Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery A | St. Louis | 5 | 87 | 92 | 11.97 | .... | 9 | 48 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Battery B | Kansas City.... | 4 | 133 | 137 | 16.06 | 5 | 10 | 30 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 9 | 220 | 229 | 14.41 | | | | | | |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | St. Louis | 10 | 4 | 14 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 53 | (h) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | .....do..... | .... | 19 | 19 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | .... | (h) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | .....do..... | 3 | 51 | 54 | 24.07 | .... | 10 | 55 | 19.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B[i] | .....do..... | 2 | 48 | 50 | 30.00 | .... | 10 | 32 | 25.23 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | .....do..... | 2 | 59 | 61 | 11.48 | .... | 10 | 48 | 39.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D. | .....do..... | 3 | 56 | 59 | 25.42 | .... | 10 | 48 | 23.75 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | .....do..... | 1 | 39 | 40 | 17.50 | .... | 10 | 45 | 32.02 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | .....do..... | 2 | 50 | 52 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 41 | 33.46 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | .....do..... | 2 | 50 | 52 | 42.31 | 1 | 10 | 47 | 28.98 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | .....do..... | 3 | 38 | 41 | 46.34 | .... | 10 | 43 | 10.98 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 28 | 414 | 442 | 22.17 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Pierce City | 13 | 3 | 16 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | .... | (j) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Aurora | .... | 25 | 25 | 8.00 | .... | 10 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Carthage | 2 | 46 | 48 | 12.50 | .... | 10 | 61 | (j) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Butler | 3 | 58 | 61 | 31.15 | .... | 10 | 40 | (k) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Lamar | 3 | 50 | 53 | 18.87 | .... | 10 | 40 | (k) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Sedalia | 2 | 50 | 52 | 44.23 | 2 | 10 | 60 | 27.37 | Yes. | Yes. |

a Detachments stationed at St. Louis, Nevada, Kansas City, and St. Joseph.
b First detachment had 2 practice marches; third detachment had 1 practice march of 4 days, going to camp of instruction.
c Detachments had respectively 10, 10, 3, and 9 days in camp of instruction.
d Detachments had respectively 23, 32, 48, and 50 drills; first detachment had also 5 times rendezvous for target practice.
e Detachments stationed at St. Louis and Butler.
f Organized June 6, 1907; correct report received from only 1 detachment.
g Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
h Figure of merit of headquarters and band, 33.46.
i Formerly Company K, First Infantry; designated as Company B December 12, 1907.
j No report submitted to adjutant-general by company commander.
k No range available.

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MISSOURI—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Company E | Pierce City | 1 | 40 | 41 | 2.44 | 1 | 10 | 36 | 34.81 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Clinton | 3 | 46 | 49 | 42.86 | 6 | 10 | 48 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Aurora | 3 | 57 | 60 | 21.67 | .... | 10 | 49 | 15.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Nevada | 3 | 42 | 45 | 26.67 | .... | 10 | 52 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Greenfield | 3 | 38 | 41 | 21.95 | .... | 10 | 44 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Harrisonville | 3 | 55 | 58 | 22.41 | 5 | 10 | 52 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Neosho | 3 | 50 | 53 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 27 | 7.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 42 | 560 | 602 | 21.43 | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Kansas City | 11 | 8 | 19 | 10.53 | c1 | 3 | 48 | (d) | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 28 | 28 | 7.14 | c1 | 3 | 48 | (d) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 51 | 54 | 0.00 | c1 | 3 | 62 | 57.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 2 | 47 | 49 | 14.29 | c1 | 3 | 48 | 25.96 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 30.00 | c1 | 3 | 55 | 41.95 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 42 | 45 | 0.00 | c1 | 3 | 57 | 12.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 41 | 44 | 0.00 | c1 | 3 | 55 | 16.09 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Independence | 3 | 45 | 48 | 12.50 | c1 | 3 | 65 | 26.76 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Kansas City | 3 | 48 | 51 | 13.73 | c1 | 3 | 51 | 35.76 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Liberty | 2 | 43 | 45 | 20.00 | c1 | 3 | e21 | (e) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Kansas City | 3 | 41 | 44 | 9.09 | c1 | 3 | 51 | 18.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 47 | 50 | 16.00 | c1 | 3 | 55 | 51.49 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 2 | 46 | 48 | 0.00 | c1 | 3 | 50 | 18.44 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 2 | 63 | 65 | 9.23 | .... | .... | (f) | (f) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 43 | 607 | 650 | 10.62 | | | | | | |
| Fourth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | St. Joseph | 9 | 7 | 16 | 0.00 | .... | 9 | .... | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | .... | 22 | 22 | 4.54 | .... | 9 | .... | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Tarkio | 3 | 58 | 61 | 18.03 | .... | 8 | 50 | 45.10 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Unionville | 3 | 55 | 58 | 34.48 | 1 | 10 | 24 | 34.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Kirksville | 3 | 56 | 59 | 27.12 | 1 | 10 | 31 | 22.09 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Trenton | 3 | 46 | 49 | 26.33 | .... | 8 | 40 | (g) | Yes. | Yes |
| Company E | Hannibal | 2 | 58 | 60 | 43.33 | 2 | 9 | 27 | (f) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Mexico | ..... | ..... | (h) | ..... | .... | 9 | .... | (a) | ..... | ..... |
| Company H | Macon | 2 | 59 | 61 | 26.23 | 3 | 9 | 63 | (a) | Yes. | Yes |
| Company I | Albany | ..... | ..... | (i) | ..... | .... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Company K | St. Joseph | 3 | 59 | 62 | 37.10 | .... | 9 | 24 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 28 | 420 | 448 | 28.13 | | | | | | |
| Sixth Battalion: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Caruthersville | 5 | 1 | 6 | 16.67 | .... | 10 | .... | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Cape Girardeau | .... | 28 | 28 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | West Plains | 2 | 58 | 60 | 18.33 | .... | 10 | 40 | 3.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Perryville | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | j20 | (a) | Yes. | Yes |
| Company C | Ste. Genevieve | 3 | 50 | 53 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | (k) | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Mountain Grove | 2 | 56 | 58 | 39.66 | .... | 10 | l16 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Jackson | 3 | 49 | 52 | 0.00 | 3 | 10 | 42 | 26.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Lutesville | 2 | 42 | 44 | 11.36 | 1 | 10 | 40 | 46.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Caruthersville | 2 | 57 | 59 | 33.90 | 2 | 10 | 29 | 20.93 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Cape Girardeau | 3 | 52 | 55 | 14.55 | 1 | 10 | 35 | 21.83 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Fredericktown | 3 | 50 | 53 | 22.64 | 2 | 10 | 31 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 28 | 501 | 529 | 16.45 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 208 | 2,811 | 3,019 | 18.22 | | | | | | |

a No range available.
b No report submitted to adjutant-general by company commander.
c One practice march of four days going to camp of instruction.
d Figure of merit of headquarters and band, 42.14.
e Organized June 30, 1907.
f New organization.
g No practice.
h Mustered out December 5, 1907.
i Mustered out April 16, 1908.
j Organized June 6, 1907.
k Organized December 5, 1907.
l Organized July 12, 1907.

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## MONTANA.

State designation: National Guard of Montana.
General headquarters: Helena. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. A. M. Alderson; address, Livingston.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 7 companies. Total strength, 422.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Livingston | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 1 | | [a] 1 | | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Butte | 9 | 5 | 14 | 14.29 | | | | 142.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Billings | | 28 | 28 | 28.57 | | | | | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Bozeman | 3 | 53 | 56 | 19.64 | 5 | [b] | 40 | 30.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Butte | 3 | 43 | 46 | 21.74 | 5 | [b] | 35 | 30.80 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Bigtimber | 3 | 54 | 57 | 38.60 | 5 | [b] | 32 | 94.44 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Helena | 2 | 47 | 49 | 34.69 | | | [c] | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Kalispel | 3 | 54 | 57 | 21.05 | 5 | [b] | 38 | 42.65 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Glendive | 3 | 51 | 54 | 31.48 | 5 | [b] | 37 | 62.47 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Billings | 3 | 51 | 54 | 42.59 | 5 | [b] | 36 | 44.36 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 29 | 386 | 415 | 29.40 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 36 | 386 | 422 | 28.91 | | | | | | |

[a] Inspector of small-arms practice.
[b] Excused by the governor.
[c] Formerly Hospital Corps; transferred as Company G, Second Infantry, by order of January 10, 1908.

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## NEBRASKA.

State designation: Nebraska National Guard.
General headquarters: Lincoln. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Charles F. Schwarz; address, Lincoln
Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,407.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Lincoln | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Field hospital | .....do | .... | 53 | 53 | 10.91 | .... | 6 | 48 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Signal Corps | .....do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 29.82 | .... | 6 | 57 | ..... | Yes. | Yes |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Fullerton | 9 | 5 | 14 | 28.57 | .... | 6 | .... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | York | 3 | 35 | 38 | 7.89 | .... | 6 | 33 | 20.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Stanton | 3 | 40 | 43 | 53.49 | .... | 6 | 54 | 29.79 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Beatrice | 3 | 47 | 50 | 20.00 | .... | 6 | 65 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Weeping Water. | 3 | 44 | 47 | 40.43 | .... | 6 | 35 | 38.68 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Wilber | 3 | 59 | 62 | 51.61 | .... | 6 | 57 | 13.70 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Madison | 3 | 53 | 56 | 39.29 | .... | 6 | 44 | 46.02 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Geneva | 2 | 40 | 42 | 54.76 | .... | 6 | 59 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Nelson | 3 | 58 | 61 | 57.38 | .... | 6 | 33 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Rushville | 3 | 63 | 66 | 53.03 | .... | 6 | 49 | 30.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Columbus | 3 | 20 | 23 | 21.74 | 1 | 6 | 34 | 17.65 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Omaha | 3 | 39 | 42 | 45.24 | .... | 6 | 40 | 2.22 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Broken Bow | 3 | 50 | 53 | 50.94 | .... | 6 | 52 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 44 | 553 | 597 | 43.05 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Fairbury | 9 | 5 | 14 | 28.57 | .... | 6 | .... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Band | St. Paul | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | .... | 6 | 48 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Kearney | 3 | 60 | 63 | 39.68 | .... | 6 | 52 | 6.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | St. Paul | 3 | 76 | 79 | 43.04 | .... | 6 | 46 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Nebraska City. | 3 | 59 | 62 | 16.13 | .... | 6 | 63 | 6.74 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Hastings | 3 | 46 | 49 | 55.10 | .... | 6 | 48 | 11.54 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Tekemah | 3 | 37 | 40 | 52.50 | .... | 6 | 30 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Lincoln | 3 | 43 | 46 | 8.70 | .... | 6 | 49 | 1.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Omaha | 2 | 27 | 29 | 0.00 | .... | 6 | 51 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Aurora | 3 | 59 | 62 | 8.06 | .... | 6 | 40 | 16.03 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Omaha | 3 | 43 | 46 | 32.61 | .... | 6 | 54 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Schuyler | 3 | 43 | 46 | 39.13 | .... | 6 | 62 | 8.97 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Alma | 3 | 49 | 52 | 50.00 | .... | 6 | 39 | 36.63* | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Albion | 3 | 64 | 67 | 55.22 | .... | 6 | 26 | 30.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 44 | 639 | 683 | 33.24 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 108 | 1,299 | 1,407 | 36.03 | | | | | | |

* No range available.

## NEVADA.

No organized militia.

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State designation: New Hampshire National Guard.
General headquarters: Concord. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Harry B. Cilley; address, Concord.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Total strength, 1,568.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Concord | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department. | .....do | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 9 | ..... | 9 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | Nashua | .... | ..... | (a) | ..... | .... | 5 | 22 | ..... | ..... | |
| Pay Department | Concord | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | Nashua | .... | ..... | (b) | ..... | .... | 6 | 26 | ..... | ..... | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Nashua | 3 | ..... | c3 | ..... | .... | 7 | .... | 25.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop A | Peterboro | 3 | 58 | 61 | 8.20 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 53.64 | No.. | Yes. |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery A | Manchester | 4 | 81 | 85 | 10.59 | 2 | 5 | 24 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | .....do | 11 | 6 | 17 | 0.00 | .... | 6 | .... | 63.75 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | .....do | .... | 27 | 27 | 11.11 | .... | 5 | 41 | ..... | No.. | Yes. |
| Company A | .....do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 4.92 | .... | 5 | 32 | 31.92 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company B | .....do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 3.28 | .... | 5 | 33 | 50.00 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company C | .....do | 3 | 50 | 53 | 5.66 | .... | 5 | 33 | 78.14 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company D | Milford | 3 | 52 | 55 | 3.64 | .... | 5 | 36 | 26.11 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company E | Nashua | 3 | 55 | 58 | 10.34 | .... | 5 | 34 | 28.04 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company F | Manchester | 3 | 59 | 62 | 3.23 | .... | 5 | 35 | 58.79 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company G | Keene | 3 | 57 | 60 | 8.33 | .... | 5 | 24 | 52.00 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company H | .....do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 8.62 | .... | 5 | 24 | 44.67 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company I | Nashua | 3 | 59 | 62 | 6.45 | .... | 5 | 41 | 62.18 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company K | Manchester | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | 5 | 38 | 24.80 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company L | .....do | 2 | 45 | 47 | 6.38 | .... | 5 | 29 | 50.11 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company M | Nashua | 3 | 49 | 52 | 3.85 | .... | 5 | 34 | 28.75 | No.. | Yes. |
| Total | | 46 | 688 | 734 | 5.45 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Laconia | 14 | 6 | 20 | 0.00 | .... | 6 | .... | 92.73 | No.. | Yes. |
| Band | Concord | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | .... | 5 | 36 | ..... | No.. | Yes. |
| Company A | Dover | 3 | 41 | 44 | 4.55 | .... | 5 | 38 | 22.95 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company B | Portsmouth | 3 | 51 | 54 | 7.41 | .... | 5 | 35 | 53.85 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company C | Concord | 3 | 60 | 63 | 3.17 | .... | 5 | 30 | 9.62 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company D | Claremont | 3 | 32 | 35 | 11.43 | .... | 5 | 33 | 22.31 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company E | Concord | 3 | 58 | 61 | 8.20 | .... | 5 | 35 | 72.69 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company F | Littleton | 2 | 53 | 55 | 5.45 | .... | 5 | 34 | 93.26 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company G | Berlin | 3 | 61 | 64 | 15.63 | .... | 5 | 33 | 65.36 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company H | Franklin Falls | 3 | 58 | 61 | 11.48 | .... | 5 | 28 | 54.44 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company I | Exeter | 3 | 58 | 61 | 9.84 | .... | 5 | 24 | 63.60 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company K | Laconia | 3 | 49 | 52 | 7.69 | .... | 5 | 30 | 46.98 | No.. | Yes. |
| Company L | Dover | .... | ..... | ..... | (d) | .... | 5 | .... | 26.92 | ..... | |
| Company M | Newport | 2 | 59 | 61 | 13.11 | .... | 5 | 45 | 82.50 | No.. | Yes |
| Total | | 45 | 614 | 659 | 8.50 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 125 | 1,443 | 1,568 | 7.02 | | | | | | |

a Mustered out February 7, 1908.
b Mustered out February 20, 1908.
c Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
d Mustered out November 1, 1907.

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## NEW JERSEY.

State designation: National Guard of New Jersey.
General headquarters: Trenton. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. R. Heber Breintnall; address, Trenton.
One division of two brigades. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 2 field batteries. Infantry: 5 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 4,333.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Trenton | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 9 | ..... | 9 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 30 | ..... | 30 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 22 | [b] 22 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | |
| Pay Department | Trenton | 9 | ..... | 9 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Corps of Engineers | .....do | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 11 | ..... | [c] 11 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | Jersey City | 3 | 56 | 59 | 5.08 | 5 | 6 | 28 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| *Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Jersey City | 2 | ..... | [d] 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | Yes. |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Newark | 1 | 2 | [d] 3 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First troop | .....do | 3 | 68 | 71 | 2.82 | [e] 4 | 6 | 28 | 112.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery A | Orange | 4 | 78 | 82 | 0.00 | 1 | 6 | 34 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Newark | 14 | 7 | 21 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 83.51 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | .....do | .... | 37 | 37 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 2.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | .....do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 11.29 | .... | 8 | 30 | 35.14 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | .....do | 3 | 61 | 64 | 12.50 | .... | 8 | 30 | 35.07 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | .....do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 6.67 | .... | 8 | 30 | 41.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | .....do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 5.17 | .... | 8 | 30 | 52.42 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | .....do | 3 | 65 | 68 | 1.47 | .... | 8 | 31 | 39.78 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | .....do | 3 | 63 | 66 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 30 | 39.63 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | .....do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 31 | 23.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | .....do | 2 | 58 | 60 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 30 | 35.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | .....do | 3 | 64 | 67 | 10.45 | .... | 8 | 30 | 65.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | .....do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 12.70 | .... | 8 | 30 | 28.55 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | .....do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 4.62 | .... | 8 | 30 | 28.14 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | .....do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 31 | 35.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | ..... | 49 | 760 | 809 | 5.07 | | | | | | |

[a] Not furnished.
[b] The privates of the detachments of the Hospital Corps connected with regiments are generally enlisted men detailed from the companies.
[c] Includes the inspector-general and 4 assistant inspectors-general of rifle practice.
[d] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[e] Days.

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NEW JERSEY—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Fourth Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Jersey City | 14 | 8 | 22 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 55.83 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band and field music | do | .... | 59 | 59 | 5.08 | .... | 8 | 31 | 0.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 65 | 68 | 5.88 | .... | 8 | 31 | 37.24 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 2 | 51 | 53 | 11.32 | .... | 8 | 32 | 16.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 49 | 52 | 7.69 | .... | 8 | 31 | 112.24 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 52 | 55 | 10.91 | .... | 8 | 32 | 33.96 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 2 | 56 | 58 | 13.79 | .... | 8 | 32 | 19.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 63 | 66 | 7.58 | .... | 8 | 32 | 39.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 20.69 | .... | 8 | 30 | 26.53 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 7.02 | .... | 8 | 30 | 29.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Bayonne | 1 | 44 | 45 | 4.44 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 19.69 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Hoboken | 3 | 58 | 61 | 6.56 | 1 | 8 | 30 | 49.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Jersey City | 3 | 52 | 55 | 10.91 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 36.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Union Hill | 3 | 51 | 54 | 3.70 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 34.91 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 46 | 717 | 763 | 8.65 | | | | | | |
| **Fifth Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Paterson | 15 | 12 | 27 | 3.70 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 77.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band and field music | do | .... | 66 | 66 | 3.03 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 17.68 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Passaic | 3 | 57 | 60 | 6.67 | 2 | 6 | 32 | 52.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Paterson | 3 | 62 | 65 | 9.23 | 2 | 6 | 32 | 68.56 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 20.00 | 2 | 6 | 32 | 39.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 1.75 | 2 | 6 | 32 | 115.16 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 50 | 53 | 15.09 | 2 | 6 | 32 | 95.66 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Englewood | 3 | 52 | 55 | 18.18 | 2 | 6 | 33 | 60.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Hackensack | 3 | 55 | 58 | 12.07 | 2 | 6 | 29 | 56.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Orange | 3 | 48 | 51 | 11.76 | 2 | 6 | 31 | 38.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 0.00 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 30.53 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Montclair | 3 | 51 | 54 | 12.96 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 59.07 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Leonia | 3 | 54 | 57 | 12.28 | 2 | 6 | 32 | 36.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Rutherford | 3 | 52 | 55 | 12.73 | 2 | 6 | 32 | 49.48 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 51 | 727 | 778 | 10.03 | | | | | | |
| *Second Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Trenton | 3 | 2 | [a]5 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| **Cavalry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second troop | Red Bank | 2 | 64 | 66 | 10.61 | [b]3 | 6 | 38 | 59.47 | Yes. | Yes. |
| **Field Artillery:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery B | Camden | 4 | 72 | 76 | 1.32 | 1 | 8 | 39 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| **Second Infantry:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Trenton | 15 | 7 | 22 | 4.55 | .... | 7 | .... | 77.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | .... | 30 | 30 | 16.67 | .... | 7 | .... | 20.70 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 8.47 | .... | 7 | 47 | 52.46 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 11.67 | .... | 7 | 48 | 57.87 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Elizabeth | 3 | 63 | 66 | 4.55 | .... | 7 | 49 | 33.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Trenton | 3 | 51 | 54 | 11.11 | .... | 7 | 39 | 25.74 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 50 | 53 | 16.98 | .... | 7 | 44 | 32.09 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Lambertville | 2 | 56 | 58 | 24.14 | .... | 7 | 41 | 31.23 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Freehold | 3 | 61 | 64 | 6.25 | .... | 7 | 45 | 42.97 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | New Brunswick | 3 | 56 | 59 | 8.47 | .... | 7 | 43 | 54.61 | Yes. | Yes |
| Company I | Elizabeth | 3 | 50 | 53 | 9.43 | .... | 7 | 45 | 48.10 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Plainfield | 3 | 53 | 56 | 1.79 | .... | 7 | 45 | 81.16 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Princeton | 3 | 56 | 59 | 3.39 | .... | 7 | 45 | 114.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Somerville | 3 | 53 | 56 | 23.21 | .... | 7 | 45 | 61.42 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 50 | 699 | 749 | 10.68 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

[b] Days.

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NEW JERSEY—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Second Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Camden | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 10 | 86.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | .... | 30 | 30 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 39 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Burlington | 3 | 53 | 56 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 40 | 36.69 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Camden | 3 | 60 | 63 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 39 | 75.32 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 40 | 26.03 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 63 | 66 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 39 | 44.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Mount Holly | 2 | 52 | 54 | 14.81 | .... | 8 | 39 | 68.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Vineland | 2 | 53 | 55 | 14.55 | .... | 8 | 39 | 37.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Beverly | 2 | 62 | 64 | 6.25 | .... | 8 | 39 | 25.16 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Asbury Park | 2 | 57 | 59 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 39 | 38.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Woodbury | 3 | 53 | 56 | 10.71 | .... | 8 | 39 | 81.70 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Bridgeton | 2 | 56 | 58 | 5.17 | .... | 8 | 39 | 30.51 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Atlantic City | 1 | 59 | 60 | 16.67 | .... | 8 | 39 | 19.51 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Camden | 3 | 53 | 56 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 39 | 25.69 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 44 | 715 | 759 | 5.14 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 351 | 3,982 | 4,333 | 7.32 | | | | | | |



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## NEW MEXICO.

Territorial designation: National Guard of New Mexico.
General headquarters: Santa Fe. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. A. P. Tarkington; address, Santa Fe.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Infantry: 1 regiment of 5 companies. Signal Corps. Total strength, 274.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1906. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Santa Fe | 1 | | [a] 1 | | | | | | | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department | do | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Signal Corps | Roswell | 1 | 15 | 16 | 12.50 | | 7 | 24 | 13.33 | Yes. | No. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop A | East Las Vegas | [b] 7 | 29 | 36 | 5.56 | | 7 | [c] 23 | 42.50 | Yes. | No. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Albuquerque | 8 | 5 | 13 | 23.08 | | | | 70.45 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | | 28 | 28 | 21.43 | | 7 | 35 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Las Cruces | 1 | 29 | 30 | 0.00 | | 7 | 50 | 36.13 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Silver City | 1 | 30 | 31 | 12.90 | | 7 | 40 | 25.93 | Yes. | No |
| Company E | Old Albuquerque | 2 | 44 | 46 | 45.65 | | 7 | 40 | 8.37 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Santa Fe | 2 | 28 | 30 | 3.33 | | 7 | [d] 18 | 75.36 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Albuquerque | 3 | 35 | 38 | 18.42 | | 7 | [e] 23 | 18.60 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 17 | 199 | 216 | 19.44 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 31 | 243 | 274 | 16.79 | | | | | | |

[a] The adjutant-general is also acting chief of the inspector-general's, quartermaster's, and subsistence departments.
[b] Includes 5 unassigned officers.
[c] Had also 8 times rendezvous for target practice.
[d] Had also 12 times rendezvous for target practice.
[e] Had also 15 times rendezvous for target practice.

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## NEW YORK.

State designation: National Guard of New York.
General headquarters: Albany. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry; address, Albany, or State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York City.
One division of 4 brigades. Cavalry: 2 squadrons of 4 troops each; 2 separate troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 field batteries; 1 separate field battery; coast artillery corps of 29 companies. Infantry: 5 regiments of 12 companies each; 3 regiments of 11 companies each; 3 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 1 regiment of 8 companies. Field hospital. Hospital Corps. Engineers: 1 regiment of 10 companies. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Total strength, 14,746.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1804.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Albany | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's department. | .....do | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 6 | 26 | 32 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 5 | 4 | 9 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 113 | ..... | 113 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Field hospital | New York | .... | 49 | 49 | 2.04 | .... | 8 | 33 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 328 | 328 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | |
| Corps of Engineers | Albany | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 37 | 18 | 55 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps | (b) | 3 | ..... | b 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| First company | New York | 3 | 89 | 92 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 31 | 62.88 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second company | Brooklyn | 3 | 72 | 75 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 37 | 51.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 6 | 161 | 167 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| *Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New York | 4 | ..... | c 4 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Squadron A— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | .....do | d 5 | 1 | 6 | 0.00 | .... | (e) | 27 | ..... | Yes. | |
| Troop 1 | .....do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | (e) | 27 | 61.39 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop 2 | .....do | 3 | 52 | 55 | 0.00 | .... | (e) | 26 | 67.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop 3 | .....do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | (e) | 26 | 68.83 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop 4 | .....do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 0.00 | .... | (e) | /11 | (f) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 17 | 225 | 242 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| Squadron C— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Brooklyn | d 4 | ..... | 4 | 0.00 | .... | (e) | 31 | ..... | Yes. | |
| Troop 5 | .....do | 2 | 44 | 46 | 0.00 | .... | (e) | 31 | 57.96 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop 6 | .....do | 3 | 42 | 45 | 0.00 | .... | (e) | 31 | 57.08 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop 7 | .....do | 3 | 34 | 37 | 0.00 | .... | (g) | 31 | (g) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop 8 | .....do | 3 | 34 | 37 | 0.00 | .... | (h) | 31 | (h) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 15 | 154 | 169 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| Troop B | Albany | 3 | 57 | 60 | 1.67 | .... | (e) | 36 | 44.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop D | Syracuse | 3 | 61 | 64 | 1.56 | .... | (e) | 30 | 66.22 | Yes. | Yes. |

a Detachments and details with regiments, squadrons, batteries, and companies.
b Detailed 1 each with Headquarters of Division, Second Brigade, and Third Brigade.
c Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
d Includes veterinarian and chaplain assigned to squadron.
e Excused by the governor.
f Organized May 10, 1907.
g Organized by order of January 9, 1906; formed with men transferred from Troop 5.
h Organized by order of January 9, 1906; formed with men transferred from Troop 6.

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NEW YORK—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Division*—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Battalion— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New York | 1 | ..... | 1 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | |
| First Battery | ....do | 5 | 102 | 107 | 3.74 | .... | 10 | 33 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Battery | ....do | 3 | 104 | 107 | 2.80 | .... | 10 | 36 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Third Battery | Brooklyn | 4 | 82 | 86 | 1.16 | .... | 10 | 28 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 13 | 288 | 301 | 4.32 | | | | | | |
| Sixth Battery | Binghamton | 4 | 99 | 103 | 12.62 | .... | 12 | 34 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Coast Artillery Corps: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thirteenth Coast Artillery district— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Brooklyn | 19 | 23 | 42 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 27 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | ....do | .... | 27 | 27 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 27 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Company | ....do | 3 | 100 | 103 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 27 | 27.35 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Company | ....do | 3 | 77 | 80 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 27 | 28.47 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Third Company | ....do | 3 | 97 | 100 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 27 | 23.36 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fourth Company | ....do | 3 | 100 | 103 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 27 | 28.72 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fifth Company | ....do | 3 | 96 | 99 | 2.02 | .... | 8 | 27 | 37.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Sixth Company | ....do | 1 | 60 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 27 | 25.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Seventh Company | ....do | 2 | 95 | 97 | 4.12 | .... | 8 | 27 | 39.46 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Eighth Company | ....do | 3 | 93 | 96 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 27 | 52.55 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Ninth Company | ....do | 3 | 75 | 78 | 2.56 | .... | 8 | 27 | 33.01 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Tenth Company | ....do | 3 | 76 | 79 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 27 | 27.37 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Eleventh Company | ....do | 3 | 72 | 75 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 27 | 36.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Twelfth Company | ....do | 2 | 79 | 81 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 27 | 31.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 51 | 1,070 | 1,121 | 0.71 | | | | | | |
| Ninth Coast Artillery district— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New York | 13 | 9 | 22 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 32 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band and field music | ....do | .... | 96 | 96 | 8.33 | .... | (a) | 32 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Thirteenth Company | ....do | 2 | 46 | 48 | 8.33 | .... | (a) | 30 | 47.03 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fourteenth Company | ....do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 14.75 | .... | (a) | 31 | 43.03 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fifteenth Company | ....do | 3 | 81 | 84 | 3.57 | .... | (a) | 30 | 32.94 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Sixteenth Company | ....do | 2 | 75 | 77 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 31 | 51.76 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Seventeenth Company | ....do | 2 | 46 | 48 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 31 | 18.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Eighteenth Company | ....do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 9.84 | .... | (a) | 31 | 35.49 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Nineteenth Company | ....do | 2 | 59 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 30 | 43.45 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Twentieth Company | ....do | 3 | 65 | 68 | 1.47 | .... | (a) | 31 | 41.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Twenty-first Company | ....do | 2 | 55 | 57 | 8.77 | .... | (a) | 32 | 41.08 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Twenty-second Company | ....do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 4.92 | .... | (a) | 32 | 39.36 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 38 | 706 | 744 | 5.24 | | | | | | |

a Excused by governor.

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NEW YORK—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Division*—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast Artillery Corps—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eighth Coast Artillery district— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New York | 5 | 7 | 12 | 8.33 | .... | 8 | 34 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field music | do | .... | 28 | 28 | 14.29 | .... | 8 | 32 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Twenty-sixth Company. | do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 3.45 | .... | 8 | 32 | 41.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Twenty-seventh Company. | do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 30 | 43.99 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Twenty-eighth Company. | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 4.76 | .... | 8 | 31 | 37.70 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Twenty-ninth Company. | do | 3 | 67 | 70 | 11.43 | .... | 8 | 30 | 45.93 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Thirtieth Company. | do | 3 | 49 | 52 | 3.85 | .... | 8 | 32 | 43.80 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Thirty-first Company. | do | 2 | 52 | 54 | 11.11 | .... | 8 | 31 | 35.99 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Thirty-second Company. | do | 1 | 53 | 54 | 3.70 | .... | 8 | 32 | 59.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 23 | 425 | 448 | 6.25 | | | | | | |
| Corps of Engineers: Twenty-second Regiment— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New York | 14 | 3 | 17 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 25 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | .... | 2 | 2 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | |
| Company A | do | 3 | 100 | 103 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 25 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 63 | 66 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 25 | 43.18 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 3.17 | .... | 8 | 25 | 64.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 25 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 10.77 | .... | 8 | 25 | 52.01 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 67 | 70 | 4.29 | .... | 8 | 25 | 38.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 2 | 49 | 51 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 25 | 54.61 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 2 | 66 | 68 | 2.94 | .... | 8 | 25 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 80 | 83 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 25 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 25 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 42 | 666 | 708 | 1.98 | | | | | | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New York | 3 | ..... | b 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Seventh Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | do | 13 | 4 | 17 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 32 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | .... | 21 | 21 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 65 | 68 | 1.47 | .... | 8 | 30 | 55.75 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 82 | 85 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 31 | 59.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 100 | 103 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 30 | 59.59 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 78 | 81 | 1.24 | .... | 8 | 30 | 48.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 2 | 84 | 86 | 3.49 | .... | 8 | 28 | 61.39 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 100 | 103 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 29 | 64.04 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 82 | 85 | 1.17 | .... | 8 | 31 | 57.65 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 81 | 84 | 1.19 | .... | 8 | 30 | 58.42 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 100 | 103 | 0.97 | .... | 8 | 30 | 67.29 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 100 | 103 | 1.94 | .... | 8 | 30 | 64.65 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 42 | 897 | 939 | 1.06 | | | | | | |

a Course of practice was not completed.

b Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

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NEW YORK—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Twelfth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New York | 11 | 10 | 21 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 28 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field music | do | .... | 25 | 25 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 26 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 2 | 76 | 78 | 1.28 | .... | (a) | 26 | 45.01 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 1 | 53 | 54 | 1.85 | .... | (a) | 28 | 52.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | .... | 62 | 62 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 27 | 43.09 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | .... | 51 | 51 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 27 | 31.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 77 | 80 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 28 | 40.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 1 | 57 | 58 | 3.45 | .... | (a) | 27 | 37.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | .... | 59 | 59 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 26 | 41.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 1 | 52 | 53 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 24 | 28.54 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 2 | 58 | 60 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 28 | 37.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 2 | 61 | 63 | 4.76 | .... | (a) | 27 | 29.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 1 | 79 | 80 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | [b]18 | 47.55 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 24 | 720 | 744 | 0.94 | | | | | | |
| Sixty-ninth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New York | 14 | 11 | 25 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 30 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | .... | 3 | 3 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | |
| Company A | do | 2 | 53 | 55 | 5.45 | .... | (a) | 30 | 45.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 2 | 46 | 48 | 4.17 | .... | (a) | 31 | 40.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 53 | 56 | 10.71 | .... | (a) | 29 | 44.16 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 1 | 67 | 68 | 2.94 | .... | (a) | 30 | 43.58 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 74 | 77 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 31 | 51.04 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 66 | 68 | 4.41 | .... | (a) | 30 | 36.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 1.69 | .... | (a) | 30 | 40.20 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 2 | 59 | 61 | 9.83 | .... | (a) | 30 | 41.56 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 93 | 96 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 31 | 49.82 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 2 | 57 | 59 | 6.78 | .... | (a) | 30 | 33.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 37 | 638 | 675 | 4.00 | | | | | | |
| Seventy-first Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | New York | 15 | 9 | 24 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 31 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band and field music | do | .... | 36 | 36 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | [c]31 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 31 | 42.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 73 | 76 | 2.63 | .... | (a) | 31 | 66.17 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 2 | 52 | 54 | 7.41 | .... | (a) | 31 | 51.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 2 | 56 | 58 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 31 | 58.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 1.61 | .... | (a) | 31 | 60.26 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 52 | 54 | 9.26 | .... | (a) | 31 | 62.48 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 1.59 | .... | (a) | 31 | 59.95 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 2 | 51 | 53 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 31 | 47.06 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 0.00 | .... | (a) | 31 | 50.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 82 | 85 | 1.18 | .... | (a) | 31 | 56.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 2 | 55 | 57 | 8.77 | .... | (a) | 28 | 48.22 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 43 | 701 | 744 | 2.55 | | | | | | |

[a] Excused by the governor.
[b] Organized March 1, 1907.
[c] Refers to field music.

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NEW YORK—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Second Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Brooklyn | 3 | | [a] 3 | | | | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fourteenth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | do | 14 | 11 | 25 | 0.00 | | 8 | 32 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band and field music. | do | | 25 | 25 | 0.00 | | 8 | [b]32 | | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 2 | 44 | 46 | 0.00 | | 8 | 32 | 44.39 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 2 | 51 | 53 | 0.00 | | 8 | 31 | 46.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 2 | 48 | 50 | 0.00 | | 8 | 32 | 36.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 2 | 51 | 53 | 1.89 | | 8 | 32 | 35.01 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 0.00 | | 8 | 32 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 50 | 52 | 1.92 | | 8 | 24 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 2 | 46 | 48 | 10.42 | | 8 | 32 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 1 | 42 | 43 | 0.00 | | 8 | 32 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 1 | 57 | 58 | 6.90 | | 8 | 32 | 31.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 2 | 49 | 51 | 5.88 | | 8 | 32 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 2 | 49 | 51 | 0.00 | | 8 | 32 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 2 | 56 | 58 | 1.72 | | 8 | 32 | 43.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 37 | 636 | 673 | 2.22 | | | | | | |
| Twenty-third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Brooklyn | 15 | 6 | 21 | 0.00 | | [d] | 32 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | | 7 | 7 | 0.00 | | | | | Yes. | |
| Company A | do | 3 | 68 | 71 | 1.41 | | [d] | 33 | 55.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 51 | 54 | 0.00 | | [d] | 30 | 53.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 48 | 51 | 0.00 | | [d] | 30 | 50.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 53 | 56 | 0.00 | | [d] | 30 | 50.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 0.00 | | [d] | 31 | 55.80 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 0.00 | | [d] | 31 | 54.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 86 | 89 | 1.12 | | [d] | 26 | 52.07 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 3.51 | | [d] | 26 | 46.56 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 74 | 77 | 1.30 | | [d] | 27 | 44.96 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 84 | 87 | 0.00 | | [d] | 30 | 53.16 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 53 | 56 | 1.79 | | [d] | 31 | 57.37 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 48 | 693 | 741 | 0.81 | | | | | | |
| Forty-seventh Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Brooklyn | 10 | 7 | 17 | 0.00 | | 8 | 27 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | | 3 | 3 | 0.00 | | | | | Yes. | |
| Company A | do | 2 | 68 | 70 | 0.00 | | [d] | 27 | 47.75 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 2 | 54 | 56 | 8.93 | | 8 | 27 | 36.83 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 63 | 66 | 1.52 | | [d] | 27 | 29.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 2 | 59 | 61 | 1.64 | | [d] | 27 | 31.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 88 | 90 | 0.00 | | 8 | 27 | 35.68 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 2 | 59 | 61 | 0.00 | | [d] | 27 | 31.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 1 | 61 | 62 | 8.06 | | [d] | 27 | 37.89 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 2 | 77 | 79 | 1.27 | | [d] | 27 | 45.55 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 26 | 539 | 565 | 2.30 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Refers to field music.
[c] Course of practice was not completed.
[d] Excused by the governor.

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NEW YORK—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Third Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Albany | 3 | | [a] 3 | | | | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Binghamton | 15 | 11 | 26 | 3.85 | | 8 | 33 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field music | do | | 24 | 24 | 16.67 | | 8 | 35 | | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Utica | 3 | 84 | 87 | 2.30 | | 8 | 29 | 25.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 2 | 85 | 87 | 3.44 | | 8 | 36 | 31.96 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Watertown | 2 | 71 | 73 | 9.59 | | 8 | 32 | 48.12 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Ogdensburg | 1 | 55 | 56 | 7.14 | | 8 | 36 | 71.16 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Newburgh | 3 | 96 | 99 | 2.02 | | 8 | 26 | 43.30 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Walton | 3 | 51 | 54 | 9.26 | | 8 | 28 | 51.99 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Oneonta | 2 | 72 | 74 | 22.97 | | 8 | 33 | 50.18 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Binghamton | 3 | 86 | 89 | 2.25 | | 8 | 37 | 61.97 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Middletown | 3 | 84 | 87 | 0.00 | | 8 | 29 | 50.08 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Malone | 3 | 72 | 75 | 1.33 | | 8 | 39 | 46.18 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Newburgh | 3 | 93 | 96 | 2.08 | | 8 | 27 | 34.68 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Mohawk | 3 | 62 | 65 | 0.00 | | 8 | 25 | 56.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 46 | 946 | 992 | 5.04 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Troy | 13 | 11 | 24 | 4.16 | | 8 | 22 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field music | do | | 17 | 17 | 11.76 | | 8 | 26 | | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 83 | 86 | 0.00 | | 8 | 30 | 55.82 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Cohoes | 3 | 92 | 95 | 0.00 | | 8 | 30 | 49.47 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Troy | 3 | 60 | 63 | 0.00 | | 8 | 30 | 39.79 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 64 | 67 | 0.00 | | 8 | 31 | 53.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Schenectady | 2 | 83 | 85 | 0.00 | | 8 | 31 | 55.75 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 76 | 78 | 0.00 | | 8 | 33 | 64.05 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Gloversville | 3 | 67 | 70 | 0.00 | | 8 | 31 | 66.12 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Amsterdam | 2 | 61 | 63 | 1.59 | | 8 | 28 | 45.53 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Whitehall | 3 | 56 | 59 | 8.47 | | 8 | 28 | 56.97 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Glens Falls | 3 | 72 | 75 | 1.33 | | 8 | 26 | 69.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Saratoga Springs | 3 | 63 | 66 | 0.00 | | 8 | 33 | 68.51 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Hoosick Falls | 2 | 58 | 60 | 8.33 | | 8 | 25 | 49.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 45 | 863 | 908 | 1.65 | | | | | | |
| Tenth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Albany | [b]16 | 8 | 24 | 0.00 | | 8 | 26 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | | 3 | 3 | 0.00 | | | | | Yes. | |
| Company A | do | 3 | 48 | 51 | 0.00 | | 8 | 31 | 53.26 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 66 | 69 | 0.00 | | 8 | 31 | 47.24 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 3.51 | | 8 | 31 | 35.68 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 2 | 66 | 68 | 0.00 | | 8 | 31 | 48.03 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Catskill | 2 | 58 | 60 | 0.00 | | 8 | 34 | 59.35 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Hudson | 2 | 58 | 60 | 0.00 | | 8 | 25 | 47.53 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Yonkers | 3 | 59 | 62 | 8.06 | | 8 | 36 | 36.05 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Mount Vernon | 3 | 67 | 70 | 0.00 | | 8 | 27 | 49.54 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Flushing | 3 | 97 | 100 | 0.00 | | 8 | 27 | 42.74 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Poughkeepsie | 2 | 60 | 62 | 0.00 | | 8 | 31 | 38.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | White Plains | 3 | 68 | 71 | 0.00 | | 8 | [c]10 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Kingston | 3 | 68 | 71 | 0.00 | | 8 | 29 | 38.75 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 48 | 780 | 828 | 0.84 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Includes 2 second lieutenants attached to companies.
[c] Organized May 28, 1907.

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NEW YORK—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Fourth Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Buffalo | 3 | | [a] 3 | | | | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Rochester | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | | 8 | 25 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 92 | 95 | 0.00 | | 8 | 54 | 66.11 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Geneva | 3 | 73 | 76 | 3.95 | | 8 | 27 | 57.24 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Syracuse | 3 | 59 | 62 | 1.61 | | 8 | 38 | 66.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Oswego | 3 | 70 | 73 | 2.74 | | 8 | [b] 8 | 64.65 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Niagara Falls | 3 | 90 | 93 | 1.08 | | 8 | 29 | 47.95 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Medina | 3 | 92 | 95 | 0.00 | | 8 | 32 | 59.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Rochester | 3 | 64 | 67 | 0.00 | | 8 | [c] 22 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 73 | 76 | 0.00 | | 8 | 52 | 63.75 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Olean | 3 | 58 | 61 | 3.28 | | 8 | 38 | 51.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Hornell | 3 | 56 | 59 | 8.47 | | 8 | 38 | 57.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Elmira | 3 | 79 | 82 | 0.00 | | 8 | 34 | 69.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Auburn | 3 | 101 | 104 | 0.96 | | 8 | 45 | 71.20 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 51 | 915 | 966 | 1.55 | | | | | | |
| Sixty-fifth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Buffalo | 12 | 5 | 17 | 0.00 | | 8 | 38 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | | 3 | 3 | 0.00 | | | | | Yes. | |
| Company A | do | 2 | 51 | 53 | 0.00 | | 8 | 38 | 40.76 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 0.00 | | 8 | 38 | 45.78 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 2 | 54 | 56 | 0.00 | | 8 | 38 | 40.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 2 | 78 | 80 | 1.25 | | 8 | 38 | 37.09 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Jamestown | 3 | 78 | 81 | 1.23 | | 8 | 31 | 64.53 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Buffalo | 3 | 52 | 55 | 0.00 | | 8 | 38 | 52.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 2 | 56 | 58 | 0.00 | | 8 | 38 | 53.89 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 46 | 49 | 0.00 | | 8 | 38 | 47.82 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 2 | 51 | 53 | 3.77 | | 8 | 38 | 51.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 34 | 529 | 563 | 0.71 | | | | | | |
| Seventy-fourth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Buffalo | 14 | 8 | 22 | 0.00 | | 8 | 28 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | | 4 | 4 | 0.00 | | | | | Yes. | |
| Company A | do | 3 | 50 | 53 | 1.89 | | 8 | 28 | 41.53 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 1.64 | | 8 | 28 | 37.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 0.00 | | 8 | 28 | 23.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | do | 2 | 65 | 67 | 2.98 | | 8 | 28 | 43.31 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 64 | 67 | 0.00 | | 8 | 28 | 28.88 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 63 | 66 | 6.06 | | 8 | 28 | 45.11 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 3.08 | | 8 | 28 | 25.04 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | do | 2 | 58 | 60 | 1.67 | | 8 | 28 | 47.35 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 63 | 66 | 3.03 | | 8 | 28 | 38.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 2 | 52 | 54 | 5.56 | | 8 | 30 | 44.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 41 | 606 | 647 | 2.47 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 946 | 13,800 | 14,746 | 2.16 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Excused by the governor, owing to lack of armory.
[c] Organized June 6, 1907.

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## NORTH CAROLINA.

State designation: North Carolina National Guard.
General headquarters: Raleigh. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Robertson; address, Raleigh.
One brigade. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 2,039.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Raleigh | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 13 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 36 | 36 | 13.88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Pay Department | Raleigh | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Corps of Engineers | .....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Statesville | 1 | ..... | [b] 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Battery | Charlotte | 4 | 61 | 65 | 0.00 | .... | 5 | 26 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry:[d] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Shelby | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Asheville | .... | 25 | 25 | 16.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Hickory | 3 | 42 | 45 | 17.28 | .... | 8 | 24 | 7.23 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Salisbury | 3 | 42 | 45 | 4.44 | .... | 8 | 24 | 5.53 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Winston | 3 | 43 | 46 | 4.35 | .... | 8 | 38 | 5.83 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Charlotte | 3 | 48 | 51 | 7.84 | .... | 8 | 36 | 6.88 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Statesville | 3 | 42 | 45 | 15.56 | .... | 8 | 35 | 5.90 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Asheville | 3 | 47 | 50 | 12.00 | .... | 8 | 24 | 5.00 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Shelby | 3 | 43 | 46 | 13.04 | .... | 8 | [e]15 | 8.09 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Waynesville | 3 | 44 | 47 | 4.26 | .... | 8 | 27 | 8.33 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Mount Airy | 3 | 42 | 45 | 2.22 | .... | 8 | 24 | 5.41 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Asheville | 3 | 44 | 47 | 8.51 | .... | 8 | 38 | 7.08 | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | Concord | 3 | 42 | 45 | 6.67 | .... | 8 | 24 | 7.50 | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | High Point | 2 | 40 | 42 | 4.76 | .... | 8 | 24 | 8.25 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 50 | 552 | 602 | 8.47 | | | | | | |

[a] Detachments stationed at Charlotte, Clinton, and Reidsville.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] Not furnished.
[d] Regiment had 5 days' camp of instruction at state rifle range, and 3 days, immediately following, at Jamestown Exposition.
[e] Disbanded April 23, 1907, and a new company organized June 13, 1907.

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NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry:[a] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Washington | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Kinston | .... | 20 | 20 | 25.00 | .... | .... | .... | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Tarboro | 3 | 40 | 43 | 0.00 | .... | 5 | 27 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Kinston | 3 | 42 | 45 | 0.00 | .... | 5 | 34 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Wilmington | 3 | 55 | 58 | 17.24 | .... | 5 | 34 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Goldsboro | 3 | 47 | 50 | 0.00 | .... | 5 | 24 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | ....do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | 5 | 24 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Fayetteville | 3 | 46 | 49 | 18.37 | .... | 5 | 24 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Washington | 3 | 44 | 47 | 2.13 | .... | 5 | 24 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Clinton | 3 | 57 | 60 | 11.67 | .... | 5 | 29 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Edenton | 3 | 43 | 46 | 6.52 | .... | 5 | 34 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Wilson | 3 | 46 | 49 | 10.20 | .... | 5 | 24 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | Lumber Bridge | 3 | 40 | 43 | 6.98 | .... | 5 | 24 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | Maxton | 3 | 45 | 48 | 64.58 | .... | 5 | (c) | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 51 | 591 | 642 | 11.53 | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry:[a] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Reidsville | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Raleigh | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | .... | .... | .... | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Lexington | 3 | 48 | 51 | 13.73 | .... | 5 | 29 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Raleigh | 3 | 62 | 65 | 7.69 | .... | 5 | 35 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Henderson | 3 | 48 | 51 | 7.84 | .... | 5 | 28 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Louisburg | 3 | 42 | 45 | 13.33 | .... | 5 | 28 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Oxford | 3 | 47 | 50 | 8.00 | .... | 5 | 29 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Franklinton | 3 | 49 | 52 | 0.00 | .... | 5 | 24 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Reidsville | 3 | 40 | 43 | 11.63 | .... | 5 | 24 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Warrenton | 2 | 41 | 43 | 18.60 | .... | 5 | 24 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Burlington | 3 | 43 | 46 | 15.22 | .... | 5 | 41 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Weldon | 3 | 55 | 58 | 3.45 | .... | 5 | (d) | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | Greensboro | 3 | 44 | 47 | 12.77 | .... | 5 | 24 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | Durham | 3 | 40 | 43 | 9.30 | .... | 5 | e13 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 50 | 595 | 645 | 9.15 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 204 | 1,835 | 2,039 | 9.27 | | | | | | |

[a] Camp of instruction at Jamestown Exposition.
[b] Not furnished.
[c] Company commander reported that the records were lost while changing station, August 17, 1907.
[d] Company disbanded at Raleigh, and organized December 17, 1907, at Weldon.
[e] Company disbanded at Sanford, and organized July 13, 1907, at Durham.

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## NORTH DAKOTA.

State designation: North Dakota National Guard.
General headquarters: Bismarck. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Poole; address, Bismarck.
Artillery: 1 battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 703.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General headquarters | Bismarck | 9 | ..... | 9 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| First Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery A | Lisbon | 3 | 50 | 53 | 24.53 | 2 | 9 | 30 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Valley City | 15 | [a] 13 | 28 | 21.43 | 2 | 10 | .... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Lisbon | .... | 28 | 28 | 32.14 | 2 | 10 | 85 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Bismarck | 2 | 49 | 51 | 11.76 | 2 | 10 | 29 | 15.85 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Fargo | 2 | 60 | 62 | 14.52 | 2 | 10 | 48 | 22.81 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Grafton | 3 | 45 | 48 | 6.25 | 2 | 9 | 36 | 15.12 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Minot | 3 | 53 | 56 | 33.93 | 2 | 9 | 40 | 28.83 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Williston | 3 | 45 | 48 | 29.17 | 2 | 9 | 46 | 27.20 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Mandan | 3 | 36 | 39 | 0.00 | 2 | 10 | 33 | 35.92 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Valley City | 3 | 45 | 48 | 8.33 | 2 | 9 | 31 | 6.77 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Jamestown | 3 | 35 | 38 | 15.79 | 4 | 9 | 62 | 42.16 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Wahpeton | 3 | 31 | 34 | 14.71 | 2 | 9 | 36 | 6.56 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Dickinson | 3 | 55 | 58 | 15.52 | 2 | 10 | [b] 19 | 12.50 | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | Hillsboro | 3 | 43 | 46 | 8.70 | 2 | 9 | 29 | 63.78 | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | Devils Lake | 3 | 47 | 50 | 10.00 | .... | .... | [c] 10 | (c) | No. | No. |
| Hospital Corps | (d) | 3 | 4 | 7 | 14.29 | 2 | 10 | .... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Total | ..... | 52 | 589 | 641 | 15.60 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | ..... | 64 | 639 | 703 | 16.07 | | | | | | |

[a] Includes 1 chief musician.
[b] Had also 5 times rendezvous for target practice.
[c] Company at Ellendale was mustered out, and a new company mustered in March 9, 1908, at Devils Lake.
[d] Organization incomplete; members live in different towns.

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## OHIO.

State designation: Ohio National Guard.
General headquarters: Columbus. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Ammon B. Critchfield; address, Columbus.
One division of 2 brigades. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 2 field batteries. Infantry: 4 regiments of 12 companies each; 4 regiments of 11 companies each; 1 battalion of 3 companies. Medical Department: 2 ambulance company sections; 2 hospital company sections; 1 Hospital Corps detachment. Engineers: 1 battalion of 4 companies. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Total strength, 5,545.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Columbus | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | ....do | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | ....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | ....do | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department. | ....do | 3 | 2 | 5 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department. | ....do | 28 | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ambulance Company | (a) | .... | 93 | 93 | 3.23 | .... | 8 | (b) | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Hospital Company | (c) | .... | 91 | 91 | 10.99 | (d) | (d) | (d) | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Hospital Corps detachment. | Columbus | .... | 6 | 6 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Ordnance Department. | ....do | 4 | ..... | e 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Signal Corps: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Company | Toledo | 3 | 47 | 50 | 6.00 | .... | 14 | 49 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Company | Columbus | 2 | 37 | 39 | 12.82 | 1 | 14 | 46 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 5 | 84 | 89 | 8.99 | | | | | | |
| *Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Akron | f 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop A | Cleveland | 3 | 57 | 60 | 5.00 | .... | 8 | 34 | 122.22 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop B | Columbus | 4 | 48 | 52 | 9.62 | 1 | 9 | 53 | 15.78 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Battery | Cleveland | 3 | 53 | 56 | 1.79 | 3 | 10 | 46 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Battery | Toledo | 4 | 46 | 50 | 8.00 | .... | 5 | 49 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Battalion of Engineers: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Cleveland | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | ....do | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | ....do | 2 | 39 | 41 | 14.63 | 2 | 6 | 48 | 23.30 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | ....do | 2 | 41 | 43 | 0.00 | 2 | 10 | 48 | 41.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | ....do | 3 | 40 | 43 | 2.33 | 2 | 10 | 48 | 28.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | ....do | 2 | 40 | 42 | 0.00 | 2 | 10 | 48 | 30.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 13 | 190 | 203 | 3.94 | | | | | | |

a Sections stationed at Cincinnati and Columbus.
b First and second sections had respectively 51 and 50 drills.
c Sections stationed at Cincinnati and Zanesville.
d First section had 1 practice march, 8 days in camp of instruction, and 51 drills; second section had no practice marches, 7 days in camp of instruction, and 50 drills.
e Includes 1 inspector of small-arms practice.
f Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

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OHIO—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Toledo | [a] 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Cincinnati | 13 | 7 | 20 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 88.75 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | do | .... | 30 | 30 | 6.67 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 2 | 38 | 40 | 5.00 | 5 | 8 | 48 | 57.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 1 | 24 | 25 | 16.00 | 1 | 8 | 52 | 36.29 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 28 | 31 | 22.58 | .... | 8 | 46 | 19.66 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Hillsboro | 3 | 31 | 34 | 23.53 | .... | 8 | 51 | 50.95 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Cincinnati | 2 | 27 | 29 | 20.69 | 1 | 8 | 52 | 40.65 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 37 | 40 | 15.00 | .... | 8 | 51 | 48.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | do | 2 | 26 | 28 | 0.00 | 1 | 8 | 52 | 38.23 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Lebanon | 3 | 27 | 30 | 20.00 | .... | 8 | 45 | 47.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Cincinnati | 2 | 40 | 42 | 7.14 | .... | 8 | 52 | 53.63 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Batavia | 2 | 37 | 39 | 23.08 | 1 | 8 | 51 | 66.49 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Middletown | 1 | 30 | 31 | 74.19 | .... | 8 | 50 | 25.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Cincinnati | 2 | 21 | 23 | 4.35 | 1 | 8 | 40 | 19.47 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 39 | 403 | 442 | 17.42 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Lima | 15 | 8 | 23 | 4.35 | .... | .... | .... | 59.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Tiffin | .... | 28 | 28 | 7.14 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Findlay | 3 | 53 | 56 | 19.64 | .... | 6 | 51 | [b] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Paulding | 3 | 60 | 63 | 22.22 | .... | [c] | 21 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Lima | 3 | 53 | 56 | 10.71 | .... | 6 | 54 | 98.88 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Van Wert | 3 | 28 | 31 | 12.90 | 1 | 6 | 53 | 49.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Hicksville | 3 | 38 | 41 | 14.63 | .... | 9 | 52 | 104.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Spencerville | 3 | 42 | 45 | 4.44 | .... | 6 | 52 | 52.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Ada | 3 | 50 | 53 | 7.55 | .... | 12 | 52 | 102.59 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Bowling Green | 3 | 58 | 61 | 3.26 | 1 | 8 | 52 | 128.87 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Kenton | 3 | 60 | 63 | 22.22 | .... | 8 | 53 | 60.59 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Sycamore | 3 | 57 | 60 | 6.67 | .... | 6 | 52 | 97.26 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Ottawa | 3 | 58 | 61 | 3.28 | .... | 6 | 52 | 107.81 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 48 | 593 | 641 | 11.23 | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Miamisburg | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 92.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Dayton | .... | 21 | 21 | 23.81 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Covington | 3 | 40 | 43 | 6.98 | .... | 7 | 51 | 32.14 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Springfield | 3 | 38 | 41 | 19.51 | .... | 6 | 51 | 34.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Piqua | 3 | 45 | 48 | 6.25 | 2 | 7 | 50 | 18.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Urbana | 3 | 42 | 45 | 8.89 | 1 | 6 | 54 | 27.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Springfield | 1 | 34 | 35 | 20.00 | .... | 6 | 51 | 27.19 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Eaton | 3 | 50 | 53 | 11.32 | 1 | 7 | 51 | 10.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Dayton | 3 | 64 | 67 | 0.60 | 1 | 6 | 50 | 50.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Miamisburg | 2 | 35 | 37 | 0.00 | .... | 7 | 54 | 16.56 | Yes. | Yes |
| Company I | Xenia | 1 | 57 | 58 | 6.90 | .... | 6 | 50 | 27.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Dayton | 3 | 47 | 50 | 6.00 | .... | 6 | 52 | 56.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Sidney | 2 | 44 | 46 | 8.70 | .... | 6 | 48 | 23.22 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Greenville | 2 | 42 | 44 | 27.27 | .... | 6 | 51 | 33.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 44 | 567 | 611 | 9.66 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] No range available.
[c] Organized August 13, 1907.

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OHIO—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sixth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Toledo | 13 | 7 | 20 | 15.00 | .... | .... | .... | 73.16 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Defiance | .... | 22 | 22 | 14.75 | .... | .... | .... | .... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Toledo | 3 | 58 | 61 | 14.75 | .... | 8 | 51 | 80.31 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | ....do | 3 | 31 | 34 | 14.41 | .... | 8 | 50 | 30.52 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Fostoria | 3 | 38 | 41 | 19.51 | .... | 8 | 52 | 46.70 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Bryan | 3 | 32 | 35 | 2.86 | .... | 8 | 50 | 62.09 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Napoleon | 3 | 45 | 48 | 27.08 | 2 | 8 | 60 | 52.22 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Defiance | 3 | 42 | 45 | 2.22 | 2 | 8 | 57 | 41.98 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Toledo | 3 | 38 | 41 | 4.88 | .... | 8 | 50 | 60.32 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Clyde | 3 | 41 | 44 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 51 | 39.33 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Fremont | 2 | 37 | 39 | 7.69 | .... | 8 | 47 | 89.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Toledo | 3 | 34 | 37 | 18.91 | .... | 8 | 47 | 34.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Port Clinton | 3 | 41 | 44 | 13.64 | .... | 8 | 46 | 71.82 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 45 | 466 | 511 | 11.74 | | | | | | |
| Ninth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Cleveland | 4 | 5 | 9 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 44.44 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Columbus | .... | 28 | 28 | 17.86 | .... | .... | .... | .... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Springfield | 3 | 47 | 50 | 10.00 | .... | 6 | 49 | 28.82 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Columbus | 3 | 57 | 60 | 5.00 | 4 | 6 | 53 | 40.42 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Xenia | .... | .... | .... | (a) | 1 | 6 | 50 | 21.27 | .... | .... |
| Company D | Cleveland | 3 | 58 | 61 | 4.92 | 1 | 6 | 49 | 18.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 13 | 195 | 208 | 7.69 | | | | | | |
| *Second Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Columbus | 2 | .... | b 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fourth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | ....do | 13 | 8 | 21 | 8.70 | .... | .... | .... | 58.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | ....do | .... | 28 | 28 | 7.14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | ....do | 2 | 40 | 42 | 14.29 | .... | 8 | 50 | 35.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | ....do | 3 | 46 | 49 | 10.20 | .... | 8 | 50 | 62.17 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | ....do | 2 | 42 | 44 | 4.52 | .... | 8 | 51 | 34.61 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Marion | 1 | 37 | 38 | 10.53 | .... | .... | (c) | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Marysville | 3 | 36 | 39 | 2.56 | 1 | 8 | 52 | 57.39 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Circleville | 3 | 50 | 53 | 11.32 | .... | 6 | 50 | 52.29 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Newark | 3 | 36 | 39 | 10.26 | 1 | 6 | 52 | 26.58 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Chillicothe | 3 | 34 | 37 | 10.81 | .... | 6 | 52 | 66.03 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Columbus | 3 | 49 | 52 | 7.69 | 2 | 8 | 48 | 44.49 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Delaware | 2 | 47 | 49 | 0.00 | .... | 6 | 48 | 37.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Canal Dover | 1 | 44 | 45 | 51.11 | .... | 8 | 50 | 33.59 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Washington | 3 | 46 | 49 | 6.12 | .... | 6 | 52 | 25.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 42 | 543 | 585 | 11.24 | | | | | | |
| Fifth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Cleveland | 12 | 7 | 19 | 5.26 | .... | .... | .... | 120.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Canton | .... | 36 | 36 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Berea | 3 | 35 | 38 | 10.53 | .... | 8 | 53 | 85.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Lorain | 3 | 48 | 51 | 9.80 | 1 | 8 | 52 | 50.23 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Cleveland | 3 | 44 | 47 | 17.02 | 4 | 8 | 51 | 104.31 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Warren | 3 | 30 | 33 | 6.06 | .... | 8 | 48 | 54.02 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Geneva | 3 | 38 | 41 | 14.63 | .... | 8 | 50 | 44.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Cleveland | 3 | 38 | 41 | 0.00 | 1 | 8 | 53 | 78.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Norwalk | 3 | 32 | 35 | 14.29 | .... | 8 | 52 | 44.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Youngstown | 3 | 57 | 60 | 1.67 | .... | 8 | 51 | 44.05 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Cleveland | 2 | 63 | 65 | 4.62 | 4 | 8 | 51 | 72.24 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | ....do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 51 | 95.47 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Conneaut | 2 | 49 | 51 | 3.92 | 4 | 9 | 50 | 60.12 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 43 | 534 | 577 | 6.41 | | | | | | |

a Mustered out by order of April 3, 1908.
b Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
c Mustered in January 17, 1908.

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OHIO—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Second Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seventh Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Marietta | 15 | 5 | 20 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 24.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Zanesville | .... | 26 | 26 | 19.23 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | ....do | 3 | 37 | 40 | 0.00 | .... | 6 | 52 | 31.88 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Marietta | 3 | 38 | 41 | 0.00 | .... | 6 | 50 | 41.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Pomeroy | 3 | 52 | 55 | 10.91 | .... | (a) | 8 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Somerset | 3 | 47 | 50 | 6.00 | .... | 8 | 48 | 63.27 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Lancaster | 3 | 47 | 50 | 14.00 | 1 | 6 | 50 | 24.65 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Manchester | 3 | 45 | 48 | 0.00 | 2 | 8 | 49 | 39.26 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | New Lexington | 3 | 48 | 51 | 17.65 | 2 | 8 | 47 | 30.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Ironton | 3 | 47 | 50 | 10.00 | .... | 8 | 52 | 60.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Portsmouth | 3 | 46 | 49 | 22.45 | .... | 6 | 52 | 53.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Greenfield | 3 | 38 | 41 | 2.44 | 8 | 8 | 51 | 84.03 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | McConnelsville | 3 | 55 | 58 | 1.72 | .... | (b) | 9 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 48 | 531 | 579 | 8.29 | | | | | | |
| Eighth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Bucyrus | 11 | 6 | 17 | 11.76 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Akron | .... | 28 | 28 | 7.14 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Bucyrus | 3 | 40 | 43 | 9.30 | .... | 8 | 48 | 8.17 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Akron | 3 | 54 | 57 | 12.28 | .... | 8 | 51 | 5.82 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Canton | 3 | 56 | 59 | 15.25 | .... | 8 | 52 | 66.64 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Wooster | 3 | 49 | 52 | 11.54 | 3 | 8 | 50 | 51.37 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Ashland | 3 | 51 | 54 | 5.56 | .... | 8 | 48 | 71.43 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Akron | 2 | 38 | 40 | 4.45 | .... | 8 | 52 | 5.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Wadsworth | 3 | 42 | 45 | 20.00 | .... | 8 | 54 | 87.78 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Shreve | 3 | 50 | 53 | 5.66 | 2 | 8 | 47 | 71.39 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Tiffin | 3 | 51 | 54 | 25.93 | .... | 8 | 52 | 18.40 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Alliance | 2 | 54 | 56 | 26.79 | .... | 8 | 44 | 43.75 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Galion | 1 | 35 | 36 | 5.56 | .... | 8 | 51 | 67.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Mansfield | 2 | 40 | 42 | 4.76 | .... | 8 | 56 | 58.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 42 | 594 | 636 | 12.58 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 446 | 5,099 | 5,545 | 10.06 | | | | | | |

a Mustered in October 25, 1907.

b Mustered in October 31, 1907.

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## OKLAHOMA.

State designation: Oklahoma National Guard.
General headquarters: Guthrie. Adjutant-general: Frank M. Canton; address, Guthrie.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 machine-gun platoon. Hospital Corps. Engineer Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 713.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Guthrie | 2 | ..... | [a] 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | .... | 1 | 1 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | El Reno | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | .....do | .... | 19 | 19 | 52.63 | .... | 11 | 40 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Signal Corps | Blackwell | 3 | 36 | 39 | 48.72 | .... | 11 | 35 | 15.29 | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Chandler | 10 | 6 | 16 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Edmond | .... | 23 | 23 | 34.78 | .... | 11 | 36 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Hobart | 2 | 50 | 52 | 44.23 | 2 | 11 | 36 | 13.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Chandler | 3 | 41 | 44 | 75.00 | .... | 11 | 30 | 26.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Shawnee | 3 | 56 | 59 | 67.80 | 1 | 11 | 48 | 22.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Guthrie | 2 | 41 | 43 | 27.91 | ..... | ..... | [b] | [b] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Pawnee | 2 | 49 | 51 | 37.25 | 2 | 11 | 38 | 10.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Watonga | 3 | 29 | 32 | 18.75 | .... | 11 | 24 | 57.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Kingfisher | 3 | 42 | 45 | 44.44 | 3 | 11 | 40 | 6.63 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Edmond | 3 | 28 | 31 | 19.35 | 3 | 11 | 24 | 12.82 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Alva | 3 | 59 | 62 | 50.00 | .... | 11 | 30 | 13.08 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Enid | 2 | 47 | 49 | 24.49 | .... | 11 | 33 | 21.88 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Perry | 3 | 35 | 38 | 34.21 | 2 | 11 | 31 | 16.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Oklahoma City | 2 | 48 | 50 | 42.00 | .... | 11 | 34 | 6.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Machine-gun platoon. | Enid | 1 | 18 | 19 | 42.11 | 3 | 11 | 31 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 42 | 572 | 614 | 41.04 | | | | | | |
| Engineer Corps | Lawton | 3 | 32 | 35 | 65.71 | .... | 11 | 34 | 15.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Grand total | | 53 | 660 | 713 | 42.64 | | | | | | |

[a] The adjutant-general is ex-officio quartermaster-general, commissary-general, paymaster-general, and chief of ordnance.
[b] Organized in November, 1907.



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## OREGON.

State designation: Oregon National Guard.
General headquarters: Salem. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer; address, Portland.
Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 7 companies. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 1,444.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Portland | 1 | ..... | [a] 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | ....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | ....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | ....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | ....do | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Hospital Corps | [b] | .... | 44 | 44 | 22.73 | .... | 12 | 48 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Ordnance Department | Portland | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery A | ....do | 5 | 136 | 141 | 24.82 | .... | 9 | 48 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | ....do | 15 | 7 | 22 | 4.55 | .... | 9 | 52 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | ....do | .... | 21 | 21 | 14.29 | .... | 9 | 48 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Baker City | 3 | 58 | 61 | 16.39 | .... | 12 | 48 | 60.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Portland | 3 | 60 | 63 | 7.94 | .... | 12 | 44 | 27.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | ....do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 12.90 | .... | 12 | 44 | 45.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | The Dalles | 3 | 60 | 63 | 15.87 | .... | 9 | 48 | 70.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Portland | 3 | 61 | 64 | 10.94 | .... | 9 | 44 | 30.08 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | ....do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 26.98 | .... | 9 | 44 | 58.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Oregon City | 3 | 59 | 62 | 32.26 | .... | 9 | 48 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Portland | 3 | 59 | 62 | 8.06 | .... | 9 | 44 | 87.73 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Woodburn | 3 | 62 | 65 | 10.77 | .... | 9 | 48 | 32.16 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Portland | 3 | 56 | 59 | 0.00 | .... | 12 | 44 | 81.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Pendleton | 3 | 58 | 61 | 4.92 | .... | 9 | 48 | 14.63 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Salem | 3 | 62 | 65 | 4.62 | .... | 12 | 48 | 53.89 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 51 | 742 | 793 | 12.48 | | | | | | |
| Fourth Infantry: [d] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Eugene | 10 | 1 | 11 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 150.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | ....do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 0.00 | .... | 12 | 48 | 109.44 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Ashland | 3 | 61 | 64 | 37.50 | .... | 12 | 48 | 41.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Eugene | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | 12 | 48 | 29.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Roseburg | 3 | 61 | 64 | 18.75 | .... | 12 | 48 | 125.18 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Cottage Grove | 3 | 64 | 67 | 8.96 | .... | 12 | 32 | 91.08 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | McMinnville | 3 | 57 | 60 | 26.67 | .... | 12 | 28 | 16.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Albany | 1 | 59 | 60 | 3.33 | .... | 12 | 30 | 10.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 29 | 421 | 450 | 13.33 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 101 | 1,343 | 1,444 | 14.13 | | | | | | |

[a] The adjutant-general is also acting chief of quartermaster, subsistence, pay, and ordnance departments.
[b] Detachments assigned to headquarters of regiments.
[c] Not furnished.
[d] The companies composing the First Separate Battalion of Infantry and those stationed at Cottage Grove, McMinnville, and Albany were constituted the Fourth Infantry by order of January 28, 1908.

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## PENNSYLVANIA.

State designation: National Guard of Pennsylvania.
General headquarters: Harrisburg. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart; address, Harrisburg.
One division of 3 brigades. Cavalry: 6 troops. Artillery: 2 field batteries. Infantry: 7 regiments of 12 companies each; 3 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 2 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 regiment of 7 companies. Hospital Corps: 14 detachments. Total strength, 10,048.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General noncommissioned staff. | Harrisburg | .... | 5 | 5 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Adjutant-General's Department. | .....do | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department | .....do | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 52 | ..... | 52 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 146 | 146 | 7.53 | .... | 8 | (b) | ..... | Yes. | |
| Ordnance Department | Harrisburg | 7 | ..... | [c]7 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| *Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Franklin | [d]4 | 6 | 10 | 0.00 | .... | 7 | .... | 64.26 | Yes. | No. |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Philadelphia | [d]3 | 5 | 8 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 110.94 | Yes. | No. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. | .....do | 4 | 57 | 61 | 3.28 | 4 | 8 | 42 | 120.90 | Yes. | No. |
| Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. | .....do | 4 | 54 | 58 | 1.72 | 2 | 8 | 27 | 122.95 | Yes. | No. |
| Troop A | .....do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 1.59 | .... | 8 | 28 | 102.23 | Yes. | No. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | .....do | 13 | 8 | 21 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 12 | 113.00 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | .....do | .... | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 45 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | .....do | 2 | 62 | 64 | 9.38 | 2 | 8 | 38 | 68.27 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | .....do | 3 | 53 | 56 | 1.79 | .... | 8 | 35 | 50.70 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | .....do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 0.00 | 2 | 8 | 33 | 94.25 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | .....do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 4.84 | .... | 8 | 38 | 70.54 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | .....do | 3 | 61 | 64 | 3.13 | .... | 8 | 37 | 111.74 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | .....do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 11.11 | .... | 8 | 38 | 69.58 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | .....do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 13.11 | .... | 8 | 33 | 68.38 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | .....do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 3.51 | 1 | 8 | 36 | 29.25 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | .....do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 3.08 | 1 | 8 | 37 | 62.76 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | .....do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 34 | 73.78 | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | .....do | 2 | 59 | 61 | 6.56 | .... | 8 | 31 | 55.43 | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | .....do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 36 | 65.72 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 47 | 744 | 791 | 4.42 | | | | | | |

[a] Four detachments stationed at Philadelphia; 2 at Pittsburg; 1 each at Allentown, Bellefonte, Connellsville, Scranton, Sunbury, Tamaqua, Titusville, and Wilkes-Barre.
[b] Number of drills held by detachments varied from none to 42.
[c] Includes the general inspector and 1 inspector of small-arms practice.
[d] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

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PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Philadelphia | 13 | 8 | 21 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 2 | 96.88 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | .... | 8 | 21 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 2 | 55 | 57 | 7.02 | .... | 8 | 40 | 58.06 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 13.56 | .... | 8 | 38 | 45.60 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 40 | 48.77 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | do | 2 | 62 | 64 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 43 | 51.13 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 3.08 | 1 | 8 | 35 | 28.97 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 54 | 56 | 7.14 | .... | 8 | 41 | 24.04 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | do | 2 | 60 | 62 | 1.61 | 1 | 8 | 44 | 40.36 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 15.38 | .... | 8 | 46 | 52.68 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | do | 1 | 60 | 61 | 1.64 | .... | 8 | 39 | 37.96 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | do | 2 | 59 | 61 | 13.11 | .... | 8 | 40 | 25.66 | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 5.08 | .... | 8 | 37 | 28.50 | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | do | 2 | 59 | 61 | 16.39 | .... | 8 | 40 | 37.75 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 41 | 743 | 784 | 6.63 | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Philadelphia | 12 | 8 | 20 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 127.08 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 14 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 10.17 | .... | 8 | 36 | 57.84 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | do | 2 | 55 | 57 | 8.77 | .... | 8 | 32 | 41.87 | Yes. | No |
| Company C | do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 5.17 | .... | 8 | 33 | 82.88 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 3.33 | .... | 8 | 32 | 62.00 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | do | 1 | 54 | 55 | 5.45 | .... | 8 | 32 | 51.77 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 4.92 | .... | 8 | 35 | 50.08 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 52 | 55 | 9.09 | .... | 8 | 34 | 63.83 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 11.11 | .... | 8 | 38 | 48.42 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 33 | 64.17 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | do | 2 | 54 | 56 | 10.11 | .... | 8 | 33 | 66.44 | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 16.39 | .... | 8 | 35 | 26.17 | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | do | 3 | 53 | 56 | 12.50 | .... | 8 | 36 | 70.26 | Yes. | No |
| Total | | 44 | 703 | 747 | 7.76 | | | | | | |
| Sixth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Philadelphia | 13 | 8 | 21 | 19.05 | .... | 8 | .... | 105.52 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | .... | 8 | 34 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Pottstown | 3 | 55 | 58 | 0.00 | .... | 9 | 40 | 68.16 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Chester | 2 | 52 | 54 | 12.96 | .... | 8 | 40 | 28.70 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | do | 2 | 53 | 55 | 10.91 | .... | 8 | 38 | 46.16 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Phoenixville | 3 | 53 | 56 | 7.14 | .... | 8 | 42 | 56.27 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Philadelphia | 3 | 61 | 64 | 14.06 | .... | 8 | 39 | 43.78 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Norristown | 2 | 52 | 54 | 5.56 | 2 | 8 | 51 | 43.59 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Doylestown | 2 | 54 | 56 | 3.57 | .... | 8 | 41 | 58.24 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Media | 3 | 56 | 59 | 13.56 | .... | 8 | 45 | 44.01 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | West Chester | 2 | 52 | 54 | 7.41 | .... | 8 | 39 | 62.08 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Philadelphia | 2 | 52 | 54 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 36 | 47.46 | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 8.33 | .... | 8 | 33 | 48.52 | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | do | 2 | 58 | 60 | 6.67 | .... | 8 | 35 | 53.99 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 42 | 691 | 733 | 7.78 | | | | | | |
| *Second Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Franklin | [a] 1 | 4 | 5 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 76.47 | Yes. | No. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheridan Troop | Tyrone | 4 | 52 | 56 | 5.36 | .... | 8 | 42 | 91.33 | Yes. | No. |
| Troop F | Newcastle | 4 | 57 | 61 | 8.20 | .... | 8 | 47 | 81.00 | Yes. | No. |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery B | Pittsburg | 5 | 73 | 78 | 5.12 | .... | 8 | 51 | 22.08 | Yes. | No |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

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PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Second Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fifth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Bellefonte | 11 | 7 | 18 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 85.87 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Clearfield | .... | 28 | 28 | 10.71 | .... | 8 | 70 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Huntingdon | 3 | 53 | 56 | 1.79 | .... | 8 | 51 | 56.92 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Bellefonte | 3 | 60 | 63 | 6.35 | .... | 8 | 43 | 47.73 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Hollidaysburg | 3 | 51 | 54 | 11.11 | .... | 8 | 44 | 77.50 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Blairsville | 3 | 61 | 64 | 10.94 | .... | 8 | 36 | 55.41 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Altoona | 3 | 59 | 62 | 20.97 | .... | 8 | 26 | 44.86 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Indiana | 3 | 59 | 62 | 11.29 | .... | 8 | 33 | 60.40 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Lewistown | 3 | 59 | 62 | 19.35 | .... | 8 | 61 | 69.85 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 32 | 437 | 469 | 11.30 | | | | | | |
| Tenth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Greensburg | 11 | 7 | 18 | 5.56 | .... | 8 | .... | 73.96 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Connellsville | .... | 27 | 27 | 18.52 | .... | 8 | 6 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Monongahela | 3 | 54 | 57 | 14.04 | .... | 8 | 40 | 50.62 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | New Brighton | 3 | 59 | 62 | 9.68 | 1 | 8 | 49 | 75.83 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Uniontown | 3 | 57 | 60 | 11.67 | 1 | 8 | 41 | 50.13 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Connellsville | 2 | 57 | 59 | 15.25 | .... | 8 | 45 | 42.30 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Mount Pleasant | 3 | 62 | 65 | 3.08 | .... | 8 | 54 | 53.26 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Washington | 2 | 61 | 63 | 11.11 | 1 | 8 | 46 | 65.08 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Greensburg | 3 | 61 | 4 | 4.69 | .... | 8 | 36 | 87.69 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Waynesburg | 3 | 62 | | 6.15 | 1 | 8 | 39 | 93.75 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 33 | 507 | 540 | 9.63 | | | | | | |
| Fourteenth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Pittsburg | 11 | 7 | 18 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 1 | 96.74 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 27 | 27 | 7.41 | .... | 8 | 51 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 4.76 | .... | 8 | 44 | 66.44 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 53 | 56 | 19.64 | .... | 8 | 46 | 38.96 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Allegheny | 3 | 50 | 53 | 13.21 | .... | 8 | 50 | 31.64 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Pittsburg | 3 | 56 | 59 | 3.39 | .... | 8 | 50 | 24.75 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 58 | 60 | 18.33 | .... | 8 | 52 | 43.20 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 9.52 | .... | 8 | 50 | 33.28 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 52 | 55 | 21.82 | .... | 8 | 51 | 38.46 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 20.69 | .... | 8 | 51 | 41.46 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 34 | 478 | 512 | 12.89 | | | | | | |
| Sixteenth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Oil City | 13 | 7 | 20 | 5.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 84.38 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Butler | .... | 28 | 28 | 14.29 | .... | 8 | 50 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Corry | 2 | 62 | 64 | 12.50 | .... | 8 | 52 | 48.96 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Meadville | 3 | 57 | 60 | 18.33 | .... | 8 | 59 | 55.07 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Bradford | 3 | 58 | 61 | 29.51 | .... | 8 | 56 | 59.73 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Oil City | 3 | 55 | 58 | 10.34 | .... | 8 | 52 | 82.97 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Cooperstown | 3 | 53 | 56 | 10.71 | .... | 8 | 34 | 88.93 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Franklin | 3 | 53 | 56 | 17.85 | .... | 8 | 50 | 76.12 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Erie | 3 | 55 | 58 | 17.24 | .... | 8 | 49 | 41.94 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Ridgway | 3 | 55 | 58 | 10.34 | .... | 8 | 27 | 43.29 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Warren | 3 | 52 | 55 | 14.55 | .... | 8 | 47 | 75.86 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Kittanning | 3 | 56 | 59 | 6.78 | .... | 8 | 26 | 73.34 | Yes. | No |
| Company L | Butler | 3 | 52 | 55 | 3.64 | .... | 8 | 53 | 71.00 | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | Grove City | 3 | 59 | 62 | 8.06 | .... | 8 | 36 | 100.92 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 48 | 702 | 750 | 13.20 | | | | | | |

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PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Second Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eighteenth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Pittsburg | 12 | 8 | 20 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 136.46 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 26 | 26 | 3.85 | .... | 8 | 50 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 19.35 | .... | 8 | 50 | 22.38 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 61 | 64 | 23.44 | 2 | 8 | 48 | 34.50 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | do | 2 | 59 | 61 | 13.11 | .... | 8 | 43 | 41.03 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 9.52 | 2 | 8 | 46 | 87.95 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 13.56 | .... | 8 | 51 | 54.74 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 18.46 | .... | 8 | 43 | 38.05 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | do | 2 | 55 | 57 | 31.58 | 1 | 8 | 52 | 33.59 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 61 | 64 | 12.50 | .... | 8 | 46 | 29.01 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 9.23 | .... | 8 | 53 | 97.09 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 17.74 | .... | 8 | 51 | 35.40 | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 8.47 | .... | 8 | 50 | 29.31 | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 14.52 | .... | 8 | 49 | 26.76 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 46 | 743 | 789 | 15.08 | | | | | | |
| *Third Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Wilkes-Barre | [a] 3 | 6 | 9 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 106.25 | Yes. | No. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Governor's Troop | Harrisburg | 4 | 56 | 60 | 0.00 | 2 | 8 | 49 | 100.39 | Yes. | No. |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery C | Phoenixville | 5 | 71 | 76 | 2.63 | .... | 8 | 43 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Fourth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Allentown | 12 | 8 | 20 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 110.87 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Lancaster | .... | 28 | 28 | 14.29 | .... | 8 | 54 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Reading | 3 | 59 | 62 | 6.45 | .... | 8 | 37 | 92.50 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Allentown | 3 | 56 | 59 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 42 | 121.77 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Columbia | 3 | 50 | 53 | 5.66 | .... | 8 | 41 | 75.79 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Allentown | 3 | 53 | 56 | 5.36 | .... | 8 | 46 | 107.76 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Hamburg | 3 | 52 | 55 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 43 | 103.51 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Pottsville | 3 | 52 | 55 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 48 | 77.57 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Pine Grove | 3 | 53 | 56 | 25.00 | .... | 8 | 26 | 60.07 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Lebanon | 3 | 53 | 56 | 7.14 | .... | 9 | 48 | 79.44 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Reading | 3 | 58 | 61 | 3.28 | .... | 8 | 58 | 77.08 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Lancaster | 3 | 59 | 62 | 8.06 | .... | 8 | 42 | 62.99 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 42 | 581 | 623 | 5.94 | | | | | | |
| Eighth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Harrisburg | 11 | 7 | 18 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 81.82 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Carlisle | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | .... | 8 | 54 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | York | 3 | 55 | 58 | 1.72 | .... | 8 | 51 | 90.00 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Tamaqua | 3 | 51 | 54 | 7.41 | .... | 8 | 36 | 54.11 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Chambersburg | 2 | 51 | 53 | 1.89 | .... | 8 | 54 | 87.50 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Harrisburg | 3 | 55 | 58 | 1.72 | 2 | 8 | 52 | 107.31 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Mahanoy City | 3 | 54 | 57 | 5.26 | .... | 8 | 34 | 72.92 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Carlisle | 3 | 56 | 59 | 6.78 | .... | 8 | 40 | 87.50 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Pottsville | 3 | 51 | 54 | 12.96 | .... | 8 | 33 | 81.15 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Harrisburg | 3 | 54 | 57 | 1.75 | 2 | 8 | 47 | 100.38 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | St. Clair | 3 | 52 | 55 | 12.73 | .... | 8 | 44 | 37.66 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 37 | 514 | 551 | 5.44 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.

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PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Third Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ninth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Wilkes-Barre | 12 | 5 | 17 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 112.50 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 28 | 28 | 7.14 | .... | 8 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 2 | 56 | 58 | 6.90 | .... | 8 | 37 | 102.77 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 53 | 56 | 3.57 | 1 | 8 | 34 | 99.37 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Pittston | 3 | 55 | 58 | 1.72 | .... | 8 | 50 | 71.29 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Wilkes-Barre | 3 | 54 | 57 | 1.75 | .... | 8 | 37 | 83.03 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 51 | 54 | 31.48 | .... | 8 | 32 | 90.91 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | do | 2 | 53 | 55 | 3.64 | .... | 8 | [a]23 | 50.94 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Hazleton | 3 | 51 | 54 | 3.70 | .... | 8 | 38 | 82.50 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Pittston | 2 | 52 | 54 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 45 | 68.33 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Plymouth | 3 | 51 | 54 | 24.07 | .... | 8 | 31 | 75.95 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Wilkes-Barre | 3 | 52 | 55 | 9.09 | .... | 8 | 41 | 90.81 | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | Nanticoke | 2 | 55 | 57 | 14.04 | .... | 8 | 42 | 71.18 | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | West Pittston | 3 | 55 | 58 | 6.90 | .... | 8 | 34 | 86.42 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 44 | 671 | 715 | 11.05 | | | | | | |
| Twelfth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Sunbury | 12 | 8 | 20 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | .... | 104.35 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Williamsport | .... | 28 | 28 | 3.57 | .... | 8 | 48 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Lewisburg | 3 | 57 | 60 | 1.67 | .... | 8 | 47 | 106.62 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Williamsport | 3 | 54 | 57 | 19.30 | .... | 8 | 40 | 94.92 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Milton | 3 | 57 | 60 | 10.00 | 1 | 8 | 42 | 84.27 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Williamsport | 3 | 56 | 59 | 10.17 | .... | 8 | 39 | 81.56 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Sunbury | 3 | 54 | 57 | 7.02 | .... | 8 | 55 | 92.05 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Danville | 3 | 55 | 58 | 37.93 | .... | 8 | 30 | 79.23 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Williamsport | 3 | 54 | 57 | 10.53 | .... | 8 | 43 | 60.29 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Lockhaven | 3 | 51 | 54 | 1.85 | .... | 8 | 50 | 81.54 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Williamsport | 3 | 62 | 65 | 6.15 | 1 | 8 | 43 | 93.80 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Sunbury | 3 | 54 | 57 | 10.53 | .... | 8 | 40 | 81.82 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 42 | 590 | 632 | 10.76 | | | | | | |
| Thirteenth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Scranton | 13 | 8 | 21 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 1 | 148.00 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 27 | 27 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 1 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 55 | 58 | 10.34 | 1 | 8 | 33 | 114.55 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 50 | 53 | 11.32 | 1 | 8 | 37 | 99.60 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 9.23 | .... | 8 | 39 | 104.85 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 60 | 63 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 41 | 109.06 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Honesdale | 2 | 58 | 60 | 10.00 | .... | 8 | 33 | 78.40 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Scranton | 3 | 56 | 59 | 22.03 | .... | 8 | 39 | 59.25 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | do | 2 | 53 | 55 | 21.82 | .... | 8 | 39 | 51.88 | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Easton | 3 | 52 | 55 | 3.63 | .... | 8 | 36 | 100.08 | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Scranton | 3 | 54 | 57 | 7.02 | .... | 8 | 38 | 97.57 | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 14.04 | .... | 8 | 38 | 110.53 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 41 | 589 | 630 | 10.00 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 703 | 9,345 | 10,048 | 8.93 | | | | | | |

[a] Had also rendezvous for target practice.

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## RHODE ISLAND.

State designation: Rhode Island National Guard.
General headquarters: Providence. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett; address, Providence.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 2 troops. Artillery: 1 light battery; 1 machine-gun battery Infantry: 2 regiments of 8 companies each. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,077.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Providence | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department | do | 11 | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Hospital Corps | do | | 18 | 18 | 0.00 | | 6 | 30 | 71.29 | Yes. | No. |
| Pay Department | do | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Corps of Engineers | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 2 | | [a] 2 | | | | | | | |
| Signal Corps | do | 2 | 17 | 19 | 0.00 | | 6 | 30 | 86.18 | | No. |
| *Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Providence | 3 | | [b] 3 | | | | | 96.15 | Yes. | No. |
| First Squadron of Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Pawtucket | 4 | 3 | 7 | 14.29 | | | | 91.67 | Yes. | No. |
| Troop A | do | 3 | 43 | 46 | 4.35 | 5 | 6 | 34 | 82.33 | Yes. | No. |
| Troop B | Providence | 3 | 45 | 48 | 0.00 | 5 | 6 | 36 | 142.98 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 10 | 91 | 101 | 2.97 | | | | | | |
| Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Light Battery A | Providence | 4 | 60 | 64 | 6.25 | 2 | 6 | [c]14 | 35.76 | Yes. | No. |
| First Machine-Gun Battery. | do | 4 | 50 | 54 | 3.70 | 5 | 6 | 36 | 107.50 | Yes. | No. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | do | 10 | 7 | 17 | 0.00 | | | | 142.50 | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | 1 | 19 | 20 | 0.00 | | | | | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 44 | 47 | 2.13 | | 8 | 30 | 55.83 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 47 | 50 | 0.00 | | 8 | 34 | 83.68 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 42 | 45 | 2.22 | | 8 | 34 | 108.78 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | do | 3 | 47 | 50 | 0.00 | | 8 | 36 | 122.65 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Westerly | 3 | 41 | 44 | 2.27 | | 8 | 32 | 110.63 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | Woonsocket | 1 | 29 | 30 | 10.00 | | 8 | 26 | 43.55 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Providence | 2 | 47 | 49 | 2.04 | | 8 | 34 | 97.96 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Pawtucket | 3 | 38 | 41 | 0.00 | | 8 | 30 | 77.97 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 32 | 361 | 393 | 1.78 | | | | | | |

[a] Inspector and assistant inspector of rifle practice.
[b] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[c] The armory having been removed, was not ready for use until June 1, 1907.

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RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Brigade*—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Providence | 10 | 6 | 16 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 85.25 | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | ....do | 3 | 45 | 48 | 6.25 | .... | 8 | 30 | 42.56 | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | ....do | 3 | 43 | 46 | 17.39 | .... | 8 | 33 | 72.77 | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Riverpoint | 3 | 41 | 44 | 2.27 | .... | 8 | 28 | 55.26 | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Woonsocket | 3 | 43 | 46 | 2.17 | .... | 8 | 26 | 42.56 | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Providence | 3 | 47 | 50 | 4.00 | .... | 8 | 36 | 78.75 | Yes. | No. |
| Company F | ....do | 2 | 46 | 48 | 12.50 | .... | 8 | 32 | 53.51 | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Pawtucket | 3 | 46 | 49 | 6.12 | .... | 8 | 30 | 46.91 | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Providence | 3 | 47 | 50 | 0.00 | .... | 8 | 32 | 80.43 | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 33 | 364 | 397 | 6.05 | | | | | | |
| First Separate Company of Infantry (colored). | Providence | .... | .... | .... | (a) | .... | (b) | 25 | 50.43 | ..... | |
| *Organizations not brigaded.*[c] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newport Artillery Company. | Newport | .... | .... | .... | (d) | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| United Train of Artillery | Providence | .... | .... | .... | (d) | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Bristol Train of Artillery | Bristol | .... | .... | .... | (d) | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Warren Artillery | Warren | .... | .... | .... | (d) | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Kentish Guards | East Greenwich | .... | .... | .... | (d) | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| First Light Infantry | Providence | .... | .... | .... | (d) | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Grand total | | 116 | 961 | 1,077 | 3.71 | | | | | | |

[a] Not inspected; disbanded by order of March 27, 1908.
[b] Not ordered to camp of instruction because of general inefficiency.
[c] Acting under old State charter.
[d] Not inspected.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA.

State designation: National Guard of South Carolina.
General Headquarters: Columbia. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John C. Boyd; address, Columbia.
One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 1,889.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Columbia | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Subsistence Department. | .....do | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | .... | 34 | 34 | 47.06 | .... | 10 | .... | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| Corps of Engineers | Columbia | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Ordnance Department | .....do | 3 | ..... | [b] 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Columbia | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Yorkville | 19 | 7 | 26 | 3.85 | .... | 10 | .... | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | Greenville | 3 | 49 | 52 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 24 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Liberty Hill | 3 | 46 | 49 | 10.87 | .... | 10 | 32 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | Clifton | 3 | 56 | 59 | 1.69 | .... | .... | [d] 4 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | Laurens | 3 | 46 | 49 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 28 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Anderson | 3 | 45 | 48 | 2.22 | .... | 10 | 24 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Cheraw | 2 | 43 | 45 | 20.00 | .... | 10 | 24 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Cornwell | 3 | 52 | 55 | 9.09 | .... | 10 | 24 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Rockhill | 3 | 45 | 48 | 2.08 | .... | 10 | [e]22 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Spartanburg | 3 | 48 | 51 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 24 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Fort Mill | 3 | 45 | 48 | 4.17 | .... | 10 | 31 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Yorkville | 3 | 43 | 46 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | [e]17 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | Union | 3 | 39 | 42 | 9.52 | .... | 10 | 24 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 54 | 564 | 618 | 4.69 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Columbia | 19 | 7 | 26 | 7.69 | .... | 10 | .... | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Band | Sumter | .... | 21 | 21 | 19.05 | .... | 10 | .... | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | Camden | 3 | 39 | 42 | 28.57 | .... | 10 | 25 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company B | Columbia | 3 | 42 | 45 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 31 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | .....do | 3 | 43 | 46 | 15.22 | .... | 10 | 25 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | .....do | 3 | 48 | 51 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 28 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company E | Bennettsville | 2 | 49 | 51 | 27.45 | .... | [f] | 11 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company F | Edgefield | 3 | 57 | 60 | 18.33 | .... | [g] | [h] | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company G | Hartsville | 3 | 44 | 47 | 14.89 | .... | 10 | 25 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company H | Florence | 3 | 49 | 52 | 13.46 | .... | 10 | 31 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company I | Timmonsville | 3 | 43 | 46 | 6.52 | .... | 10 | 24 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company K | Darlington | 3 | 41 | 44 | 13.64 | .... | 10 | 27 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company L | Sumter | 3 | 41 | 44 | 13.64 | .... | 10 | 27 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Company M | New Brookland | 3 | 43 | 46 | 8.70 | .... | 10 | 31 | (c) | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 54 | 567 | 621 | 13.37 | | | | | | |

[a] Detachments stationed at Yorkville, Camden, and Charleston.
[b] Includes one inspector of small-arms practice.
[c] No ranges.
[d] Mustered in September 5, 1907.
[e] Company commander claims that the company had the required number of drills, but the exact figures could not be obtained because of change of captains.
[f] Not ordered to camp of instruction because of unsatisfactory condition of company.
[g] Newly organized and not ordered to camp of instruction.
[h] No report of drills submitted by company commander.

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SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Georgetown | 16 | 5 | 21 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | .... | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company A | Charleston | 3 | 47 | 50 | 2.00 | .... | 10 | 28 | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company B | .....do | 3 | 48 | 51 | 3.92 | .... | 10 | 26 | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company C | .....do | 3 | 48 | 51 | 1.96 | .... | 10 | 24 | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company D | .....do | 3 | 41 | 44 | 4.54 | .... | 10 | 30 | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company E | Barnwell | 3 | 48 | 51 | 19.61 | .... | 10 | 26 | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company F | Georgetown | 3 | 40 | 43 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 35 | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company G | Ellloree | 3 | 39 | 42 | 14.29 | .... | 10 | 24 | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company H | Conway | 2 | 35 | 37 | 16.22 | .... | 10 | 27 | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company I | Bamberg | 3 | 52 | 55 | 7.27 | .... | (b) | (c) | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company K | Walterboro | 3 | 41 | 44 | 13.64 | .... | 10 | 26 | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company L | Orangeburg | 3 | 49 | 52 | 9.62 | .... | 10 | 26 | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Company M | Winnsboro | 3 | 56 | 59 | 18.64 | .... | 10 | (d) | (a) | No.. | Yes. |
| Total | | 51 | 549 | 600 | 9.00 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 175 | 1,714 | 1,889 | 9.63 | | | | | | |

a No ranges.
b Not ordered to camp of instruction because of unsatisfactory condition of company.
c No report of drills submitted by company commander.
d Mustered out at Orangeburg January 1, 1908, and unassigned company organized at Winnsboro, March 17, 1908, assigned as Company M, May 8, 1908.

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## SOUTH DAKOTA.

State designation: South Dakota National Guard.
General headquarters: Pierre. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. C. H. Englesby; address, Watertown.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies. Hospital Corps: 1 detachment. Total strength, 626.
Has adopted the standard physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Watertown | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department | do | 6 | | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | | 5 | 5 | (b) | | | | | Yes. | |
| Pay Department | Watertown | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop A | Selby | 3 | 41 | 44 | 40.91 | | 7 | 34 | 10.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Fourth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Huron | 15 | 8 | 23 | (b) | | | | | | Yes. |
| Band | Watertown | | 37 | 37 | 43.24 | | | | 18.13 | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Britton | 3 | 47 | 50 | 50.00 | | 7 | c 8 | 10.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Sioux Falls | 2 | 35 | 37 | 35.14 | | 7 | 38 | 15.88 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Brookings | 3 | 36 | 39 | 20.51 | | 7 | 27 | 13.89 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Mitchell | | | | (d) | | 7 | 37 | 16.90 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Canton | 3 | 50 | 53 | 18.87 | | e 7 | 56 | 17.35 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Dell Rapids | 3 | 47 | 50 | 30.00 | | 7 | 34 | 10.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Redfield | 3 | 41 | 44 | 27.27 | | 7 | 28 | 12.67 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Spearfish | 3 | 26 | 29 | 24.14 | | 7 | 39 | 74.60 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Sisseton | 3 | 52 | 55 | 34.55 | | 7 | 26 | 10.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Sturgis | 3 | 42 | 45 | 26.67 | | 7 | 26 | 30.47 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Aberdeen | 3 | 52 | 55 | 40.00 | | e 7 | 54 | 10.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Yankton | 3 | 43 | 46 | 23.91 | | 7 | 27 | 16.46 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 47 | 516 | 563 | 31.62 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 64 | 562 | 626 | 32.11 | | | | | | |

a Members located in different parts of the State.
b Not inspected.
c Excused by verbal orders of the governor because of the replacing of the armory with a new building.
d Disbanded February 11, 1908.
e Also performed 6 days' tour of duty at Huron in September, 1907.

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## TENNESSEE.

State designation: National Guard of Tennessee.
General headquarters: Nashville. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Tully Brown; address, Nashville.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 company unattached. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 1,541.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Nashville | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Subsistence Department | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Medical Department | do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop B | Chattanooga | 2 | 55 | 57 | 10.52 | [a]1 | 3 | 49 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Nashville | 18 | 7 | 25 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Clarksville | ..... | 25 | 25 | 28.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Company A | Memphis | 3 | 59 | 62 | 30.64 | 3 | [c]12 | 52 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Nashville | 3 | 40 | 43 | 9.30 | 4 | 12 | 52 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Humboldt | 2 | 54 | 56 | 25.00 | 6 | 12 | 50 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Lawrenceburg | 3 | 62 | 65 | 16.92 | 2 | 12 | 28 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Memphis | 2 | 55 | 57 | 21.05 | 7 | 12 | 80 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Nashville | 2 | 41 | 43 | 34.88 | 1 | 12 | 45 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Memphis | 3 | 55 | 58 | 31.03 | 2 | 12 | 52 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Clarksville | 3 | 55 | 58 | 17.24 | 4 | 12 | 32 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Nashville | 3 | 56 | 59 | 30.51 | 3 | 12 | 47 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | do | 3 | 48 | 51 | 0.00 | 4 | 12 | 60 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Memphis | 3 | 63 | 66 | 18.18 | 6 | [d]12 | 60 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | do | 1 | 55 | 56 | 21.43 | 2 | 12 | 40 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Hospital Corps | Nashville | ..... | 12 | 12 | 16.67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 49 | 687 | 736 | 20.92 | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Knoxville | 17 | 4 | 21 | 0.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Sweetwater | 3 | 52 | 55 | 9.09 | ..... | ..... | [e]9 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Knoxville | 3 | 41 | 44 | 15.91 | 1 | 12 | 51 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 54 | 57 | 36.84 | ..... | 12 | 30 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Hampton | 3 | 60 | 63 | 4.76 | ..... | ..... | (f) | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Johnson City | 3 | 58 | 61 | 14.75 | ..... | 12 | 52 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Knoxville | 3 | 43 | 46 | 6.52 | 1 | 12 | 49 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Bristol | 3 | 58 | 61 | 22.95 | ..... | 12 | 65 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Athens | 3 | 63 | 66 | 18.18 | 4 | 12 | 40 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Chattanooga | 3 | 58 | 61 | 8.20 | ..... | 12 | 48 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Morristown | 3 | 60 | 63 | 22.22 | 8 | 12 | 51 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Chattanooga | 3 | 58 | 61 | 21.31 | 4 | 12 | 52 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Hospital Corps | Knoxville | ..... | 14 | 14 | 28.57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 50 | 623 | 673 | 16.34 | | | | | | |
| Unattached Infantry Company (colored): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Company G | Nashville | 3 | 65 | 68 | 5.88 | 7 | 10 | 102 | (b) | Yes. | No. |
| Grand total | | 111 | 1,430 | 1,541 | 17.78 | | | | | | |

[a] Practice march of 12 days.
[b] No systematic practice.
[c] Had also 10 days in camp at Centennial Park.
[d] Had also 8 days in camp at Overton Park.
[e] Mustered in October 22, 1907.
[f] Organized January 10, 1908.

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## TEXAS.

State designation: Texas National Guard.
General headquarters: Austin. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. James O. Newton; address, Austin.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 2,234.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit.[a] | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Austin | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence Department | do | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department | do | 17 | | 17 | | | | | | | |
| Pay Department | do | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Corps of Engineers | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Signal Corps: Company A | Brenham | 3 | 26 | 29 | 10.34 | 1 | 8 | 24 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Dallas | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| First Squadron of Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Houston | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Troop A | do | 1 | 65 | 66 | 7.58 | | 8 | 35 | 3.18 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop B | Amarillo | 3 | 38 | 41 | 9.76 | | 8 | 25 | 18.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop C | Austin | 2 | 28 | 30 | 23.33 | | 8 | 26 | 20.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Troop D | Corsicana | 2 | 55 | 57 | 22.81 | 2 | 8 | 45 | 16.31 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 10 | 186 | 196 | 14.80 | | | | | | |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Battery | Dallas | 3 | 93 | 96 | 30.21 | | 8 | 35 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | San Antonio | 15 | 5 | 20 | 0.00 | | | | 13.33 | Yes. | |
| Band | Brenham | | 28 | 28 | 14.29 | | 8 | 45 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Jasper | 3 | 36 | 39 | 46.15 | 2 | 8 | 35 | (b) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Gatesville | 3 | 37 | 40 | 37.50 | (c) | (c) | 30 | (d) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Cameron | 3 | 49 | 52 | 61.54 | | 8 | 24 | 65.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Mart | | | | (e) | | 8 | 35 | 47.73 | | |
| Company E | Bremond | | | | (e) | | 8 | 25 | 34.87 | | |
| Company F | Waco | 3 | 48 | 51 | 39.22 | | 8 | 45 | 53.29 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Navasota | 3 | 32 | 35 | 8.57 | | 8 | 24 | 49.24 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Taylor | 3 | 40 | 43 | 51.16 | | 8 | 32 | 47.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Laredo | 3 | 58 | 61 | 31.15 | | | (f) | (f) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Waco | 3 | 46 | 49 | 24.49 | | 8 | 48 | 32.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Dublin | 2 | 57 | 59 | 54.24 | | 8 | 36 | 28.95 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Hillsboro | 3 | 58 | 61 | 24.59 | | 8 | 39 | 75.56 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 44 | 494 | 538 | 35.69 | | | | | | |

[a] Report submitted showed only small-arms firing participated in by the organizations of the Texas National Guard at camp of instruction held at Camp Mabry, near Austin, Tex., July 19–27, 1907.
[b] No practice.
[c] Excused by governor.
[d] Not furnished.
[e] Not inspected; to be disbanded.
[f] Disbanded at Temple by order of November 9, 1907; Company I, First Infantry, transferred as Company I, Second Infantry, by order of January 2, 1908.

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TEXAS—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Corsicana | 15 | 8 | 23 | (a) | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | |
| Band | Denton | .... | 31 | 31 | 45.16 | .... | 8 | 40 | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Company A [b] | Houston | 3 | 53 | 56 | 33.93 | .... | 8 | 36 | 27.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Timpson | 3 | 60 | 63 | 15.87 | .... | 8 | 41 | 37.45 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Terrell | 3 | 69 | 72 | 37.50 | .... | 8 | 26 | 25.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Marshall | 3 | 50 | 53 | 41.51 | 1 | 8 | 27 | 43.75 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Dallas | 3 | 35 | 38 | 18.42 | .... | 8 | 27 | 50.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Rusk | 3 | 32 | 35 | 48.57 | (c) | (c) | 24 | (d) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Mexia | 3 | 59 | 62 | 48.39 | .... | 8 | 30 | 46.89 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Clifton | 3 | 44 | 47 | 27.66 | 1 | (e) | 6 | (e) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Corsicana | 2 | 39 | 41 | 36.59 | .... | 8 | 26 | 50.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Orange | ..... | ..... | ..... | (f) | (c) | (c) | 24 | (d) | ..... | |
| Company L | Kirbyville | 3 | 45 | 48 | 56.25 | .... | (g) | g12 | (g) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Beaumont | 2 | 41 | 43 | 32.56 | 1 | 8 | 47 | 36.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 46 | 566 | 612 | 36.44 | | | | | | |
| Fourth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Dallas | 15 | 8 | 23 | 21.74 | .... | .... | .... | 8.33 | Yes. | |
| Band | Weatherford | .... | 27 | 27 | 11.11 | .... | 8 | 45 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Decatur | 3 | 50 | 53 | 45.28 | .... | 8 | 30 | (h) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | North Fort Worth. | 3 | 59 | 62 | 11.29 | .... | (i) | 4 | (i) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Bonham | ..... | ..... | ..... | (f) | 1 | 8 | 43 | 22.50 | ..... | |
| Company D | Fort Worth | 3 | 37 | 40 | 10.00 | 2 | 8 | 38 | 1.16 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Denton | 3 | 27 | 30 | 73.33 | .... | 8 | 25 | 29.47 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Dallas | 2 | 46 | 48 | 18.75 | 2 | 8 | 48 | 45.80 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Weatherford | 3 | 49 | 52 | 34.62 | .... | 8 | 42 | 39.09 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Quanah | 3 | 49 | 52 | 26.92 | .... | 8 | 24 | 5.81 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Tioga | 3 | 45 | 48 | 35.42 | .... | 8 | 25 | 10.94 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | El Paso | 3 | 40 | 43 | 48.84 | .... | 8 | 46 | 45.97 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Cleburne | ..... | ..... | ..... | (f) | .... | 8 | 24 | 42.11 | ..... | |
| Company M | Greenville | 2 | 40 | 42 | 30.95 | .... | 8 | 24 | 59.62 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 43 | 477 | 520 | 30.19 | | | | | | |
| Separate Battalion of Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Austin | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | 14.29 | ..... | |
| Company B | Lampasas | 3 | 41 | 44 | 45.45 | .... | 8 | 25 | 15.63 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Houston | 3 | 47 | 50 | 58.00 | .... | 8 | 32 | 30.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Austin | 3 | 48 | 51 | 19.61 | .... | 8 | k18 | 36.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Caldwell | 3 | 54 | 57 | 31.58 | .... | 8 | 24 | 39.44 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 15 | 190 | 205 | 38.05 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 202 | 2,032 | 2,234 | 31.78 | | | | | | |

[a] Not inspected.
[b] Formerly Company A, First Infantry; transferred as Company A, Third Infantry, by order of January 2, 1908.
[c] Excused by governor.
[d] Not furnished.
[e] Mustered in October 5, 1907.
[f] Mustered out March 18, 1908.
[g] Mustered in as Company F, First Infantry, July 2, 1907, and excused by the governor from camp service; transferred as Company L, Third Infantry, by order of January 2, 1908.
[h] No practice.
[i] Mustered in December 19, 1907.
[j] Not inspected; to be disbanded.
[k] Mustered in July 1, 1907.

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## UTAH.

State designation: National Guard of Utah.
General headquarters: Salt Lake City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood; address, Salt Lake City.
Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 7 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 367.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Salt Lake City.. | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | .....do..... | .... | 14 | 14 | 50.00 | .... | 9 | 30 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Signal Corps | .....do..... | 2 | 14 | 16 | ..... | .... | 9 | 30 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Battery | .....do..... | 5 | 40 | 45 | 13.33 | .... | (a) | b21 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | .....do..... | 10 | 7 | 17 | 5.88 | .... | 9 | 51 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | .....do..... | .... | 20 | 20 | 0.00 | .... | 9 | 51 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Nephi..... | 2 | 26 | 28 | 42.85 | .... | 9 | 31 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Ogden..... | 3 | 32 | 35 | 20.00 | .... | 9 | 52 | 45.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Salt Lake City.. | 2 | 30 | 32 | 12.50 | .... | 9 | 48 | 12.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Mount Pleasant. | 3 | 37 | 40 | 27.50 | .... | 9 | 37 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Richfield..... | 3 | 35 | 38 | 28.95 | ..... | ..... | (d) | (d) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Manti..... | 3 | 42 | 45 | 42.22 | .... | 9 | 24 | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Salt Lake City.. | 2 | 33 | 35 | 5.71 | .... | 9 | 31 | 29.64 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | ..... | 28 | 262 | 290 | 23.10 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | ..... | 37 | 330 | 367 | 21.79 | | | | | | |

[a] Excused by governor.
[b] In process of reorganization.
[c] No practice.
[d] Mustered in December 20, 1907.

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## VERMONT.

State designation: Vermont National Guard.
General headquarters: Montpelier. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William H. Gilmore; address, Bradford.
Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 844.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Fairlee | 1 | ..... | [a] 1 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | Brattleboro | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | Burlington | .... | 12 | 12 | 25.00 | .... | 9 | 24 | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Signal Corps | Northfield | 4 | 41 | 45 | 0.00 | 1 | 10 | 216 | 68.11 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery A | ....do | 5 | 111 | 116 | 3.45 | 1 | 10 | 217 | 51.99 | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Brattleboro | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | .... | 9 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | ....do | .... | 27 | 27 | 0.00 | .... | 9 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Rutland | 3 | 48 | 51 | 5.88 | .... | 9 | 26 | [b] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | St. Albans | 3 | 52 | 55 | 1.82 | .... | 9 | [c]20 | [d] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Brandon | 2 | 36 | 38 | 5.26 | .... | 9 | 27 | [b] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | St. Johnsbury | 3 | 50 | 53 | 5.66 | .... | 9 | 29 | 31.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Bellows Falls | 3 | 56 | 59 | 5.08 | .... | 9 | 32 | 28.31 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Northfield | 3 | 38 | 41 | 9.76 | .... | 9 | 27 | 88.55 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Bradford | 3 | 41 | 44 | 6.82 | .... | 9 | 25 | 18.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Montpelier | 3 | 56 | 59 | 6.78 | .... | 9 | 27 | 21.29 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Brattleboro | 3 | 51 | 54 | 11.11 | .... | 9 | 24 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Bennington | 3 | 47 | 50 | 14.00 | .... | 9 | 36 | 27.83 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Newport | 3 | 50 | 53 | 11.32 | .... | 9 | 29 | 8.98 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Burlington | 3 | 57 | 60 | 11.67 | .... | 9 | 30 | 41.99 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 50 | 617 | 667 | 7.35 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 63 | 781 | 844 | 6.64 | | | | | | |

[a] Also acting chief of quartermaster's, ordnance, and pay departments.
[b] No range available.
[c] Mustered in June 15, 1907.
[d] No report rendered to adjutant-general by company commander..



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## VIRGINIA.

State designation: Virginia Volunteers.
General headquarters: Richmond. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Charles J. Anderson; address, Richmond.
One brigade. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 field batteries. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 7 companies; 1 battalion of 3 companies. Total strength, 1,966.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special instruction, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Richmond | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department. | do | 15 | | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department. | do | 5 | | 5 | | | | | | | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Franklin | 3 | | [a] 3 | | | | | | Yes. | No. |
| First Battalion Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Richmond | 4 | 3 | 7 | [b] | | | | [c] | | No. |
| Battery A | do | 4 | 101 | 105 | 0.00 | 5 | 5 | 59 | [c] | No. | No. |
| Battery B | Norfolk | 4 | 65 | 69 | 18.84 | | 10 | 45 | [c] | No. | No. |
| Battery C | Portsmouth | 4 | 83 | 87 | 3.45 | 3 | 10 | 52 | [c] | No. | No. |
| Total | | 16 | 252 | 268 | 7.09 | | | | | | |
| Seventieth Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Staunton | 12 | 8 | 20 | 0.00 | | | | | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | | 27 | 27 | 11.11 | | | | | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | Richmond | 2 | 35 | 37 | 24.32 | | 10 | 50 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 2 | 42 | 44 | 15.91 | | 10 | 50 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 38 | 41 | 0.00 | | 10 | 50 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Charlottesville | 3 | 44 | 47 | 12.77 | | 10 | 48 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Lynchburg | 3 | 55 | 58 | 0.00 | | 10 | 50 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Richmond | 3 | 35 | 38 | 0.00 | | 10 | 52 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Alexandria | 3 | 48 | 51 | 31.37 | | 10 | 51 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Farmville | 3 | 48 | 51 | 21.57 | | 10 | 52 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Staunton | 3 | 43 | 46 | 0.00 | | 10 | 50 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Fredericksburg | 3 | 41 | 44 | 0.00 | | 10 | 50 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Danville | 3 | 40 | 43 | 0.00 | | 10 | 50 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 43 | 504 | 547 | 9.51 | | | | | | |
| Seventy-first Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Norfolk | 12 | 12 | 24 | 12.50 | | | | | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | | 22 | 22 | 9.09 | | | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 2 | 46 | 48 | 18.75 | | 10 | 52 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 50 | 53 | 1.89 | | 10 | 48 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Newport News | 2 | 37 | 39 | 25.64 | | 10 | 24 | [c] | No. | Yes. |
| Company D | Hampton | | 32 | 32 | [d] | | 10 | 40 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Norfolk | 3 | 39 | 42 | 2.38 | | 10 | 43 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Suffolk | 3 | 47 | 50 | 20.00 | | 10 | 42 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Franklin | 1 | 37 | 38 | 60.53 | | 10 | 37 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Portsmouth | 3 | 48 | 51 | 11.76 | | 10 | 24 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | do | 3 | 57 | 60 | 23.33 | | 10 | 24 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Emporia | 1 | 48 | 49 | 12.24 | | 10 | 52 | [c] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 33 | 475 | 508 | 22.83 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] Not inspected.
[c] No systematic practice.
[d] Not inspected; the commissioned officers having resigned and the newly elected ones not being commissioned, no orders were issued to the men to report for inspection; the first sergeant was the only man present.

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VIRGINIA—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First Brigade*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seventy-second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Luray | 9 | 11 | 20 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | (a) | Yes. | No. |
| Company A | Staunton | 3 | 53 | 56 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 54 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Culpeper | 3 | 45 | 48 | 35.42 | .... | 10 | 40 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Warrenton | 3 | 55 | 58 | 18.97 | .... | 10 | 28 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Front Royal | 3 | 52 | 55 | 20.00 | .... | 10 | 27 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Chase City | 3 | 53 | 56 | 7.14 | .... | 10 | 45 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Petersburg | 3 | 48 | 51 | 15.69 | .... | 10 | 66 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Harrisonburg | 3 | 53 | 56 | 32.14 | .... | 10 | 34 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Total | | 30 | 370 | 400 | 17.35 | | | | | | |
| Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Richmond | 3 | 5 | 8 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 24 | 24 | 4.17 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | No. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 58 | 61 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 37 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | do | 3 | 59 | 62 | 4.84 | .... | 10 | 28 | (a) | No. | Yes. |
| Company C | do | 3 | 56 | 59 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | 31 | (a) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 12 | 202 | 214 | 1.87 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 163 | 1,803 | 1,966 | 13.29 | | | | | | |

a No systematic practice.

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## WASHINGTON.

State designation: National Guard of Washington.
General headquarters: Olympia. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Ortis Hamilton; address, Olympia.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps: 1 company.
Total strength, 695.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Olympia | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department | Tacoma | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Hospital Corps | do | | 18 | 18 | 44.44 | | 10 | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Pay Department | Olympia | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Corps of Engineers | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 1 | | a1 | | | | | | | |
| Signal Corps: Company A | Seattle | 1 | 35 | 36 | 13.89 | | 10 | 55 | 92.36 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop B | Tacoma | 3 | 39 | 42 | 0.00 | | 10 | 50 | 111.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Seattle | 12 | 5 | 17 | 0.00 | | 10 | | 151.25 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Tacoma | 3 | 55 | 58 | 22.41 | | 10 | 44 | 126.12 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Seattle | 3 | 62 | 65 | 0.00 | | 10 | 48 | 73.31 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Snohomish | 3 | 46 | 49 | 14.29 | | 10 | 41 | 78.70 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Seattle | 3 | 50 | 53 | 5.66 | | 10 | 48 | 90.81 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | North Yakima | 3 | 58 | 61 | 16.39 | | 10 | 39 | 177.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Hoquiam | 3 | 42 | 45 | 17.78 | | 10 | 58 | 150.74 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Vancouver | | | | (b) | | 10 | 27 | 44.44 | | |
| Company H | Spokane | 3 | 51 | 54 | 1.85 | | 10 | 37 | 81.91 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | do | 1 | 41 | 42 | 0.00 | | | (c) | (c) | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Everett | 3 | 52 | 55 | 7.27 | | 10 | 48 | 31.94 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Seattle | 3 | 45 | 48 | 0.00 | | 10 | 56 | 180.00 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Bellingham | 1 | 40 | 41 | 0.00 | | 10 | 25 | 84.02 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 41 | 547 | 588 | 7.82 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 56 | 639 | 695 | 8.49 | | | | | | |

a Shown as inspector of rifle practice.
b Mustered out by order of January 3, 1908.
c Mustered in December 30, 1907.

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## WEST VIRGINIA.

State designation: West Virginia National Guard.
General headquarters: Charleston. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Noyes Steven Burlew; address, Charleston.
One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies. Total strength, 1,084.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Charleston | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Inspector's-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence Department | do | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department | do | 8 | | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Corps of Engineers | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| *First Brigade.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Clarksburg | [a] 3 | 5 | 8 | 25.00 | .... | 16 | [b] | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Fairmont | 13 | [c] 7 | 20 | 15.00 | .... | 10 | [d] | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Band | do | .... | 25 | 25 | 4.00 | .... | 10 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Weston | 3 | 48 | 51 | 7.84 | 2 | 16 | 30 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company B | Sutton | 1 | 50 | 51 | 11.76 | .... | 10 | 30 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company C | Wellsburg | 3 | 37 | 40 | 22.50 | .... | 10 | [f] 22 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company D | Littleton | 3 | 46 | 49 | 40.82 | .... | 10 | 24 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Kingwood | 2 | 38 | 40 | 10.00 | .... | 10 | 24 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | Fairmont | 3 | 52 | 55 | 7.28 | .... | 16 | 41 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Clarksburg | 3 | 39 | 42 | 7.14 | .... | 16 | 65 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company L | Morgantown | 3 | 47 | 50 | 24.00 | .... | 16 | 24 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | Terra Alta | 3 | 50 | 53 | 0.00 | .... | 16 | 30 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 37 | 439 | 476 | 13.87 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Parkersburg | 12 | [g] 10 | 22 | 9.09 | .... | 10 | [d] | ..... | Yes. | No. |
| Band | Huntington | .... | 22 | 22 | 18.18 | .... | 10 | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Gassaway | 3 | 46 | 49 | 0.00 | .... | 10 | [h] 12 | [e] | ..... | |
| Company B | Ravenswood | 2 | 59 | 61 | 11.48 | .... | .... | [i] | [i] | ..... | |
| Company D | Spencer | 3 | 54 | 57 | 0.00 | .... | 16 | 48 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company E | Parkersburg | 3 | 43 | 46 | 10.87 | .... | 10 | 30 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company G | Huntington | 3 | 49 | 52 | 38.46 | .... | 16 | 36 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company H | do | 3 | 62 | 65 | 16.92 | .... | 16 | 50 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company I | Central City | 1 | 35 | 36 | 8.33 | .... | 10 | 37 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company K | Charleston | 3 | 53 | 56 | 7.14 | .... | .... | [i] | [i] | ..... | |
| Company L | Parkersburg | 2 | 48 | 50 | 26.00 | .... | 10 | 30 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Company M | Charleston | 3 | 61 | 64 | 17.19 | .... | 16 | 60 | [e] | Yes. | No. |
| Total | | 38 | 542 | 580 | 13.79 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 98 | 986 | 1,084 | 13.65 | | | | | | |

[a] Staff officers reported with their respective departments.
[b] The staff of the brigade is scattered throughout the State and can not be assembled on account of expense.
[c] Includes 3 Hospital Corps men.
[d] The staff is scattered throughout the regimental territory, and can not be assembled on account of expense.
[e] Qualifications could not be made because of lack of suitable ranges.
[f] Company in course of reorganization.
[g] Includes 4 Hospital Corps men.
[h] Company at Sistersville mustered out, and company mustered in by order of February 18, 1908, at Gassaway.
[i] New organization.

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## WISCONSIN.

State designation: Wisconsin National Guard.
General headquarters: Madison. Adjutant general: Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman; address, Madison.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Total strength, 3,019.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Madison | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Quartermaster's Department. | do | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence Department. | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Medical Department | do | 14 | | 14 | | | | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Hospital Corps | (a) | | 40 | 40 | 10.00 | | | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Pay Department | Madison | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Ordnance Department | do | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| First Cavalry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troop A | Milwaukee | 3 | 68 | 71 | 0.00 | 2 | 8 | 33 | 62.87 | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Field Artillery: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battery A | do | 5 | 100 | 105 | 20.95 | 1 | 8 | 30 | | Yes. | Yes. |
| First Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Madison | 15 | 8 | 23 | 0.00 | | | | 143.06 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Baraboo | | 28 | 28 | 7.14 | | | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Milwaukee | 3 | 65 | 68 | 2.94 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 70.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Fort Atkinson | 3 | 63 | 66 | 15.15 | 1 | 7 | 40 | 58.49 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Whitewater | 3 | 65 | 68 | 16.18 | 1 | 7 | 35 | 85.65 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Milwaukee | 3 | 59 | 62 | 14.52 | 1 | 7 | 41 | 96.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | do | 3 | 65 | 68 | 0.00 | 1 | 7 | 45 | 133.45 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | do | 3 | 63 | 66 | 16.67 | 1 | 7 | 33 | 71.10 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Madison | 3 | 51 | 54 | 5.56 | 1 | 7 | 47 | 46.51 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Monroe | 3 | 65 | 68 | 0.00 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 60.51 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Neenah | 3 | 65 | 68 | 1.47 | 1 | 7 | 36 | 99.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Milwaukee | 3 | 65 | 68 | 16.17 | 1 | 7 | 41 | 74.41 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Beloit | 3 | 65 | 68 | 0.00 | 1 | 7 | 32 | 81.52 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Oconomowoc | 3 | 65 | 68 | 5.88 | 1 | 7 | 46 | 85.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 51 | 792 | 843 | 7.59 | | | | | | |
| Second Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Appleton | 15 | 8 | 23 | 4.34 | | | | 76.94 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Band | Marshfield | | 28 | 28 | 0.00 | | | | | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | do | 3 | 65 | 68 | 7.35 | 1 | 7 | 25 | 104.38 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Oshkosh | 3 | 65 | 68 | 7.35 | 1 | 7 | 40 | 64.78 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Sheboygan | 3 | 64 | 67 | 1.49 | 1 | 7 | 37 | 65.59 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Ripon | 3 | 59 | 62 | 14.52 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 46.31 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Fond du Lac | 3 | 65 | 68 | 1.47 | 1 | 7 | 41 | 92.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Oshkosh | 3 | 65 | 68 | 0.00 | 1 | 7 | 44 | 60.51 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Appleton | 3 | 65 | 68 | 0.00 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 54.49 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Manitowoc | 2 | 66 | 68 | 2.94 | 1 | 7 | 34 | 66.10 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Marinette | 3 | 61 | 64 | 18.75 | 1 | 7 | 35 | 48.68 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Beaver Dam | 3 | 54 | 57 | 7.02 | 1 | 7 | 48 | 65.92 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Rhinelander | 2 | 65 | 67 | 8.96 | 1 | 7 | 24 | 43.21 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | Oconto | 3 | 59 | 62 | 17.74 | 1 | 7 | 25 | 67.28 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 49 | 789 | 838 | 6.80 | | | | | | |

a Not furnished.

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WISCONSIN—Continued.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | La Crosse | 14 | 7 | 21 | 4.76 | .... | .... | .... | 139.47 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Neillsville | 3 | 65 | 68 | 1.47 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 112.57 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | La Crosse | 2 | 62 | 64 | 3.13 | 1 | 7 | 29 | 108.85 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Hudson | 3 | 65 | 68 | 1.47 | 1 | 7 | 26 | 104.06 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Mauston | 3 | 65 | 68 | 7.35 | 1 | 7 | 39 | 119.63 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Eau Claire | 3 | 65 | 68 | 0.00 | 1 | 7 | 33 | 107.86 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Portage | 3 | 65 | 68 | 1.47 | 1 | 7 | 42 | 104.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Wausau | 3 | 65 | 68 | 14.71 | 1 | 7 | 33 | 106.64 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company H | Menominee | 3 | 63 | 66 | 9.09 | 1 | 7 | 33 | 106.18 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company I | Superior | 3 | 65 | 68 | 0.00 | 1 | 7 | 25 | 125.71 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company K | Tomah | 3 | 65 | 68 | 14.71 | 1 | 7 | 27 | 102.11 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company L | Sparta | 3 | 65 | 68 | 1.47 | 1 | 7 | 28 | 108.48 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company M | La Crosse | 3 | 65 | 68 | 0.00 | 1 | 7 | 26 | 130.36 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 49 | 782 | 831 | 4.57 | | | | | | |
| Tenth Separate Battalion Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Milwaukee | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Rice Lake | 3 | 65 | 68 | 0.00 | .... | 7 | 29 | 85.42 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Reedsburg | 3 | 65 | 68 | 13.24 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 61.13 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Chippewa Falls | 3 | 64 | 67 | 14.93 | 1 | 7 | 27 | 55.15 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Ashland | 2 | 59 | 61 | 21.31 | 1 | 7 | 27 | 54.69 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | | 14 | 254 | 268 | 11.94 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | | 194 | 2,825 | 3,019 | 7.19 | | | | | | |

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## WYOMING.

State designation: Wyoming National Guard.
General headquarters: Cheyenne. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. P. A. Gatchell; address, Cheyenne.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 7 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 490.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

| Organization. | Station. | Special inspection, 1908. Organized strength. Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Per cent absent. | Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches. | Camp of instruction (days). | Drills. | Rifle-practice figure of merit. | Armed, uniformed, and equipped. | Conformity to United States Army organization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjutant-General's Department. | Cheyenne | 2 | ..... | [a] 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Inspector-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department. | .....do | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Medical Department | .....do | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hospital Corps | [b] | .... | 4 | 4 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | Yes. | |
| Ordnance Department | Cheyenne | 1 | ..... | [c] 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Third Infantry: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | Sheridan | 11 | 8 | 19 | 0.00 | .... | .... | .... | 40.00 | Yes. | |
| Band | .....do | ..... | 28 | 28 | 7.14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company A | Newcastle | 3 | 51 | 54 | 24.07 | [d] | [d] | 36 | 87.50 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company B | Lander | 3 | 58 | 61 | 60.66 | [d] | [d] | 24 | [e] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company C | Buffalo | 3 | 68 | 71 | 2.82 | [d] | [d] | 35 | [e] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company D | Sheridan | 3 | 56 | 59 | 32.20 | [d] | [d] | 25 | 42.84 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company E | Cody | 3 | 50 | 53 | 18.87 | [d] | [d] | 30 | 61.11 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company F | Douglas | 3 | 58 | 61 | 55.74 | [d] | [d] | 24 | 59.77 | Yes. | Yes. |
| Company G | Cheyenne | 3 | 58 | 61 | 45.90 | [d] | [d] | 31 | [e] | Yes. | Yes. |
| Total | ..... | 32 | 435 | 467 | 31.05 | | | | | | |
| Grand total | ..... | 41 | 439 | 480 | 30.21 | | | | | | |

[a] The adjutant-general is also acting chief of the quartermaster's and the subsistence departments.
[b] Not furnished.
[c] Inspector of small-arms practice.
[d] Excused by governor.
[e] No report to the adjutant-general by company commander.

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The following table shows the strength (officers and enlisted men) of the Organized Militia, by branches of the service, as shown by the special inspections made by United States inspecting officers during the spring of the year 1908:

| State or Territory. | Strength of Organized Militia (inspections made during spring of 1908). | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General officers and general staff. | Engineers. | Cavalry. | Field artillery. | Machine-gun batteries. | Coast artillery. | Infantry. | Hospital corps. | Signal corps. | Total. |
| Alabama | 39 | 3 | 274 | 449 | ..... | 57 | 2,403 | 1 | ..... | 3,226 |
| Arizona | 1 | ..... | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 334 | 2 | ..... | 373 |
| Arkansas | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,262 | ..... | ..... | 1,296 |
| California | 36 | ..... | 167 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,985 | 33 | 54 | 2,275 |
| Colorado | 15 | ..... | 170 | 82 | ..... | ..... | 435 | ..... | 11 | 713 |
| Connecticut | 31 | ..... | 61 | 88 | ..... | 782 | 1,648 | 39 | 58 | 2,707 |
| Delaware | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 369 | 10 | ..... | 388 |
| District of Columbia | 20 | ..... | ..... | 61 | ..... | ..... | 1,203 | 33 | 18 | 1,335 |
| Florida | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,218 | 12 | ..... | 1,254 |
| Georgia | 27 | ..... | 370 | 149 | ..... | 172 | 2,263 | 37 | ..... | 3,018 |
| Hawaii | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 406 | 33 | 40 | 492 |
| Idaho | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 522 | ..... | ..... | 530 |
| Illinois | 86 | ..... | 370 | 254 | ..... | ..... | 5,386 | 165 | 52 | 6,313 |
| Indiana | 31 | 1 | ..... | 241 | ..... | ..... | 1,914 | 78 | 42 | 2,307 |
| Iowa | 18 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,573 | 64 | 1 | 2,657 |
| Kansas | 21 | 1 | ..... | 78 | ..... | ..... | 1,262 | 26 | 15 | 1,403 |
| Kentucky | 26 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,623 | 89 | ..... | 1,740 |
| Louisiana | 20 | 1 | 191 | 142 | ..... | ..... | 822 | ..... | 72 | 1,248 |
| Maine | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,243 | 26 | ..... | 1,282 |
| Maryland | 20 | ..... | 57 | ..... | ..... | 48 | 1,751 | 28 | ..... | 1,904 |
| Massachusetts | 88 | ..... | 184 | 303 | ..... | 784 | 3,991 | 122 | 54 | 5,526 |
| Michigan | 45 | 68 | 119 | 105 | ..... | ..... | 2,373 | 61 | 90 | 2,861 |
| Minnesota | 35 | 73 | ..... | 204 | ..... | ..... | 2,455 | 41 | ..... | 2,808 |
| Mississippi | 34 | ..... | 52 | 53 | ..... | ..... | 1,051 | 12 | ..... | 1,202 |
| Missouri | 32 | ..... | ..... | 229 | ..... | ..... | 2,671 | 64 | 23 | 3,019 |
| Montana | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 415 | ..... | ..... | 422 |
| Nebraska | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,280 | 53 | 57 | 1,407 |
| Nevada[a] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 29 | ..... | 61 | 85 | ..... | ..... | 1,393 | ..... | ..... | 1,568 |
| New Jersey | 102 | ..... | 137 | 158 | ..... | ..... | 3,858 | 22 | 56 | 4,333 |
| New Mexico | 6 | ..... | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 216 | ..... | 16 | 274 |
| New York | 249 | 713 | 535 | 404 | ..... | 2,313 | 9,985 | 377 | 170 | 14,746 |
| North Carolina | 46 | 3 | ..... | 65 | ..... | ..... | 1,889 | 36 | ..... | 2,039 |
| North Dakota | 12 | ..... | ..... | 53 | ..... | ..... | 634 | 4 | ..... | 703 |
| Ohio | 55 | 203 | 112 | 106 | ..... | ..... | 4,790 | 190 | 89 | 5,545 |
| Oklahoma | 6 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 614 | 19 | 39 | 713 |
| Oregon | 16 | ..... | ..... | 141 | ..... | ..... | 1,243 | 44 | ..... | 1,444 |
| Pennsylvania | 123 | ..... | 359 | 154 | ..... | ..... | 9,266 | 146 | ..... | 10,048 |
| Rhode Island | 30 | 1 | 101 | 64 | 54 | ..... | 790 | 18 | 19 | 1,077 |
| South Carolina | 15 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,839 | 34 | ..... | 1,889 |
| South Dakota | 14 | ..... | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 563 | 5 | ..... | 626 |
| Tennessee | 7 | ..... | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,477 | ..... | ..... | 1,541 |
| Texas | 37 | 1 | 196 | 96 | ..... | ..... | 1,875 | ..... | 29 | 2,234 |
| Utah | 2 | ..... | ..... | 45 | ..... | ..... | 290 | 14 | 16 | 367 |
| Vermont | 4 | ..... | ..... | 116 | ..... | ..... | 667 | 12 | 45 | 844 |
| Virginia | 29 | ..... | ..... | 268 | ..... | ..... | 1,669 | ..... | ..... | 1,966 |
| Washington | 10 | 1 | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 588 | 18 | 36 | 695 |
| West Virginia | 27 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,056 | ..... | ..... | 1,084 |
| Wisconsin | 23 | ..... | 71 | 105 | ..... | ..... | 2,780 | 40 | ..... | 3,019 |
| Wyoming | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 467 | 4 | ..... | 480 |
| Total | 1,600 | 1,110 | 3,802 | 4,298 | 54 | 4,156 | 92,807 | 2,012 | 1,102 | 110,941 |

[a] No organized militia (letter, A. G., Nevada, June 12, 1908).

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The following table shows the number and classification of officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, as shown by the special inspections made by United States inspecting officers during the spring of the year 1908, under the provisions of section 14 of the militia law of January 21, 1903, and General Orders, No. 230, War Department, November 12, 1907:

| State or Territory. | Organized strength. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General officers. | General staff officers. | Regimental field and staff officers. | Company officers. | Total commissioned. | General noncommissioned staff. | Noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc. | Total enlisted. | Aggregate. |
| Alabama | 1 | 41 | 47 | 127 | 216 | ..... | 3,010 | 3,010 | 3,226 |
| Arizona | ..... | 1 | 9 | 23 | 33 | ..... | 340 | 340 | 373 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 33 | 28 | 60 | 122 | ..... | 1,174 | 1,174 | 1,296 |
| California | 2 | 39 | 41 | 111 | 193 | ..... | 2,082 | 2,082 | 2,275 |
| Colorado | 1 | 15 | 20 | 33 | 69 | ..... | 644 | 644 | 713 |
| Connecticut | ..... | 27 | 45 | 109 | 181 | 8 | 2,518 | 2,526 | 2,707 |
| Delaware | ..... | 6 | 14 | 19 | 39 | 3 | 346 | 349 | 388 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 13 | 45 | 73 | 132 | 8 | 1,195 | 1,203 | 1,335 |
| Florida | 1 | 23 | 23 | 47 | 94 | ..... | 1,160 | 1,160 | 1,254 |
| Georgia | 1 | 26 | 46 | 139 | 212 | ..... | 2,806 | 2,806 | 3,018 |
| Hawaii | ..... | 14 | 8 | 18 | 40 | 1 | 451 | 452 | 492 |
| Idaho | ..... | 8 | 19 | 34 | 61 | ..... | 469 | 469 | 530 |
| Illinois | 4 | 78 | 133 | 285 | 500 | 7 | 5,806 | 5,813 | 6,313 |
| Indiana | 1 | 32 | 47 | 106 | 186 | 3 | 2,118 | 2,121 | 2,307 |
| Iowa | ..... | 20 | 59 | 123 | 202 | ..... | 2,455 | 2,455 | 2,657 |
| Kansas | 1 | 21 | 29 | 77 | 128 | 2 | 1,273 | 1,275 | 1,403 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 25 | 44 | 80 | 150 | 2 | 1,588 | 1,590 | 1,740 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 25 | 26 | 54 | 106 | ..... | 1,142 | 1,142 | 1,248 |
| Maine | ..... | 13 | 30 | 65 | 108 | ..... | 1,174 | 1,174 | 1,282 |
| Maryland | 1 | 13 | 52 | 97 | 163 | 6 | 1,735 | 1,741 | 1,904 |
| Massachusetts | 2 | 76 | 98 | 248 | 424 | 10 | 5,092 | 5,102 | 5,526 |
| Michigan | 1 | 49 | 45 | 118 | 213 | ..... | 2,648 | 2,648 | 2,861 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 34 | 44 | 117 | 196 | ..... | 2,612 | 2,612 | 2,808 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 33 | 24 | 61 | 119 | ..... | 1,083 | 1,083 | 1,202 |
| Missouri | 1 | 29 | 48 | 130 | 208 | 3 | 2,808 | 2,811 | 3,019 |
| Montana | ..... | 7 | 9 | 20 | 36 | ..... | 386 | 386 | 422 |
| Nebraska | ..... | 20 | 18 | 70 | 108 | ..... | 1,299 | 1,299 | 1,407 |
| Nevada [a] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 26 | 25 | 73 | 125 | 2 | 1,441 | 1,443 | 1,568 |
| New Jersey | 3 | 95 | 73 | 180 | 351 | 4 | 3,978 | 3,982 | 4,333 |
| New Mexico | ..... | 7 | 13 | 11 | 31 | ..... | 243 | 243 | 274 |
| New York | 5 | 210 | 238 | 493 | 946 | 48 | 13,752 | 13,800 | 14,746 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 48 | 45 | 110 | 204 | ..... | 1,835 | 1,835 | 2,039 |
| North Dakota | ..... | 12 | 15 | 37 | 64 | ..... | 639 | 639 | 703 |
| Ohio | 3 | 52 | 115 | 276 | 446 | 5 | 5,094 | 5,099 | 5,545 |
| Oklahoma | ..... | 8 | 10 | 35 | 53 | 1 | 659 | 660 | 713 |
| Oregon | ..... | 16 | 25 | 60 | 101 | ..... | 1,343 | 1,343 | 1,444 |
| Pennsylvania | 4 | 93 | 169 | 437 | 703 | 26 | 9,319 | 9,345 | 10,048 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 32 | 24 | 59 | 116 | ..... | 961 | 961 | 1,077 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 15 | 54 | 105 | 175 | ..... | 1,714 | 1,714 | 1,889 |
| South Dakota | ..... | 14 | 15 | 35 | 64 | ..... | 562 | 562 | 626 |
| Tennessee | ..... | 7 | 35 | 69 | 111 | ..... | 1,430 | 1,430 | 1,531 |
| Texas | 1 | 40 | 50 | 111 | 202 | ..... | 2,032 | 2,032 | 2,234 |
| Utah | ..... | 4 | 10 | 23 | 37 | ..... | 330 | 330 | 367 |
| Vermont | ..... | 8 | 15 | 40 | 63 | ..... | 781 | 781 | 844 |
| Virginia | 1 | 28 | 40 | 94 | 163 | ..... | 1,803 | 1,803 | 1,966 |
| Washington | ..... | 12 | 12 | 32 | 56 | ..... | 639 | 639 | 695 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 22 | 25 | 50 | 98 | ..... | 986 | 986 | 1,084 |
| Wisconsin | ..... | 23 | 47 | 124 | 194 | ..... | 2,825 | 2,825 | 3,019 |
| Wyoming | ..... | 9 | 11 | 21 | 41 | ..... | 439 | 439 | 480 |
| Total | 45 | 1,502 | 2,117 | 4,919 | 8,583 | 139 | 120,219 | 102,358 | 110,941 |

[a] No organized militia (letter, A. G., Nevada, June 12, 1908).

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The following table shows the strength of the Organized Militia, by military geographical departments of the United States, as shown by the special inspections made during the spring of the year 1908:

| Military geographical departments. | General officers and general staff. | Engineers. | Cavalry. | Field artillery. | Machine-gun batteries. | Coast artillery. | Infantry. | Hospital corps. | Signal corps. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 48 | 1 | 167 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,391 | 66 | 94 | 2,767 |
| Colorado | 24 | ..... | 242 | 127 | ..... | ..... | 1,275 | 16 | 43 | 1,727 |
| Columbia | 34 | 1 | 42 | 141 | ..... | ..... | 2,353 | 62 | 36 | 2,669 |
| Dakota | 54 | 73 | ..... | 257 | ..... | ..... | 3,504 | 45 | ..... | 3,933 |
| East | 774 | 715 | 1,495 | 1,701 | 54 | 3,927 | 38,889 | 833 | 420 | 48,808 |
| Gulf | 212 | 8 | 944 | 858 | ..... | 229 | 12,962 | 132 | 72 | 15,417 |
| Lakes | 266 | 274 | 672 | 811 | ..... | ..... | 18,866 | 623 | 273 | 21,785 |
| Missouri | 111 | 2 | 44 | 307 | ..... | ..... | 8,816 | 216 | 96 | 9,592 |
| Texas | 77 | 36 | 196 | 96 | ..... | ..... | 3,751 | 19 | 68 | 4,243 |
| Total | 1,600 | 1,110 | 3,802 | 4,298 | 54 | 4,156 | 92,807 | 2,012 | 1,102 | 110,941 |

The following table shows the number of officers and enlisted men present at and absent from the special inspections of the militia organizations of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia made during the spring of the year 1908.

The table shows that there were absent from the inspection 225 officers and 13,171 enlisted men, or 12.07 per cent, out of a total organized strength of 110,941. In the inspection of 1907, out of a total organized strength of 105,213 officers and enlisted men, 14.48 per cent were absent, and in that of 1906, out of a strength of 105,693 officers and enlisted men, 14.84 per cent were absent. In the 1905 inspection, the percentage of absentees was 18.19, in 1904 it was 21.02, and in 1903, 23.45.

| State or Territory. | Present. | | Absent. | | General officers and staff officers. | Total. | | Percentage of absentees. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | | Officers. | Enlisted men. | In 1908. | In 1907. |
| Alabama | 168 | 2,376 | 6 | 634 | 42 | 216 | 3,010 | 19.84 | 15.07 |
| Arizona | 31 | 241 | 1 | 99 | 1 | 33 | 340 | 26.81 | 48.90 |
| Arkansas | 80 | 746 | 8 | 428 | 34 | 122 | 1,174 | 33.64 | 22.83 |
| California | 148 | 1,850 | 4 | 232 | 41 | 193 | 2,082 | 10.37 | 15.14 |
| Colorado | 47 | 532 | 6 | 112 | 16 | 69 | 644 | 16.55 | 25.35 |
| Connecticut | 153 | 2,220 | 1 | 306 | 27 | 181 | 2,526 | 11.34 | 9.96 |
| Delaware | 31 | 318 | 2 | 31 | 6 | 39 | 349 | 8.51 | 28.54 |
| District of Columbia | 117 | 1,110 | 1 | 93 | 14 | 132 | 1,203 | 7.04 | 12.17 |
| Florida | 69 | 835 | 1 | 325 | 24 | 94 | 1,160 | 26.00 | 26.97 |
| Georgia | 180 | 2,672 | 5 | 134 | 27 | 212 | 2,806 | 4.61 | 5.06 |
| Hawaii | 25 | 424 | 1 | 28 | 14 | 40 | 452 | 5.89 | 19.06 |
| Idaho | 49 | 352 | 4 | 117 | 8 | 61 | 469 | 22.83 | 26.17 |
| Illinois | 406 | 5,210 | 12 | 603 | 82 | 500 | 5,813 | 9.74 | 15.00 |
| Indiana | 149 | 1,651 | 4 | 470 | 33 | 186 | 2,121 | 20.54 | 32.49 |
| Iowa | 173 | 2,152 | 9 | 308 | 20 | 202 | 2,455 | 11.74 | 17.32 |
| Kansas | 102 | 1,108 | 4 | 167 | 22 | 128 | 1,275 | 12.19 | 19.73 |
| Kentucky | 116 | 1,275 | 8 | 315 | 26 | 150 | 1,590 | 18.56 | 13.12 |
| Louisiana | 76 | 709 | 4 | 433 | 26 | 106 | 1,142 | 35.02 | 37.53 |
| Maine | 92 | 1,005 | 3 | 169 | 13 | 108 | 1,174 | 13.42 | 21.01 |
| Maryland | 144 | 1,354 | 5 | 387 | 14 | 163 | 1,741 | 20.59 | 26.00 |
| Massachusetts | 339 | 4,580 | 7 | 522 | 78 | 424 | 5,102 | 9.57 | 11.31 |
| Michigan | 156 | 2,277 | 7 | 371 | 50 | 213 | 2,648 | 13.21 | 12.62 |
| Minnesota | 156 | 2,563 | 5 | 49 | 35 | 196 | 2,612 | 1.92 | 5.57 |
| Mississippi | 81 | 734 | 4 | 349 | 34 | 119 | 1,083 | 29.36 | 29.21 |
| Missouri | 169 | 2,270 | 9 | 541 | 30 | 208 | 2,811 | 18.22 | 16.17 |
| Montana | 25 | 268 | 4 | 118 | 7 | 36 | 386 | 28.91 | 45.69 |

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| State or Territory. | Present. | | Absent. | | General officers and staff officers. | Total. | | Percentage of absentees. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | | Officers. | Enlisted men. | In 1908. | In 1907. |
| Nebraska | 78 | 802 | 10 | 497 | 20 | 108 | 1,299 | 36.03 | 39.30 |
| Nevada [a] | | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 97 | 1,334 | 1 | 109 | 27 | 125 | 1,443 | 7.02 | 10.30 |
| New Jersey | 249 | 3,669 | 4 | 313 | 98 | 351 | 3,982 | 7.32 | 5.94 |
| New Mexico | 24 | 197 | | 46 | 7 | 31 | 243 | 16.79 | 17.83 |
| New York | 718 | 13,495 | 13 | 305 | 215 | 946 | 13,800 | 2.16 | 2.55 |
| North Carolina | 153 | 1,648 | 2 | 187 | 49 | 204 | 1,835 | 9.27 | 12.37 |
| North Dakota | 48 | 530 | 4 | 109 | 12 | 64 | 639 | 16.07 | 21.52 |
| Ohio | 385 | 4,552 | 11 | 547 | 50 | 446 | 5,099 | 10.06 | 15.31 |
| Oklahoma | 36 | 362 | 6 | 298 | 11 | 53 | 660 | 42.64 | 25.24 |
| Oregon | 85 | 1,139 | | 204 | 16 | 101 | 1,343 | 14.13 | 20.12 |
| Pennsylvania | 603 | 8,451 | 3 | 894 | 97 | 703 | 9,345 | 8.93 | 11.15 |
| Rhode Island | 83 | 921 | | 40 | 33 | 116 | 961 | 3.71 | 1.05 |
| South Carolina | 153 | 1,538 | 6 | 176 | 16 | 175 | 1,714 | 9.63 | 14.69 |
| South Dakota | 44 | 367 | 6 | 195 | 14 | 64 | 562 | 32.11 | 33.02 |
| Tennessee | 97 | 1,163 | 7 | 267 | 7 | 111 | 1,430 | 17.78 | 21.25 |
| Texas | 145 | 1,338 | 16 | 694 | 41 | 202 | 2,032 | 31.78 | 35.50 |
| Utah | 32 | 251 | 1 | 79 | 4 | 37 | 330 | 21.86 | 31.05 |
| Vermont | 55 | 725 | | 56 | 8 | 63 | 781 | 6.64 | 12.04 |
| Virginia | 130 | 1,547 | 4 | 256 | 29 | 163 | 1,803 | 13.22 | 15.74 |
| Washington | 44 | 580 | | 59 | 12 | 56 | 639 | 8.49 | 16.42 |
| West Virginia | 72 | 841 | 3 | 145 | 23 | 98 | 966 | 13.62 | 16.77 |
| Wisconsin | 169 | 2,610 | 2 | 215 | 23 | 194 | 2,825 | 7.18 | 11.64 |
| Wyoming | 31 | 295 | 1 | 144 | 9 | 41 | 439 | 30.21 | 41.01 |
| Total | 6,813 | 89,187 | 225 | 13,171 | 1,545 | 8,583 | 102,358 | 12.07 | 14.48 |

[a] No organized militia (letter, A. G., Nevada, June 12, 1908).

The following table shows the strength (officers and enlisted men) of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, as shown by the annual inspection reports, by United States inspecting officers, for each year since the enactment of the militia law of January 21, 1903, with the increase or decrease from 1903 to 1908.

| State or Territory. | Strength shown by inspection reports. | | | | | | 1903–8. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Alabama | 3,318 | 2,505 | 2,291 | 2,035 | 2,196 | 3,226 | | 92 |
| Arizona [a] | 382 | 396 | 380 | 331 | 317 | 373 | | 9 |
| Arkansas | 1,731 | 1,662 | 1,172 | 1,127 | 1,362 | 1,296 | | 435 |
| California | 3,480 | 3,404 | 3,356 | 3,059 | 2,694 | 2,275 | | 1,205 |
| Colorado | 1,082 | 1,898 | 1,074 | 599 | 643 | 713 | | 369 |
| Connecticut | 2,572 | 2,758 | 2,814 | 2,725 | 2,780 | 2,707 | 135 | |
| Delaware | 389 | 332 | 388 | 369 | 403 | 388 | | 1 |
| District of Columbia [b] | 1,294 | 1,354 | 1,512 | 1,278 | 1,372 | 1,335 | 41 | |
| Florida | 1,291 | 1,210 | 1,554 | 1,120 | 1,246 | 1,254 | | 37 |
| Georgia | 4,684 | 3,729 | 3,191 | 2,760 | 2,745 | 3,018 | | 1,666 |
| Hawaii | 573 | 473 | 549 | 416 | 425 | 492 | | 81 |
| Idaho | 449 | 659 | 718 | 673 | 493 | 530 | 81 | |
| Illinois | 6,669 | 6,521 | 6,269 | 5,929 | 6,140 | 6,313 | | 356 |
| Indiana | 2,234 | 2,675 | 2,451 | 1,996 | 2,093 | 2,307 | 73 | |
| Iowa | 2,364 | 2,484 | 2,355 | 2,609 | 2,720 | 2,657 | 293 | |
| Kansas | 1,320 | 1,261 | 1,302 | 1,155 | 1,237 | 1,403 | 83 | |
| Kentucky | 1,261 | 1,317 | 1,364 | 1,372 | 1,448 | 1,740 | 479 | |
| Louisiana | 1,498 | 1,083 | 1,412 | 1,521 | 1,279 | 1,248 | | 250 |
| Maine | 1,158 | 1,232 | 1,191 | 1,251 | 1,233 | 1,282 | 124 | |
| Maryland | 2,006 | 2,207 | 2,008 | 1,942 | 1,969 | 1,904 | | 102 |
| Massachusetts | 5,739 | 5,669 | 5,566 | 5,569 | 5,571 | 5,526 | | 213 |
| Michigan | 3,031 | 2,783 | 2,612 | 2,667 | 2,512 | 2,861 | | 170 |
| Minnesota | 2,026 | 1,971 | 1,825 | 1,998 | 2,064 | 2,808 | 782 | |
| Mississippi | 1,140 | 1,153 | 1,300 | 1,262 | 1,195 | 1,202 | 62 | |
| Missouri | 3,078 | 2,759 | 2,337 | 2,253 | 2,010 | 3,019 | | 59 |
| Montana | 538 | 568 | 530 | 421 | 534 | 422 | | 116 |
| Nebraska | 1,588 | 1,439 | 1,464 | 1,401 | 1,374 | 1,407 | | 181 |

[a] Not including cadet companies. [b] Not including Naval Battalion.

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| State or Territory. | Strength shown by inspection reports. | | | | | | 1903–8. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Nevada | 140 | 167 | 146 | 141 | 10 | (a) | ..... | 140 |
| New Hampshire | 1,319 | 1,191 | 1,270 | 1,242 | 1,243 | 1,568 | 249 | ..... |
| New Jersey | 4,651 | 4,532 | 4,618 | 4,386 | 4,493 | 4,333 | ..... | 318 |
| New Mexico | 371 | 283 | 410 | 298 | 258 | 274 | ..... | 97 |
| New York | 13,869 | 13,760 | 14,264 | 14,017 | 14,234 | 14,746 | 877 | ..... |
| North Carolina | 1,850 | 1,832 | 1,799 | 1,867 | 1,989 | 2,039 | 189 | ..... |
| North Dakota | 806 | 750 | 677 | 635 | 646 | 703 | ..... | 103 |
| Ohio | 5,677 | 5,548 | 5,832 | 5,859 | 5,841 | 5,545 | ..... | 132 |
| Oklahoma | 879 | 817 | 676 | 771 | 531 | 713 | ..... | 166 |
| Oregon | 1,262 | 1,066 | 1,100 | 1,063 | 984 | 1,444 | 182 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 9,068 | 9,728 | 9,820 | 9,884 | 9,888 | 10,048 | 980 | ..... |
| Rhode Island | 1,025 | 1,047 | 1,035 | 1,066 | 1,050 | 1,077 | 52 | ..... |
| South Carolina | 3,692 | 3,745 | 2,782 | 1,665 | 1,770 | 1,889 | ..... | 1,803 |
| South Dakota | 1,335 | 1,215 | 846 | 757 | 639 | 626 | ..... | 709 |
| Tennessee | 1,915 | 2,140 | 1,986 | 1,763 | 1,553 | 1,541 | ..... | 374 |
| Texas | 3,266 | 3,080 | 2,601 | 2,151 | 2,169 | 2,234 | ..... | 1,032 |
| Utah | 376 | 324 | 329 | 397 | 351 | 367 | ..... | 9 |
| Vermont | 701 | 746 | 754 | 761 | 731 | 844 | 143 | ..... |
| Virginia | 2,271 | 2,422 | 2,138 | 2,133 | 1,900 | 1,966 | ..... | 305 |
| Washington | 822 | 871 | 773 | 738 | 682 | 695 | ..... | 127 |
| West Virginia | 1,140 | 1,076 | 1,111 | 1,011 | 936 | 1,084 | ..... | 56 |
| Wisconsin | 2,857 | 2,935 | 2,793 | 2,897 | 2,904 | 3,019 | 162 | ..... |
| Wyoming | 360 | 333 | 312 | 353 | 356 | 480 | 120 | ..... |
| Total | 116,547 | 115,110 | 111,057 | 105,693 | 105,213 | 110,941 | 5,107 | 10,713 |

a No organized militia (letter, A. G., Nevada, June 12, 1908).

## CHANGES IN MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS SINCE THE INSPECTION OF 1907.

The following lists show the militia organizations that have been created, reorganized, disbanded, or transferred since the inspection of 1907, with the dates of the changes so far as known to this office:

*Organizations of militia created since the inspection of 1907.*

ALABAMA.

Company of infantry (Athens, August, 1907).

ARIZONA.

Company A, First Infantry (Phoenix, March 13, 1908).
Company E, First Infantry (Prescott, March 27, 1908).

ARKANSAS.

The organized militia was organized as a brigade August 20, 1907.
Separate company of infantry (Prescott, July 28, 1907).

CALIFORNIA.

Company C, Fifth Infantry (Berkeley, December 3, 1907).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Company F, Second Infantry (Washington, July 9, 1907).

FLORIDA.

First Company, Coast Artillery (Plant City, June 12, 1908).

GEORGIA.

First Squadron of Cavalry with headquarters at Savannah (December 2, 1907).
Second Squadron of Cavalry with headquarters at Atlanta (December 2, 1907).
Third Battalion of Infantry with headquarters at Augusta (December 2, 1907).
Band, Fifth Infantry (Atlanta, ———).
First, Second, and Fifth regiments of infantry constituted a brigade and designated First Brigade of Infantry.

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HAWAII.

Company of infantry (Lahaina, Maui, ———, 1908).

IDAHO.

Company B, Second Infantry [a] (Cambridge, May 10, 1907).
Company C, Second Infantry [a] (Coeur d'Alene, ———, 1907).

ILLINOIS.

The troops comprising the state militia were organized as a division, designated the First Division, July 1, 1907.
Band, Artillery Battalion (Danville, ———).
Troop I, First Cavalry (———, February 15, 1908).
Company B, Third Infantry [a] (Hoopestown, March 18, 1907).
Company D, Fourth Infantry (Paris, June 17, 1907).
Company G, Second Infantry (Chicago, December 30, 1907).
Company E, Fifth Infantry (Clinton, January 15, 1908.)
Band, Sixth Infantry (Sterling, ———).

INDIANA.

Battery C, Artillery Battalion (Rockville, ———, 1907).
Company A, Third Infantry (Albion ———, 1907).
Company K, Second Infantry (Newcastle, November 28, 1907).
Reeves Military Band (Marion, ———, 1908).

IOWA.

Hospital Corps, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Sioux City, October 24, 1907).
Company K, Fifty-third Infantry (Eagle Grove, April 8, 1908).

KANSAS.

Company L, Second Infantry (Emporia, ———, 1907).
Company I, Second Infantry (Wichita, August 14, 1907).
Band, Second Infantry (Newton, August 26, 1907).
Signal Corps (Wellington, November 26, 1907).
Company E, First Infantry (Fredonia, February 7, 1908).
Company A, First Infantry (Clay Center, February 26, 1908).
Company K, First Infantry (Coffeeville, March 12, 1908).

KENTUCKY.

Unassigned company of infantry (Beattyville, November 26, 1907).
Company K, First Infantry (Louisville, February 19, 1908).
Company K, Third Infantry (Marion, March 16, 1908).
Company L, Second Infantry (Frankfort, June 21, 1908).
Company K, Second Infantry (Catlettsburg, ———, 1908).
Gatling-gun platoon with the First Infantry (Louisville, January 8, 1908).
Gatling-gun platoon with the Second Infantry (Frankfort, January 8, 1908).
Gatling-gun platoon with the Third Infantry (Hopkinsville, January 8, 1908).

LOUISIANA.

Company B, First Infantry (Breaux Bridge, September 21, 1907).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Troop B, First Squadron of Cavalry (Boston, December 24, 1907).

MICHIGAN.

Troop B, Cavalry (Detroit, January 29, 1908).

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[a] Organized in 1907, but not reported during that year.

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MINNESOTA.

Company K, Second Infantry (St. Peter, February 2, 1908).
Company L, Second Infantry (Redwood Falls, March 6, 1908).
Company L, First Infantry (St. Paul, March 24, 1908).
Company E, Third Infantry (Duluth, March 27, 1908).
Company M, First Infantry (Minneapolis, April 2, 1908.)
Company F, Third Infantry (Eveleth, April 2, 1908).
Company K, Third Infantry (Bemedji, April 14, 1908).
Company L, Third Infantry (Thief River Falls, April 21, 1908).
Company M, Second Infantry (Madison, April 30, 1908).
Company M, Third Infantry (Hibbings, May 14, 1908).

MISSISSIPPI.

Company G, Second Infantry (Bay Springs, February 15, 1908).
Company A, Second Infantry (Seminary, April 4, 1908).

MISSOURI.

Company A, Signal Corps (detachments located at St. Louis and Butler, June 6, 1907).
Company B, Sixth Battalion of Infantry (Perryville, June 6, 1907).
Company H, Third Infantry (Liberty, June 30, 1907).
Company E, Sixth Battalion of Infantry (Mountain Grove, July 21, 1907).
Company C, Sixth Battalion of Infantry (Ste. Genevieve, December 5, 1907).
Company M, Third Infantry (Kansas City, ———).
Company E, Fourth Infantry (Hannibal, ———, 1907).
Band, Sixth Battalion of Infantry [a] (Cape Girardeau, June 17, 1907).

NEW YORK.

The brigades and other military units constituted a division, January 23, 1908.
First Battalion, Field Artillery, composed of the First, Second, and Third batteries, with headquarters at New York, January 23, 1908.
Company of Infantry (Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 18, 1908).
Company C, Forty-seventh Infantry (Brooklyn, May 7, 1908).

NORTH CAROLINA.

Company G, First Infantry (Shelby, June 13, 1907).
Company M, Third Infantry (Durham, July 13, 1907).
Company K, Third Infantry (Weldon, December 17, 1907).

OHIO.

Company C, Seventh Infantry (Pomeroy, October 25, 1907).
Company M, Seventh Infantry (McConnelsville, October 31, 1907).
Company D, Fourth Infantry (Marion, January 17, 1908).
Company E, Seventh Infantry (Caldwell, February 28, 1908).
Company B, Second Infantry (Paulding, August 13, 1908).

OKLAHOMA.

Company D, First Infantry (Guthrie, November —, 1907).

OREGON.

Company L, Third Infantry (Pendleton, ———, 1907).
Separate Company G [a] (Oregon City, May 7, 1907).
Companies A, B, C, D, First Separate Battalion of Infantry, separate companies E and F, and Company G, Third Infantry, organized into the Fourth Infantry, July 17, 1907).
First Company, Coast Artillery Corps (Astoria, July 9, 1908).

[a] Organized in 1907, but not reported during that year.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Company A, Engineer Battalion (Scranton, May 1, 1908).
Company H, Fifth Infantry (Bedford, June 30, 1908).

RHODE ISLAND.

Band, First Infantry (Providence, ———, 1908).

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Band, First Infantry (Anderson, ———).
Unassigned company of infantry (Winnsboro, ———).
Company F, Second Infantry (Edgefield, ———, 1907).
Company C, First Infantry (Clifton, September 5, 1907).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company D, Fourth Infantry (Milbank, February 22, 1908).
Separate Company A, Infantry (Highmore, August 1, 1908).
Separate Company B, Infantry (Madison, August 3, 1908).

TENNESSEE.

Company A, Third Infantry (Sweetwater, ———, 1907).
Company D, Third Infantry (Cleveland, ———, 1907).
Company E, Third Infantry (Hampton, ———, 1907).
Company of infantry (Nashville, March 16, 1908).

TEXAS.

Band, Third Infantry (Denton, April 15, 1907).
Company F, First Infantry (Kirbyville, July 2, 1907).
Company H, Third Infantry (Clifton, October 5, 1907).
Company B, Fourth Infantry (North Fort Worth, December 19, 1907).

UTAH.

Company E, First Infantry (Richfield, December 20, 1908).

VIRGINIA.

Band, Seventieth Infantry (Staunton, ———, 1907).
Band, Seventy-first Infantry (Norfolk, ———).
Company G, Seventieth Infantry (Alexandria, ———, 1908).

WASHINGTON.

Company I, Second Infantry (Spokane, December 30, 1907).
Company G, Second Infantry (Aberdeen, June 15, 1908).

WEST VIRGINIA.

Company A, Second Infantry (Gassaway, ———, 1908).
Company B, Second Infantry (Ravenswood, ———, 1908).
Company K, Second Infantry (Charleston, ———, 1908).
Company I, First Infantry (Fairmont, May 16, 1908).
Company F, First Infantry (Martinsburg, May 27, 1908).
Company F, Second Infantry (Fayetteville, May 27, 1908).

*Organizations of militia reorganized since the inspection of 1907.*

GEORGIA.

Company F, First Infantry (Waycross, February 24, 1908).

LOUISIANA.

First Squadron of Cavalry, April 25, 1908.

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MISSOURI.

Company K, Fourth Infantry (St. Joseph, June, 1907).

NEW YORK.

Squadron C, Cavalry, reorganized as a squadron of four troops, the two additional troops formed by transferring a sufficient number of men from Troops 5 and 6 and designated Troops 7 and 8, January 9, 1908.

OHIO.

For the purpose of organizing a machine-gun company, the commanding officer of Company I, Fourth Infantry, was authorized to recruit his command to 116 men, June 10, 1908.

OREGON.

Fourth Infantry, January 28, 1908.

*Organizations of the militia disbanded since the inspection of 1907.*

ALABAMA.

Company B, Third Infantry (Florence, ———, 1907).

ARKANSAS.

Organization of First and Second Divisions (———, 1907).
Company K, First Infantry (Wynne, ———, 1907).
Company H, First Infantry (Crawfordsville, July 19, 1907).
Company M, Second Infantry (Little Rock, September 7, 1907).
Company F, First Infantry (Jonesboro, February 24, 1908).
Company H, Second Infantry (Pine Bluff, February 24, 1908).

CALIFORNIA.

Company C, Fifth Infantry (Petaluma, September 30, 1907).

FLORIDA.

Company B, First Infantry (Fernandina, October 24, 1907).
Second Platoon, Company B, Second Infantry (Brooksville, March 10, 1908).
Band, Second Infantry (Tampa, March 28, 1908).

GEORGIA.

First Cavalry (December 2, 1907).
Third Infantry (December 2, 1907).
Fourth Infantry (December 2, 1907).
Company F, First Infantry (Waycross, ———).

IDAHO.

Company C, Second Infantry (Sand Point, ———, 1907).

ILLINOIS.

Company D, Fourth Infantry (Robinson, April 23, 1907).
Company E, Fifth Infantry (Hillsboro, April 25, 1907).
Company G, Second Infantry (Chicago, November 12, 1907).
Company M, Third Infantry (Oregon, December 23, 1907).
Band, Sixth Infantry (Moline, ———).

INDIANA.

Company G, Second Infantry (Bluffton, October 29, 1907).
Band, Second Infantry (Auburn, ———, 1908).



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IOWA.

Hospital Corps, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Council Bluffs, ———, 1907).
Company K, Fifty-third Infantry (Toledo, March 7, 1908).
Band, Fifty-third Infantry (Waukon, July 7, 1908).

KANSAS.

Company I, Second Infantry (Emporia, July 25, 1907).
Band, Second Infantry (Emporia, August 15, 1907).
Company L, Second Infantry (Clyde, October 15, 1907).
Company A, First Infantry (Topeka, November 15, 1907).
Company K, First Infantry (Atchison, November 15, 1907).
Company E, First Infantry (Parsons, November 30, 1907).
Band, Second Infantry (Newton, May 1, 1908).

KENTUCKY.

Band, Second Infantry (Frankfort, August, 1907).
Signal Corps (Frankfort, May 14, 1908).
Company K, Second Infantry (Covington, ———, 1908).

LOUISIANA.

Second Troop, First Squadron of Cavalry (Mansfield, July 8, 1907).
Company G, First Infantry (Leesville, January 29, 1908).
Company M, First Infantry (Baton Rouge, January 29, 1908).
Company E, First Infantry (Rayne, May 28, 1908).

MAINE.

Company D, Second Infantry (Lewiston, February 10, 1908).

MARYLAND.

Company G, First Infantry (Annapolis, November 14, 1907).
Company L, First Infantry (Centerville, April 22, 1908).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Troop F, First Squadron of Cavalry (Chelmsford, July 1, 1907).

MINNESOTA.

Company F, Second Infantry [a] (Rochester, June 6, 1907).

MISSISSIPPI.

Company K, Second Infantry (Lamberton, July 5, 1907).
Company I, Third Infantry (Starkville, July 5, 1907).
Company M, Second Infantry (Okolona, December 12, 1907).

MISSOURI.

Company F, Fourth Infantry (Mexico, December 5, 1907).
Company I, Fourth Infantry (Albany, April 16, 1908).

MONTANA.

Company D, Second Infantry (Red Lodge, June 1, 1907).
Company G, Second Infantry (Butte, June 1, 1907).

NEBRASKA.

Company D, Second Infantry (Fairbury, ———, 1907).
Company K, First Infantry (Columbus, January 31, 1908).
Band, First Infantry (Lincoln, March 18, 1908).

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Company L, Second Infantry (Dover, November 1, 1907).
Hospital Corps (Nashua, February 7, 1908).
Signal Corps (Nashua, February 7, 1908).

NEW JERSEY.

Company F, Third Infantry (Vineland, March 4, 1908).

NEW MEXICO.

Organization of the squadron of cavalry, February 5, 1908.

NEW YORK.

All field-music organizations, January 23, 1908.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Company G, First Infantry [a] (Shelby, April 23, 1907).
Company K, Third Infantry (Raleigh, ———, 1907).
Company M, Third Infantry (Sanford, ———, 1907).

OHIO.

Company B, Second Infantry (Carey, August 14, 1907).
Company E, Seventh Infantry (Summerfield, December 5, 1907).
Company C, Ninth Infantry (Xenia, April 10, 1908).
Company L, Fourth Infantry (Canal Dover, April 23, 1908).
Company L, First Infantry (Middletown, April 28, 1908).

OKLAHOMA.

Company L, First Infantry (Perry, March 16, 1908).
Company H, First Infantry (Edmond, April 14, 1908).
Company G, First Infantry (Kingfisher, April 14, 1908).
Company F, First Infantry (Watonga, May 7, 1908).

RHODE ISLAND.

First Separate Company of Infantry (Providence, March 27, 1908).

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Band, First Infantry (Pelzer, October 2, 1907).
Company C, First Infantry (Pelzer, October 2, 1907).
Band, First Infantry (Anderson, ———, 1908).
Company M, Third Infantry (Orangeburg, January 1, 1908).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company D, Fourth Infantry (Mitchell, February 11, 1908).

TENNESSEE.

Company A, First Infantry (Nashville, October 28, 1907).
Company I, First Infantry (Centerville, ———, 1907).
Headquarters, Second Infantry (Memphis, ———, 1907).
Battery A, Field Artillery (Chattanooga, ———, 1907).
Company B, Second Infantry (Trenton, ———, 1907).
Company D, Second Infantry (Jackson, ———, 1907).
First Squadron of Cavalry, January 1, 1908.
Company D, Third Infantry (Cleveland, May 13, 1908).

[a] Disbanded in 1907, but not reported during that year.

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TEXAS.

Company I, Second Infantry (Temple, November 9, 1907).
Company H, Third Infantry (Nacogdoches, November 9, 1907).
Company B, Fourth Infantry (El Paso, November 9, 1907).
First Infantry, January 2, 1908.
Company K, Third Infantry (Orange, March, 1908).

VIRGINIA.

Company G, Seventieth Infantry (Alexandria, May 2, 1908).

WASHINGTON.

Company G, Second Infantry (Vancouver, January 3, 1908).

WEST VIRGINIA.

Company A, Second Infantry (Sistersville, ———).
Signal Corps (Charleston, January 21, 1908).

WISCONSIN.

Band, Third Infantry (La Crosse, March 14, 1908).

*Organizations of the militia transferred or reassigned since the inspection of 1907.*

ALABAMA.

Battery A, Field Artillery, located at Mobile, detached from First Artillery Battalion and designated Company A, Coast Artillery, January 14, 1908.

The designation of Field Artillery Battalion changed to First Field Artillery Battalion, January 14, 1908.

Company of infantry, located at Athens, assigned to Third Infantry as Company B, August 16, 1907.

ARKANSAS.

Separate company of infantry, located at Prescott, assigned to Second Infantry as Company M, September 7, 1907.

CONNECTICUT.

Companies A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Third Infantry, transferred to Coast Artillery Corps and designated Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth companies, respectively, December 14, 1907.

Third Platoon, Machine-gun Battery, located at Bridgeport, transferred to Coast Artillery Corps and designated the Fourteenth Company, December 14, 1907.

First and Second Platoons, Machine-gun Battery, transferred to First and Second Infantry, December 14, 1907.

GEORGIA.

Designation of First Battalion, Heavy Artillery, located at Savannah, changed to Coast Artillery Corps, December 2, 1907.

Company K, Fourth Infantry, located at Thomasville, transferred to First Infantry as Company A, December 2, 1907.

Company M, Fourth Infantry, located at Fitzgerald, transferred to First Infantry as Company C, December 2, 1907.

Company E, Third Infantry, located at Milledgeville, transferred to Second Infantry as Company E, December 2, 1907.

Company D, Third Infantry, located at Monroe, transferred to Second Infantry as Company H, December 2, 1907.

Company B, Fourth Infantry, located at Valdosta, transferred to First Infantry as Company B, December 2, 1907.

Company C, Third Infantry, located at Winder, transferred to Fifth Infantry as Company H, December 2, 1907.

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Company L, Third Infantry, located at Athens, transferred to the Fifth Infantry as Company I, December 2, 1907.

Coast Artillery Corps, Third and Fourth Separate Battalions of Infantry, First and Second Squadrons of Cavalry, First and Second Field Batteries, attached to First Brigade for administrative purposes, December 2, 1907.

KANSAS.

Platoon of field artillery at Wichita consolidated with platoon at Topeka, August 8, 1907.

KENTUCKY.

Unassigned company of infantry located at Beattyville transferred to Second Infantry as Company M, ———, 1908.

LOUISIANA.

The 4 batteries of the Louisiana Field Artillery consolidated into 2 batteries—Batteries A and B—December 3, 1907.

First, Third, and Fourth Troop, First Squadron of Cavalry, designated, respectively, Troops A, B, C, April 25, 1908.

MARYLAND.

Signal corps, located at Baltimore, changed to coast artillery and designated Company A.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Company A, Eighth Infantry, located at Charlestown, transferred to Fifth Infantry as Company B, January 15, 1908.

Company B, Fifth Infantry, located at Cambridge, transferred to Eighth Infantry as Company A, January 15, 1908.

MINNESOTA.

Company F, Third Infantry, located at Worthington, transferred to Second Infantry as Company F, January 31, 1908.

Company E, Third Infantry, located at St. Paul, transferred to First Infantry as Company H, March 2, 1908.

MISSOURI.

Company K, First Infantry, located at St. Louis, designated Company B, December 12, 1907.

Company K, Second Infantry, located at West Plains, transferred to Sixth Battalion of Infantry as Company A.

Company L, First Infantry, located at St. Louis, designated Company H, April 4, 1908.

MONTANA.

Hospital Corps transferred as Company G, Second Infantry, January 10, 1908.

NEBRASKA.

First Separate Company of Infantry, located at Wymore, transferred to First Infantry as Company K, January 30, 1908.

NEW YORK.

Company [illegible] Infantry, organized in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, assigned to Eighth Battalion of Infantry as Company A, January 21, 1908.

The Eighth Battalion of Infantry increased to 8 companies, constituted a regiment, and designated the Eighth Infantry, January 21, 1908.

The designations of the companies of the Thirteenth Regiment of Coast Artillery, Eighth and Ninth Regiments of Infantry were changed, January 23, 1908, as follows: Companies A to M, inclusive, Thirteenth Regiment, Coast Artillery, to be, respectively, First to Twelfth companies, Coast Artillery Corps; Companies A to K, inclusive, Ninth Infantry, to be respectively, Thirteenth to Twenty-second companies,

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Coast Artillery Corps; Companies A, B, D, F, G, H, I, and K, Eighth Infantry, to be, respectively, Twenty-fifth to Thirty-second companies, Coast Artillery Corps.

Band, Thirteenth Regiment, Coast Artillery, designated Thirteenth Band, Coast Artillery Corps, January 23, 1908.

Band, Ninth Infantry, designated the Ninth Band, Coast Artillery Corps, January 23, 1908.

OREGON.

Company G, Third Infantry, located at Albany, transferred to Fourth Infantry as Company G, July 17, 1907.

Separate Company G, located at Oregon City, transferred to Third Infantry as Company G, July 17, 1907.

First Battery, Field Artillery, designated Battery A, Field Artillery, October 1, 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Company A, Engineer Battalion, attached to Third Brigade, May 1, 1908.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Unassigned company of infantry, located at Laurens, transferred to First Infantry as Company D, November 23, 1907.

Company I, First Infantry, located at Bennettsville, transferred to Second Infantry as Company E, November 23, 1907.

Unassigned company of infantry, located at Spartansburg, assigned to First Infantry as Company I, November 23, 1907.

Company E, Second Infantry, located at Orangeburg, transferred to Third Infantry as Company L, November 23, 1907.

Company F, Second Infantry, located at Orangeburg, transferred to Third Infantry as Company M, November 23, 1907.

Company I, Third Infantry, located at Hartsville, transferred to Second Infantry as Company G, November 23, 1907.

Company H, Third Infantry, located at Florence, transferred to Second Infantry as Company H, November 23, 1907.

Company H, Second Infantry, located at Conway, transferred to Third Infantry as Company H, November 23, 1907.

Company G, Second Infantry, located at Bamberg, transferred to Third Infantry as Company I, November 23, 1907.

Unassigned company of infantry, located at Winnsboro, transferred to Third Infantry as Company M, May 8, 1908.

TENNESSEE.

Troop B, First Squadron of Cavalry, located at Nashville, transferred to First Infantry, as Company K, November 18, 1907.

First and Second Regiments of Infantry consolidated and designated First Infantry, December 31, 1907.

Company E, First Infantry, located at Nashville, designated Company B, December 31, 1907.

Company G, Second Infantry, located at Humboldt, designated Company C, First Infantry, December 31, 1907.

Company E, Second Infantry, located at Memphis, designated Company E, First Infantry, December 31, 1907.

Company H, Second Infantry, located at Memphis, designated Company G, First Infantry, December 31, 1907.

Company L, First Infantry, located at Nashville, designated Company I, First Infantry, December 31, 1907.

Company B, First Infantry, located at Nashville, detached to await muster out, March 30, 1908.

Company of infantry, located at Nashville, assigned to First Infantry and designated Company B, March 30, 1908.

VIRGINIA.

Designations of the Seventieth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-second Regiments of Infantry changed to First, Fourth, and Second Infantry, respectively, September 1, 1908.

Designation of First Battalion Artillery changed to First Battalion, Field Artillery, September 1, 1908.

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## DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE, AND FIELD INSTRUCTION.

Section 18 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 778) requires that during the calendar year next preceding each annual allotment of funds each State and Territory furnished with material of war shall have required every company, troop, and battery of its Organized Militia, not excused by the governor, "to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times," and that an inspection of each company, troop, and battery shall have been made during that year by an officer of the militia or of the Regular Army.

The following table shows the extent of compliance with that section of the militia law during the year ended December 31, 1907.

It will be seen that 14 organizations are not credited with practice marches or camps of instruction and are not reported as having been excused by the governor. Five of these were organizations that were mustered out before the beginning of, or formed after the close of, the season for such marches or camps, 3 were mustered out after the close of the season, 1 was designated for muster out, 3 were not ordered to camp because of inefficiency, 1 was transferred to another arm of the service, and no reason is furnished for the failure of 1 to participate in practice marches or attend camp of instruction. About 10½ per cent of the organizations that had the required number of practice marches or days in camp of instruction failed to have an average strength of two-thirds of their members in attendance.

An insufficient number of rendezvous drills is reported in cases of 175 organizations. Of these, 14 were mustered out during the year, 28 were organized and 4 reorganized too late to have the prescribed number of drills, 2 were excused by the governors, 1 had no drill hall, 1 was without an armory part of the time, the records of 1 were lost, 3 had change of officers and no authentic report could be rendered, 7 failed to assemble the required number of times because of inefficiency, 2 were replaced by new organizations, and no reasons have been reported to the War Department for the failure of the remaining 112 to comply with the requirements of the militia law in this respect. Of the latter number, 74 were general, divisional, brigade, regimental, or battalion field and staff, 19 were bands or field music, 16 were detachments of the hospital corps, 1 was a general service corps, and 2 were skeleton companies. About two-fifths of the organizations that assembled the required number of times for drill or target practice failed to parade an average strength of two-thirds of the members.

Of the 58 organizations that are reported as having had no inspection, 54 were organized and 3 reorganized after the inspections of the year were completed, and 1 was designated for muster out.

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*Number of militia organizations reported on, number participating in practice marches, camps of instruction, and drills or target practice, and number inspected during the calendar year ended December 31, 1907, as shown by reports of state adjutants-general.*

| State or Territory. | Number of companies, troops, and batteries. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported on. | Participating in practice marches or camp of instruction for at least 5 consecutive days. | Excused by the governor or mustered in too late to participate in marches or camps. | Assembled for drill or target practice at least 24 times during the year. | Inspected. |
| Alabama | 43 | 43 | ..... | 43 | 43 |
| Arizona | 7 | 7 | ..... | 6 | 7 |
| Arkansas | 24 | 22 | ..... | 23 | 23 |
| California | 44 | 43 | 1 | 43 | 43 |
| Colorado | 16 | 16 | ..... | 15 | 16 |
| Connecticut | 49 | 49 | ..... | 42 | 49 |
| Delaware | 11 | 11 | ..... | 10 | 11 |
| District of Columbia | [a] 48 | 48 | ..... | 37 | 47 |
| Florida | 22 | 21 | ..... | 21 | 21 |
| Georgia | 58 | 29 | 26 | 56 | 57 |
| Hawaii | 8 | 8 | ..... | 8 | 8 |
| Idaho | 12 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 10 |
| Illinois | 108 | 106 | ..... | 105 | 105 |
| Indiana | 43 | 43 | ..... | 42 | 42 |
| Iowa | 56 | 55 | 1 | 55 | 53 |
| Kansas | 31 | 30 | 1 | 27 | 30 |
| Kentucky | 34 | 34 | ..... | 33 | 31 |
| Louisiana | 22 | 20 | 1 | 19 | 21 |
| Maine | 24 | 24 | ..... | 23 | 24 |
| Maryland | 48 | 44 | 3 | 47 | 47 |
| Massachusetts | 100 | 99 | 1 | 87 | 99 |
| Michigan | 44 | 44 | ..... | 43 | 44 |
| Minnesota | 33 | 33 | ..... | 29 | 33 |
| Mississippi | 21 | 21 | ..... | 21 | 21 |
| Missouri | 65 | 64 | 1 | 52 | 58 |
| Montana | 7 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Nebraska | 31 | 31 | ..... | 28 | 31 |
| Nevada[b] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 33 | 33 | ..... | 28 | 33 |
| New Jersey | 75 | 75 | ..... | 67 | 75 |
| New Mexico | 8 | 8 | ..... | 8 | 8 |
| New York | 243 | 155 | 88 | 237 | 237 |
| North Carolina | 37 | 37 | ..... | 33 | 34 |
| North Dakota | 17 | 16 | 1 | 13 | 16 |
| Ohio | 110 | 107 | 3 | 106 | 107 |
| Oklahoma | 17 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 15 |
| Oregon | 23 | 23 | ..... | 23 | 20 |
| Pennsylvania | 201 | 201 | ..... | [169] | 201 |
| Rhode Island | 23 | [c] 22 | ..... | 22 | 23 |
| South Carolina | 44 | 40 | 2 | 29 | 42 |
| South Dakota | 13 | 13 | ..... | 12 | 12 |
| Tennessee | 24 | 23 | 1 | 23 | 22 |
| Texas | 50 | 43 | 6 | 45 | 46 |
| Utah | 11 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 10 |
| Vermont | 17 | 17 | ..... | 14 | 17 |
| Virginia | 34 | 34 | ..... | 34 | 31 |
| Washington | 15 | 15 | ..... | 13 | 15 |
| West Virginia | 20 | 20 | ..... | 15 | 20 |
| Wisconsin | 42 | 42 | ..... | 42 | 42 |
| Wyoming | 7 | ..... | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Total | 2,073 | 1,908 | 151 | 1,998 | 2,015 |

[a] Includes 4 divisions of the Naval Battalion.
[b] No organized militia (letter A. G., Nevada, June 12, 1908).
[c] First Separate Company of Infantry (colored) not ordered to camp of instruction because of an investigation at the time of the company's condition as to efficiency.

## INSTRUCTION AT STATE ENCAMPMENTS.

The following list shows the state encampments and field service held by the Organized Militia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, so far as reported to this office, with statement of attendance of officers and troops of the Regular Army thereat.

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*Alabama.*—The Organized Militia of the State of Alabama went into camp as follows: The Third Regiment of Infantry, Col. W. H. McKleroy, commanding, near Huntsville, Ala., July 17 to 24, 1907, inclusive. Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army, was present during the encampment. The Second Regiment of Infantry, Col. C. R. Bricken, commanding, at Selma, Ala., July 22 to 29, 1907, inclusive. First Squadron of Cavalry, Maj. B. F. Noble, commanding at Montgomery, Ala., August 5 to 12, 1907, inclusive. First Regiment of Infantry, Col. R. B. Du Mont, commanding, at Montgomery, Ala., August 13 to 20, 1907, inclusive.

One hundred and fifty officers and men of the Organized Militia of Alabama went into camp for instruction in rifle practice at the South Alabama rifle range at Daphne, Ala., August 17 to 22, 1907, inclusive. The team which participated in the national match of 1907 at Camp Perry, Ohio, was selected at that time. Maj. Frank B. McCoy, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. Army, and Second Lieut. Innis P. Swift, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army, were present during the encampment.

*Arizona.*—The Organized Militia of the Territory of Arizona, Col. J. H. McClintock, First Infantry, commanding, went into camp at Camp Brodie, near Prescott, Ariz., July 30, 1907, for a period of ten days.

*Arkansas.*—A camp for instruction in rifle practice, Col. Henry Stroup, Second Infantry, commanding, was held at Camp X. O. Pindall, Little Rock, Ark., July 7 to 14, 1907, and detachments from Companies B, D, G, H, I, Second Infantry, participated. Companies G and I, First Infantry, went into camp for instruction in rifle practice at Camp X. O. Pindall, Little Rock, Ark., August 4 to 11, 1907.

The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Arkansas, Brig. Gen. William K. Surridge, commanding, was held at Hot Springs, Ark., October 2 to 9, 1907.

*Colorado.*—The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Colorado was held near Golden, Colo., as follows: Headquarters and Troops B and D, First Squadron of Cavalry, Signal Corps, and Detachment Hospital Corps, Maj. Zeph T. Hill, First Squadron of Cavalry, commanding, July 14 to 21, 1907. First Regiment of Infantry; Troop C, First Squadron of Cavalry; First Battery, Field Artillery, and Detachment Signal Corps, Col. Edward Verdeckberg, commanding, July 21 to 28, 1907. Maj. Lawrence J. Hearn, Twenty-First Infantry, U. S. Army, was present during the encampment.

The annual shooting tournament of the Colorado State Rifle Association was held at the state rifle range near Golden, Colo., August 1 and 2, 1907. The annual rifle and carbine competitions were held at the state rifle range near Golden, August 3 and 4, 1907. During these matches a preliminary selection of candidates for a team to participate in the national match held at Camp Perry, Ohio, was made.

*Connecticut.*—The Organized Militia of the State of Connecticut (excepting Companies A, I, L, First Infantry, Signal Corps, Coast Artillery, and the Third Regiment of Infantry), Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, commanding, went into camp at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., July 22 to 27, 1907, inclusive. First Lieut. Samuel Frankenberger, Third Field Artillery, U. S. Army, and First Lieut. Frank H. Adams, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army, were present during the encampment.

*Delaware.*—The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Delaware was held at Rehoboth, Del., August 31 to September 7, 1907. Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavenaugh, U. S. Army, on duty with the organized militia of Delaware, was present during the encampment.

*District of Columbia.*—The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commanding, was held at Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., July 14 to 28, 1907. The entire brigade, excepting the First Battery, Field Artillery, was in camp from July 14 to 20. On July 20, Companies E, F, G, I, K, L, and M, of the Second Regiment of Infantry, proceeded to Fort Washington, Md., and Companies A, B, C, D, Second Regiment of Infantry, and Company C, First Regiment of Infantry, to Fort Hunt, Va., for the purpose of participating in the joint army and militia coast defense exercises held in the artillery district of the Potomac. The First Battery, Field Artillery, marched from its home station to camp, where it arrived on July 17, and remained with the First Regiment of Infantry and separate organizations until the morning of the 28th. Maj. Lloyd M. Brett, First Cavalry, Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Twentieth Infantry, and Capt. Charles deF. Chandler, Signal Corps, and Troops E, F, and G, Thirteenth Cavalry, Battery E, Third Field Artillery, and a detachment of 10 enlisted men of the Signal Corps, all of the United States Army, were present during the encampment.

The rifle and revolver matches of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia were held on the rifle range near Congress Heights, D. C., October 8, 9, and 10, 1907.

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*Florida.*—The state rifle competition was held on the range near St. Augustine, Fla., commencing August 5, 1907. The team which participated in the national match of 1907 at Camp Perry, Ohio, was selected at that time.

*Georgia.*—For the purpose of selecting a team to participate in the national match of 1907, which was held at Camp Perry, Ohio, a camp for rifle practice was held on the Avondale rifle range at Savannah, Ga., August 15 to 17, 1907, inclusive.

*Idaho.*—The Organized Militia of the State of Idaho went into camp for instruction in rifle practice as follows: The Second Battalion, Second Infantry (Companies D, F, K, M), Maj. J. W. Gailey, commanding, at Mesa Siding, near St. Anthony, Idaho, August 19 to 29, 1907, inclusive. Troop K, Fourteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army, Capt. Mathew C. Smith, commanding, participated in the encampment. Maj. Lorenzo P. Davison, U. S. Army, on duty with the State organized militia, was present during the encampment.

The Third Battalion, Second Infantry (Companies B, L, I, A), Maj. Robert Lansdon, commanding, at Boise Barracks, Idaho, October 30 to November 8, 1907, inclusive. Second Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, Fourteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army, was designated to supervise the target practice during the encampment.

*Illinois.*—The Organized Militia of the State of Illinois went into camp for instruction at Camp Lincoln, Ill., as follows: Second Regiment of Infantry[a] and Signal Corps, June 15 to 22, 1907; Seventh Regiment of Infantry,[a] June 22 to 29, 1907; Eighth Regiment of Infantry, July 6 to 13, 1907; Third Regiment of Infantry, July 13 to 20, 1907; Fourth Regiment of Infantry, July 20 to 27, 1907; Sixth Regiment of Infantry, July 27 to August 3, 1907; Fifth Regiment of Infantry, August 3 to 10, 1907; First Cavalry, August 10 to 17, 1907. The artillery battalion went into camp at Camp Logan, Ill., August 10 to 17, 1907.

Maj. John C. F. Tillson, Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army, was present during the camps held at Springfield, from June 15 to August 10, 1907. Capt. Farrand Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, Third Cavalry, U. S. Army, were present during the encampment of the First Cavalry of Illinois, from August 10 to 17, 1907.

A battalion of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army, from Fort Thomas, Ky., was detailed to attend the encampment at Springfield, and was in camp from July 1 to August 9, 1907.

*Indiana.*—The batteries of the Organized Militia of the State of Indiana went into camp for instruction in artillery practice near Michigan City, June 2 to 8, 1907, inclusive.[a]

The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Indiana was held on the military reservation at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 17 to 26, 1907 inclusive.

*Iowa.*—The annual encampment and maneuvers of the Organized Militia of the State of Iowa were held near Des Moines, Iowa, August 5 to 12, 1907, and were participated in by troops of the Regular Army as follows: Band and First and Second Squadrons of the Second Cavalry; Battery C, Fifth Field Artillery; Machine-gun Platoon, Second Cavalry; Machine-gun Platoon, Eighteenth Infantry; Company A, Signal Corps, and a detachment of Hospital Corps from Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Col. Frank West, Second Cavalry, was detailed for duty as inspector; Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt, Second Cavalry, as the representative of the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, in the field; Majs. Henry Kirby, Eighteenth Infantry, and Richard M. Blatchford, Eleventh Infantry, as chiefs of staff; Maj. Daniel H. Boughton, Eleventh Cavalry, as chief umpire, and the following officers as umpires: Maj. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps; Capt. Herbert A. White, Eleventh Cavalry; Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, Third Cavalry; Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. George P. White, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Fifth Field Artillery; Capt. Arthur L. Conger, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Capt. William T. Merry, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Duncan K. Major, jr., Twenty-seventh Infantry; Capt. Raymond Sheldon, Eighteenth Infantry; Capt. Henry E. Eames, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr. (infantry), Signal Corps; First Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Walter Krueger, Twenty-third Infantry. First Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, Thirtieth Infantry, was detailed to serve on the staff of the governor of Iowa during the encampment and maneuvers. Maj. Jerauld A. Olmsted, on duty with the organized militia of Iowa, was present during the encampment.

*Kansas.*—The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Kansas, Brig. Gen. Charles P. Drew, commanding, was held on Pawnee Flats, Fort Riley, Kans., September 18 to 27, inclusive, 1907. Maj. Alvarado M. Fuller, U. S. Army, on duty with the organized militia of Kansas, was present during the encampment. Each company of the organized militia of Kansas was ordered to send a team consisting of

[a] Camps held prior to June 30, 1907, but not reported during that year.

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three of the best shots to participate in a camp for instruction in rifle practice, which was established at Fort Riley, Kans., July 8, 1907, to continue for a period not to exceed six days. The team which participated in the national match of 1907, at Camp Perry, Ohio, was selected at that time.

*Kentucky.*—The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Kentucky was held on the Jamestown Exposition Grounds, Norfolk, Va., as follows: First Regiment of Infantry, Col. William B. Haldeman, commanding, July 2 to 8, 1907, inclusive; the Third Regiment of Infantry, Col. Jouett Henry, commanding, July 10 to 16, 1907, inclusive; the Second Regiment of Infantry, Col. J. Embry Allen, commanding, July 18 to 24, 1907, inclusive. The General Staff, Detachment Signal Corps, and Detachment Ambulance Section Hospital Corps were in camp from July 1 to 25, 1907. Capt. André W. Brewster, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, was present during the encampment.

A camp of instruction and competition in rifle practice was held on the rifle range at Frankfort, Ky., beginning July 31, 1907. The team which participated in the national match of 1907 at Camp Perry, Ohio, was selected at that time.

The annual camp for instruction in rifle practice of the Organized Militia of Kentucky was held on the ranges at Kennebec and Earlington, Ky., October 1 to November 1, 1907. Those organizations provided with separate ranges were excused from participating at Kennebec and Earlington, but held practice on their home ranges during same period.

*Louisiana.*—The Organized Militia of the State of Louisiana, Brig. Gen. William D. Gardiner, commanding, went into camp near Alexandria, La., August 5 to 14, 1907, inclusive. First Lieut. Leighton Powell, Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, was present during the encampment.

*Maine.*—The state rifle competition of the Organized Militia of the State of Maine was held at the state range, Augusta, Me., July 18 and 19, 1907.

*Maryland.*—The annual state rifle tournament was held on the Maryland state range, August 6 to 10, 1907, inclusive, during which the various trophies presented for annual competition were competed for.

*Massachusetts.*—The annual encampment and field service of the Organized Militia of the State of Massachusetts was held as follows: The First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Embury P. Clark, commanding, at the state camp grounds, South Framingham, Mass., July 27 to August 2, 1907, inclusive. The Signal Corps was assigned to the First Brigade for duty during the encampment. The Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. H. Whitney, commanding (excepting the Fifth Regiment of Infantry), at South Framingham, Mass., August 4 to 10, 1907, inclusive. The Ambulance Company was assigned to the Second Brigade for duty during the encampment. The First Corps of Cadets, Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, commanding, went into camp at Hingham, Mass., August 10 to 17, 1907, inclusive, and the Second Corps of Cadets, Lieut. Col. Andrew Fitz, commanding, performed its camp duty at Boxford, Mass., July 20 to 27, 1907, inclusive. The First Squadron of Cavalry, Maj. W. A. Perrins, commanding, performed its field service, consisting of marches and camps, August 17 to 23, 1907, inclusive. The First Battalion Field Artillery, Maj. Charles F. Sargent, commanding, performed its field service, consisting of marches and camps, August 4 to 10, 1907, inclusive. Capt. Fred C. Doyle, Third Field Artillery, U. S. Army, was present with the battalion during this duty. The officers and noncommissioned officers of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry participated in the practice march of the Corps of Cadets of the West Point Military Academy, August 17 to 25, 1907. Capt. Robert C. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. Army, was detailed for duty with the troops from June 15 to September 15, 1907.

Permission was granted by the War Department to send a squad from the Tenth Company, Corps Coast Artillery, Organized Militia of Massachusetts, to Fort Andrews, Boston, Mass., October 4 and 5, to complete their subcaliber practice. The state general rifle competition was held on the range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, September 20 and 21, 1907.

*Michigan.*—A camp for instruction and competition in rifle practice was held at Port Huron, Mich., commencing July 8, 1907. The team which participated in the national match of 1907 at Camp Perry, Ohio, was selected at that time.

The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Michigan, Brig. Gen. Charles W. Harrah, commanding, was held at Ludington, Mich., August 14 to 23, 1907. The officers of the United States Army detailed to attend the encampment were as follows: Lieut. Col. Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth Infantry, chief umpire; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Booth, Seventh Infantry; Capt. Robert S. Welsh, Second Field Artillery; Capt. George O. Cress, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., Thirteenth Infantry.

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*Minnesota.*—The Organized Militia of the State of Minnesota went into camp at Camp Lake View, near Lake City, Minn., as follows: The First Regiment of Infantry, July 8 to 17, 1907; the Second Regiment of Infantry, July 18 to 27, 1907; the First Battalion of Artillery, July 6 to 15, 1907. The annual rifle competition for the state trophy by regimental and company teams was held on the state range, Camp Lake View, commencing July 29, 1907. The team which participated in the national match of 1907, at Camp Perry, Ohio, was selected at that time.

*Mississippi.*—The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Mississippi, Maj. Gen. S. R. Keesler, commanding, was held at Columbus, Miss., August 6 to 15, 1907, inclusive. Captain Ephraim G. Peyton, Eighteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Levi G. Brown, Twelfth Cavalry, attended the encampment. Squads of 5 men (including officers), selected by regimental and company commanders, participated in rifle practice held at the Vicksburg rifle range, November 25 to 28, 1907, inclusive.

*Missouri.*—A camp for instruction in rifle practice for all officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia of Missouri who qualified as marksmen during the year 1906 was established at the range of the Third Regiment of Infantry at Swope Park, near Kansas City, Mo., from July 6 to 13, 1907.

The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Missouri, Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, commanding, was held at Lake Contrary, near St. Joseph, Mo., August 10 to 19, 1907. Capt. Robert D. Walsh, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles Roemer and First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, Sixth Field Artillery, were present during the encampment. Capt. William F. Littebrant, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army, while on leave, attended the encampment for three days and delivered lectures to the officers of the state militia.

*Montana.*—The annual state rifle competition of the Organized Militia of the State of Montana was held at the Fort William Henry Harrison rifle range, Helena, Mont., August 8 to 10, 1907, inclusive.

*Nebraska.*—The state rifle competition was held on the rifle range near Lincoln, August 5 to 11, 1907. The team which participated in the national match of 1907, at Camp Perry, Ohio, was selected at that time, and practice continued from August 18 to 22, 1907.

The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Nebraska was held near Lincoln, Nebr., August 12 to 17, 1907. Maj. Daniel L. Howell, Eighteenth Infantry, was present during the encampment.

*New Jersey.*—The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of New Jersey was held by regiments and separate organizations at Sea Girt, N. J., July 6 to August 3, 1907, inclusive. The regiments and organizations went into camp as follows: Fifth Regiment of Infantry and Battery A, Field Artillery, July 6 to 13; First Regiment of Infantry and First Troop, Cavalry, July 13 to 20; Fourth Regiment of Infantry and Signal and Telegraph Corps, July 20 to 27; and the Second Regiment of Infantry, Second Troop, Cavalry, and Battery B, Field Artillery, July 27 to August 3. The camp was commanded by Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell during the first three weeks and by Brig. Gen. Dennis F. Collins during the last week. Capt. Raymond Sheldon, Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, was present during the entire encampment.

The New Jersey state rifle association held its seventeenth annual rifle tournament at Sea Girt, N. J., September 2 to 7, 1907. Company F, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army, was detailed to act as range officers, markers, and scorers during the competition.

*New Mexico.*—The Organized Militia of the Territory of New Mexico went into camp for instruction in target practice upon the territorial rifle range near Las Vegas, N. Mex., July 21 to 27, 1907.

*New York.*—The Organized Militia of the State of New York went into camp as follows: The Third Brigade at Felt Mills, near Watertown, N. Y., August 31 to September 8, 1907. Capt. John T. Haines, Eleventh Cavalry; Capt. Edmund M. Leary, Eleventh Cavalry; Capt. Alfred T. Smith, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. Louis T. Hess, assistant surgeon; Capt. Stanley H. Ford, Fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Wallace McNamara, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. Army, attended the encampment. The Fourth Brigade at Farnham, N. Y., August 17 to 24, 1907, inclusive. The Third Battalion, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, from Fort Niagara, N. Y., was detailed to attend the encampment.

*North Carolina.*—The Organized Militia of the State of North Carolina went into camp as follows: The Second and Third Regiments of Infantry and First Battery, Field Artillery, at Jamestown Exposition grounds, Norfolk, Va., August 12, 1907, for a period of five days. The First Regiment of Infantry, Col. J. T. Gardner, commanding, on the state range at Camp Glenn, August 8, 1907, for five days' instruction in

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target practice, after which tour of service it proceeded to the Jamestown Exposition on August 13, 1907, and joined the brigade camp.

*North Dakota.*—The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of North Dakota was held at Devils Lake, N. Dak., July 12 to 19, 1907, inclusive. The Second Battalion, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Maj. Richard R. Steedman, commanding, participated in the encampment. Second Lieut. James A. Mars, Second Cavalry, U. S. Army, attended the encampment, and Second Lieuts. E. F. Rice and E. E. Lewis, U. S. Army, unassigned, on graduation leave of absence, attended the camp and voluntarily assisted in the instructions.

First Lieut. Henry G. Stahl, Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, was detailed to instruct the state team, North Dakota National Guard, at Hillsboro, N. Dak., August 11 to 16, 1907, for the national rifle competitions.

*Ohio.*—The Organized Militia of the State of Ohio went into camp at Camp Perry, Ohio, from July 7 to September 14, 1907, inclusive, as follows: Ninth Regiment of Infantry, July 7 to 12, inclusive; Sixth Regiment of Infantry, July 14 to 21, inclusive; Seventh Regiment of Infantry, July 15 to 22, inclusive; Fourth Regiment of Infantry, July 21 to 28, inclusive; Third Regiment of Infantry, July 22 to 28, inclusive; Eighth Regiment of Infantry, First Hospital Section, First Ambulance Company Section, and the General Service Corps, August 18 to 25; First and Second Companies Signal Corps, August 18 to 31, inclusive; Second Hospital Section and Second Ambulance Company Section, August 25 to 31; Troop A, Cavalry, September 1 to 8; Fifth Regiment of Infantry, September 7 to 14. Troop B, Cavalry, and Second Battery, Field Artillery, camped at Lakeside, Ohio, August 3 to 10, 1907. First Battery, Field Artillery, camped at Strasburg, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 21 to 30, 1907.

The Second Regiment of Infantry and the Battalion of Engineers went into camp on the Jamestown Exposition grounds, Norfolk, Va., as follows: Second Regiment of Infantry, September 5 to 13, 1907, and the Battalion of Engineers, September 7 to 15, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharp, Thirtieth Infantry, U. S. Army, was detailed to attend the encampments and was on duty from June 15 to September 15, 1907.

Company G, Second Regiment of Infantry, was detailed for duty at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 19 to 24, 1907, inclusive, in connection with the camp of instruction in rifle practice incident to the matches of the National Rifle Association and the state rifle, carbine, and revolver competitions of the Ohio National Guard. First Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Twenty-second Infantry, was detailed for duty during the matches.

*Oklahoma.*—On September 20, 1907, the entire Organized Militia of the State of Oklahoma was assembled at Fort Reno, Okla., for two weeks' annual encampment. Two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, were present at the camp for purposes of instruction. The camp was practically destroyed on September 30 by a large prairie fire, and as a result it was found necessary to break camp and return the troops to their home stations.

The rifle team which was selected to participate in the national matches of 1907 at Camp Perry, Ohio, and such additional officers and men as were necessary for range duty, were assembled in camp at Fort Reno, Okla., on August 2, 1907, and team practice held for ten days.

The entire Organized Militia of the State of Oklahoma, including all line officers, the field, staff, and band, were ordered to proceed to Guthrie, Okla., November 16, 1907, to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of the state officers held on that day.

*Oregon.*—The Organized Militia of the State of Oregon went into camp as follows: Headquarters, staff, band, Companies D, E, F, H, I, L, Third Regiment of Infantry, Separate Company G, and Hospital Corps, near Seaside, Oreg., July 8 to 16, 1907, inclusive. Headquarters and Companies B and D, First Separate Battalion, Company G, Third Regiment of Infantry, and Separate Companies E and F, near Roseburg, Oreg., July 20 to 30, 1907, inclusive.

The annual rifle competition was held on the rifle range near Roseburg, Oreg., July 27 to 29, 1907, inclusive.

*Pennsylvania.*—The Organized Militia of the State of Pennsylvania went into camp as follows: The First Brigade, Brig. Gen. John W. Schall, commanding, at Perkasie, Bucks County, Pa., July 6 to 13, inclusive. Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. Charles E. Stodter, Ninth Cavalry, and Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army, were present during the encampment.

The Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, commanding, at Tipton Station, near Tyrone, Blair County, Pa., July 20 to 27, inclusive. Maj. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Fourth Infantry; Capt. Charles E. Stodter, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, First Cavalry, U. S. Army, attended the encampment.

The Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles Bowman Dougherty, commanding, at Mount Gretna, Lebanon County, Pa., July 6 to 13, inclusive. Capt. Charles D. Rhodes,

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Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, Twelfth Cavalry; Second Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., Thirtieth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, First Cavalry, U. S. Army, were in attendance at the encampment.

*Rhode Island.*—The Organized Militia of the State of Rhode Island went into camp as follows: Battery A, Field Artillery, at Fort Greble, R. I., for a period of six days, beginning July 15, 1907. The First Squadron of Cavalry and the First Machine-gun Battery participated in a practice march into the western part of the State, commencing on July 22, 1907, and covering a period of six days. A detachment of Hospital Corps accompanied the troops on the march. Maj. Charles W. Abbot, jr., U. S. Army, on duty with the organized militia of Rhode Island, was present with the troops during the field exercises. First Lieut. Robert L. Collins, Eighth Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, were detailed to accompany the Squadron of Cavalry and Machine-gun Battery on the practice march. Cadet Manton C. Mitchell, United States Military Academy, on furlough, was also present during the march as a guest of Troop B, Cavalry.

*South Carolina.*—The First Regiment of Infantry, Organized Militia of the State of South Carolina, Col. William W. Lewis commanding, went into camp at the Jamestown Exposition grounds, Norfolk, Va., July 24 to August 3, 1907.

*South Dakota.*—The Fourth Regiment of Infantry and Troop A, First Squadron of Cavalry, Organized Militia of the State of South Dakota, went into camp for instruction in rifle practice and field instruction on the permanent camp grounds on the bank of Lake Kampeska, near Watertown, S. Dak., for a period of seven days, commencing July 11, 1907.

Lieut. Col. A. B. Sessions, General Staff, headquarters and band, Fourth Infantry, and a composite company of 50 men, made up of 25 men from Company L and 25 men from Company E, Fourth Infantry, Organized Militia of South Dakota, went into camp at the State Fair, held at Huron, S. Dak., September 9 to 14, 1907. In addition to the usual camp duties, the command was placed at the disposal of the Fair authorities for police and guard duty.

*Tennessee.*—The field service of the Organized Militia of the State of Tennessee was as follows: The First and Second regiments of infantry, Col. W. C. Tatom, First Infantry, commanding, went into camp at Waverly, Tenn., July 16 to 27, 1907. First Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, First Cavalry, U. S. Army, attended the encampment.

The First Squadron of Cavalry participated in a practice march, leaving Chattanooga, Tenn., August 5 and returning August 16, 1907. Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army, accompanied the state troops on the march.

The Third Regiment of Infantry went into camp near Knoxville, Tenn., August 5 to 16, 1907. Capt. R. Foster Walton, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, First Cavalry, U. S. Army, and Capt. Charles Rogan, U. S. Army, on duty with the state troops, were in attendance at the encampment.

*Texas.*—The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Texas, Maj. Gen. William H. Stacy, commanding, was held at Camp Mabry, near Austin, Tex., July 20 to 27, 1907. Batteries A and B, Third Field Artillery, and Troops E, F, G, and H, First Cavalry, U. S. Army, participated in the encampment. Capt. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Twenty-sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Frederick S. Young, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, Third Field Artillery, and Second Lieut. John G. Winter, jr., Sixth Cavalry, U. S. Army, were present during the encampment.

*Utah.*—The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Utah was held at American Fork, Utah, August 25 to September 1, 1907, inclusive.

*Vermont.*—The annual encampment of the First Regiment of Infantry, Organized Militia of the State of Vermont, Col. Gray Estey, commanding, was held at the State camp grounds, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., August 8 to 16, 1907, inclusive. First Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, First Cavalry, U. S. Army, attended the encampment.

*Virginia.*—Company E, Seventieth Infantry, Organized Militia of the State of Virginia, made a practice march from Lynchburg, Va., to Forest, Bedford County, Va., and return, May 16 and 17, 1908.

*Washington.*—Troop B, Cavalry, Organized Militia of the State of Washington, conducted a practice march to Paradise Valley and target camp at American Lake, August 18 to 27, 1907, inclusive.

*West Virginia.*—A provisional regiment of infantry (consisting of provisional headquarters, band, and Companies A, H, K, L, M, First Infantry, and Companies D, G, H, M, Second Infantry), Col. Charles E. Morrison, Second Infantry, commanding, went into camp on the Jamestown Exposition grounds, Norfolk, Va., June 30 to July 6, 1907. First Lieut. William H. Waldron, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, Fourth Infantry, were present during the encampment.

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A trying-out contest and competition for various cups and medals was held at Terra Alta, W. Va., beginning July 29, 1907. The team which participated in the national match of 1907 at Camp Perry, Ohio, was selected during that time. First Lieut. Robert E. Grimstead, Twenty-third Infantry, was detailed to attend the shoot.

*Wisconsin.*—The annual encampment of the Organized Militia of the State of Wisconsin was held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Juneau County, Wis., as follows: The First Regiment of Infantry, Troop A, First Cavalry, and First Battery, Field Artillery, July 6 to 12, 1907, inclusive. The Second Regiment of Infantry, July 13 to 19, 1907, inclusive. The Third Regiment of Infantry and the Tenth Separate Battalion of Infantry, July 20 to 26, 1907, inclusive. First Lieut. John H. Lewis, Fifth Cavalry, was detailed to attend the encampment. Capt. Charles King, on duty with the Organized Militia of Wisconsin, Maj. J. F. Morrison, Twentieth Infantry, and Maj. William A. Shunk, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. Army, were present at the encampment.

A camp for instruction in rifle practice and competition was held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, August 5 to 10, 1907, inclusive. The team which participated in the national match of 1907 at Camp Perry, Ohio, was selected at that time.

*Wyoming.*—A regimental practice and competitive rifle shoot of the Organized Militia of the State of Wyoming was held at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyo., August 9 to 12, 1907, and was participated in by teams selected from each company of the Third Regiment of Infantry, and one team from the regimental commissioned and noncommissioned staff and band.

The team which participated in the national matches of 1907 at Camp Perry, Ohio, was selected at that time.

## OFFICERS OF THE ARMY ON DUTY WITH THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Retired officers of the army are assigned to duty with the Organized Militia under the provisions of section 20 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 779), and the adjutant-general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia is assigned to that duty under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 773).

The officers of the army now on duty with the Organized Militia are named in the following list:

| State or Territory. | General headquarters. | Name and rank of detailed officer. | Reported for duty. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Montgomery | Maj. Walter A. Thurston, retired | |
| Arkansas | Little Rock | Maj. Robert W. Dowdy, retired | Oct. 15, 1907 |
| California | Sacramento | Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, retired | Sept. 21, 1903 |
| Colorado | Denver | Brig. Gen. Charles L. Cooper, retired | June 30, 1904 |
| Delaware | Wilmington | Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavenaugh, retired | Dec. 7, 1904 |
| District of Columbia | Washington | Maj. Samuel E. Smiley, Second Infantry [a] | May 7, 1908 |
| Georgia | Atlanta | Maj. Frederick L. Palmer, retired | Apr. 2, 1908 |
| Idaho | Boise | Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, retired | Nov 17, 1907 |
| Illinois | Springfield | Capt. Lewis D. Greene, retired | Apr. 1, 1908 |
| Iowa | Des Moines | Maj. Jerauld A. Olmsted, retired | Oct. 1, 1903 |
| Kansas | Topeka | Maj. Alvarado M. Fuller, retired | Feb. 19, 1907 |
| Kentucky | Frankfort | Capt. William N. Hughes, retired | Feb 12, 1908 |
| Maryland | Annapolis | Capt. William Baird, retired | Feb. 18, 1904 |
| Massachusetts | Boston | Maj. John Bigelow, jr, retired | Feb. 6, 1906 |
| Michigan | Lansing | Capt. Ben H. Dorcy, retired | Apr. 17, 1908 |
| Minnesota | St. Paul | Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, retired | Dec. 23, 1903 |
| Nebraska | Lincoln | Maj. Lorenzo P. Davison, retired | Dec. 14, 1907 |
| New Hampshire | Concord | Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Tutherly, retired | Jan. 10, 1907 |
| North Dakota | Bismarck | Capt. George R. Armstrong, retired | May 2, 1908 |
| Oklahoma | Guthrie | Maj. William Black, retired | June 24, 1908 |
| Oregon | Salem | Col. James Jackson, retired | May 16, 1904 |
| Pennsylvania | Harrisburg | Maj. John H. Duval, retired | Oct. 8, 1907 |
| Rhode Island | Providence | Maj. Charles W. Abbot, jr., retired | Oct. 28, 1904 |
| South Carolina | Columbia | First Lieut. C. H. Cabaniss, jr., retired | Feb. 13, 1907 |
| South Dakota | Pierre | Capt. George D. Guyer, Sixteenth Infantry [b] | May 20, 1905 |
| Tennessee | Nashville | Capt. Charles B. Rogan, jr., retired | Feb. 9, 1904 |
| Texas | Austin | Maj. Luther R. Hare, retired | June 1, 1908 |
| Virginia | Richmond | Col. Charles A. Dempsey, retired | Oct. 13, 1904 |
| Washington | Olympia | Capt. John Kinzie, retired | May 23, 1904 |
| West Virginia | Charleston | Maj. James M. Burns, retired | July 1, 1907 |
| Wisconsin | Madison | Capt. Charles King, retired | Sept. 13, 1904 |

[a] Adjutant-general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia

[b] In addition to his duties as professor of military science and tactics at the South Dakota Agricultural College.

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On request of the governor of the State of Maine, Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, Eighth Infantry, was detailed for temporary duty with the Organized Militia of the State, as military instructor, and reported to the governor on March 1, 1908.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, who was detailed for temporary duty with the Organized Militia of New York, and reported to the governor of the State on May 23, 1907, was relieved from further duty with the Organized Militia of New York on October 1, 1907.

Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was detailed to instruct the officers of the Organized Militia of Nebraska during their school course, July 8 to 12, 1907.

The detail of First Lieut. William F. Herringshaw, Thirteenth Cavalry, with the State of Oklahoma from June 1 to October 1, 1907, as instructor of the state forces, was extended to October 15, 1907.

Capt. Robert C. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, was detailed for temporary duty with the Organized Militia of Massachusetts from June 15 to September 15, 1907.

In addition to the special details mentioned above, First Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, First Cavalry, was detailed to make a reinspection of Companies B, G, L, First Infantry, Vermont National Guard, November 19 to 22, 1907.

### DETAILS OF OFFICERS TO ATTEND MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge-Advocate-General; Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, president Army War College, and Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Coast Artillery Corps, were detailed to attend the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, which was held at Boston, Mass., January 13 to 15, 1908. The Honorable Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, also attended the convention.

Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Coast Artillery Corps, was detailed to attend a meeting of the national guard officers of the State of Maine, which was held at the statehouse, Augusta, Me., December 4, 1907, for the purpose of answering questions and imparting information relative to the coast artillery branch of the service.

Maj. George O. Squier, Signal Corps; Maj. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department; Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, and Capt. William T. Merry, Ninth Infantry, were detailed to attend the annual meeting of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, which was held at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., November 15 and 16, 1907, for the purpose of delivering lectures on military subjects.

Maj. Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Artillery Corps, was detailed to attend the convention of the Florida National Guard Association, which was held at Jacksonville, Fla., April 9 and 10, 1908, for the purpose of delivering an address.

### MILITIA OFFICERS AT ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Under the provisions of section 16 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 778) 47 officers of the Organized Militia were authorized to attend army service schools during the year.

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The following table shows that officers of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia and the States named below were authorized to attend the service schools:

| | Garrison schools. | Army School of the Line. | Army Medical School. |
|---|---|---|---|
| District of Columbia | 5 | | |
| Indiana | 1 | | |
| Kansas | 1 | 1 | |
| Louisiana | 1 | | |
| Massachusetts | 7 | | |
| Michigan | 20 | | |
| Mississippi | | | 1 |
| Montana | 1 | | |
| Nebraska | 4 | | |
| Oklahoma | 1 | | |
| South Carolina | | | 2 |
| Texas | | | 1 |
| Washington | | | 1 |
| Total | 41 | 1 | 5 |

The garrison schools to which these officers were admitted, and the number admitted to each, were: Fort Myer, Va., 5; Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1; Fort Crook, Nebr., 6; Fort McPherson, Ga., 1; Fort Banks, Mass., 7; Fort Brady, Mich., 6; Fort Wayne, Mich., 14; Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., 1.

Of the 41 officers authorized to attend the garrison schools, 39 were admitted, but 2 of them were prevented from completing the course of study on account of personal illness, 1 withdrew, and 1 was relieved from further attendance at the school because of neglect of his studies. Of the 2 who failed to attend, 1 was prevented by illness from attending and the other failed to present himself for admission. Eighteen of the officers attending the schools were found proficient in all subjects in which examined, and 21 were found deficient in one or more subjects. The officer attending the Army School of the Line was relieved before the close of the session, at his own request, because of the muster out of his militia company. The 5 officers authorized to attend the Army Medical School were admitted, but 3 of them withdrew before the close of the school year, 2 on account of sickness and 1 at his own request. The other 2 officers completed the course and were found proficient.

### EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR COMMISSIONS IN VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Only one examination for the purpose of securing a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of Organized Militia, was held during the year under the provisions of section 23 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 779). Applications for permission to take this examination were received from 17 persons who were eligible under the law. Fourteen of these applicants, having complied with the requirements of the regulations, were granted permission to appear before examining boards. Of those permitted to take the examina-



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tion, 7 were found to be physically, mentally, and morally qualified, 3 were found physically disqualified, and 4 did not appear for examination for personal reasons. The successful applicants were distributed among the Regular Army and States, as follows: Regular Army, 1; Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Nebraska, 3; Oklahoma, 1.

The grades and arms of service for which the applicants desired to qualify were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel of infantry and major and judge-advocate | 1 |
| Colonel of infantry | 2 |
| Field officer of cavalry | 1 |
| Major and subsistence officer | 1 |
| Captain and subsistence officer | 1 |
| Captain and assistant surgeon | 1 |
| Captain of infantry | 8 |
| First lieutenant of infantry | 1 |
| First lieutenant and assistant surgeon | 1 |
| Total | 17 |

Certificates of qualification to hold commissions, of the rank and arm of service indicated in the following table, were issued to the applicants who succeeded in passing the examination:

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel of infantry and major and judge-advocate | 1 |
| Captain and subsistence officer | 1 |
| Captain of infantry | 4 |
| First lieutenant and assistant surgeon | 1 |
| Total | 7 |

## SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

During the season of 1907 the number qualifying in the higher grades of marksmanship increased materially over previous years, and there was a diminution in the class "present, not firing;" the latter number, however, being nearly 36 per cent of the average strength, present and absent, commissioned and enlisted, is considered to be excessive in view of the increased facilities that are being afforded the members of the organized militia to participate in target practice.

On August 22, 1908, inquiries were addressed to the various adjutants-general as to whether Special Course C and the course in pistol firing prescribed in Circular No. 85, War Department, series of 1907, are satisfactory. The answers received were, in most instances, in the affirmative, although some States prefer the more advanced course in rifle firing prescribed for the Regular Army.

Considerable difficulty appears to have been experienced by the adjutants-general of the States and Territories during 1907, as in previous years, in obtaining reports from organization commanders. It would seem that this trouble would practically disappear if disciplinary measures were taken to enforce the regulations which require subordinate officers to render their reports promptly at the close of the season's firing. The keeping of records and the rendition of reports showing the results obtained in target practice are an important part of a company commander's duties, and neglect thereof is considered inexcusable.

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The following table contains a consolidated statement of the results of the small-arms practice of the Organized Militia of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia during the season of 1907, as shown by reports of the adjutants-general, with the figure of merit for that year and for the preceding year. Where reports show results of practice for only a small portion of the organized strength of the militia of the State or Territory, no figure of merit is given.

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| State or Territory. | Rifle firing. | | | | | | | | | | | Total firing, rifle. | Total firing, pistol. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Classification and figure of merit. | | | | | | | | | Figure of merit. | | | | |
| | Average strength, present and absent, commissioned and enlisted, for the entire period of firing. | Per cent of average strength qualified. | Expert riflemen. | Sharpshooters. | Marksmen. | First-class men. | Second-class men. | Third-class men. | Fourth-class men. | 1907. | 1906. | | | |
| Alabama | ..... | ..... | 5 | 10 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | ..... | Practice by competitors for national match team only. |
| Arizona | 296 | 67.57 | 4 | 8 | 50 | 33 | 40 | 65 | 78 | 43.62 | 33.36 | 200 | ..... | |
| Arkansas | 1,948 | 54.46 | 12 | 27 | 223 | 164 | 137 | 498 | 306 | 38.68 | ..... | 1,061 | ..... | |
| California | 2,108 | 61.81 | 16 | 10 | 655 | 167 | 122 | 333 | 805 | 43.72 | 24.82 | 1,303 | 205 | |
| Colorado | 593 | 61.05 | 35 | 24 | 99 | 33 | 25 | 146 | 236 | 42.95 | 17.38 | 362 | 140 | |
| Connecticut | 2,782 | 69.41 | 95 | 25 | 554 | 76 | 127 | 1,054 | 851 | 36.21 | 28.28 | 1,931 | 169 | |
| Delaware | 447 | 54.81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 245 | 202 | 54.81 | 4.96 | 245 | 14 | Practice at 200 and 300 yards only. |
| District of Columbia | 1,489 | 66.08 | 125 | 50 | 528 | 50 | 47 | 184 | 586 | 59.39 | 49.37 | 984 | 104 | |
| Florida | 1,154 | 25.56 | 14 | 5 | 63 | 37 | 21 | 155 | 859 | 13.19 | 13.24 | 295 | ..... | |
| Georgia | 2,923 | 27.10 | 112 | 22 | 178 | 43 | 73 | 364 | 2,131 | 18.48 | 10.33 | 792 | ..... | |
| Hawaii | 510 | 65.29 | 3 | 7 | 78 | 37 | 26 | 182 | 177 | 30.09 | 5.50 | 333 | ..... | |
| Idaho | 522 | 36.40 | 3 | 1 | 87 | 23 | 30 | 46 | 13 | 64.70 | ..... | 190 | 13 | First Battalion, Second Infantry, excused by the governor. |
| Illinois | a 6,414 | 66.11 | 77 | 145 | 79 | 293 | 464 | 3,182 | 1,664 | 21.00 | 13.19 | 4,240 | ..... | |
| Indiana | 1,891 | 38.02 | 40 | 29 | 172 | 79 | 81 | 318 | 1,242 | 21.78 | 11.75 | 719 | ..... | |
| Iowa | 2,629 | 80.33 | 152 | 180 | 912 | 263 | 203 | 402 | 869 | 61.22 | 59.97 | 2,112 | 69 | |
| Kansas | 1,243 | 55.19 | 87 | 32 | 230 | 104 | 84 | 149 | 556 | 47.25 | 37.07 | 686 | 92 | |
| Kentucky | 1,386 | 80.37 | 16 | 23 | 100 | 141 | 218 | 616 | 272 | 31.95 | 15.81 | 1,114 | ..... | |
| Louisiana | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No reports submitted to state headquarters by organization commanders. |
| Maine | 1,155 | 73.42 | 53 | 62 | 271 | 53 | 46 | 363 | 330 | 48.31 | 38.99 | 848 | ..... | |
| Maryland | 1,973 | 68.07 | 140 | 26 | 663 | 51 | 34 | 429 | 630 | 54.75 | 37.56 | 1,343 | 160 | |
| Massachusetts | 5,016 | 83.55 | 718 | 168 | 2,353 | 372 | 272 | 308 | 825 | 89.45 | 86.81 | 4,191 | 576 | |
| Michigan | 2,445 | 34.44 | 65 | 58 | 228 | 76 | 87 | 328 | 1,682 | 22.91 | 19.54 | 842 | ..... | |
| Minnesota | 1,860 | 72.69 | 55 | 61 | 492 | 138 | 153 | 453 | 553 | 48.23 | 57.31 | 1,352 | 203 | |
| Mississippi | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No systematic practice. |
| Missouri | 2,313 | 36.75 | 16 | 23 | 168 | 111 | 132 | 400 | 1,587 | 17.39 | 23.22 | 850 | ..... | |
| Montana | 347 | 63.11 | 33 | 29 | 41 | 31 | 32 | 53 | 128 | 56.21 | 30.88 | 219 | ..... | |
| Nebraska | 1,094 | 23.58 | 12 | 2 | 60 | 39 | 37 | 106 | 836 | 13.30 | 20.88 | 258 | 102 | |
| Nevada | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No organized militia. |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 1,342 | 82.86 | 82 | 51 | 270 | 31 | 36 | 642 | 139 | 49.23 | 39.80 | 1,112 | 188 | |
| New Jersey | 4,571 | 72.65 | 147 | 70 | 1,006 | 447 | 304 | 1,347 | 1,079 | 46.07 | 41.38 | 3,321 | 165 | |
| New Mexico | 210 | 78.10 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 113 | 46 | 33.36 | 30.37 | 164 | 7 | |
| New York | 14,133 | 85.00 | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | 1,889 | ..... | ..... | 11,615 | 745 | |
| North Carolina | 552 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 372 | 180 | ..... | ..... | 372 | ..... | Practice by First Infantry only. |
| North Dakota | 498 | 61.24 | 1 | 10 | 40 | 35 | 46 | 173 | 193 | 24.81 | 8.70 | 305 | ..... | |
| Ohio | 4,799 | 90.64 | 137 | 109 | 1,139 | 549 | 541 | 1,875 | 390 | 51.61 | 36.85 | 4,350 | 270 | |
| Oklahoma | 577 | 61.01 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 41 | 38 | 242 | 227 | 18.15 | ..... | 352 | ..... | |
| Oregon | 1,350 | 53.56 | 80 | 38 | 273 | 62 | 77 | 193 | 306 | 57.76 | 56.83 | 723 | ..... | |
| Pennsylvania | 10,985 | 82.18 | 501 | 123 | 3,915 | 1,776 | 1,682 | 656 | c 2,332 | 66.82 | 63.82 | 9,027 | 981 | |
| Rhode Island | 1,071 | 91.31 | 50 | 197 | 404 | 16 | 17 | 295 | 92 | 79.31 | 72.69 | 979 | 377 | |
| South Carolina | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No regular practice; no ranges. |
| South Dakota | 466 | 100.00 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 19 | 29 | 399 | ..... | 18 81 | ..... | 466 | ..... | |
| Tennessee | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No systematic practice. |
| Texas | 1,335 | 53.56 | ..... | ..... | 76 | 122 | 495 | 22 | 604 | 33.07 | ..... | 715 | ..... | Report for practice held at camp of instruction only. |
| Utah | 88 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 55 | ..... | ..... | 33 | ..... | Report for 4 companies only. |
| Vermont | 520 | 91.15 | ..... | 11 | 155 | 35 | 33 | 240 | 151 | 38.12 | 26.41 | 474 | 4 | |
| Virginia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No ranges. |
| Washington | 800 | 82.13 | 235 | 42 | 234 | 26 | 14 | 106 | 143 | 100.51 | 103.49 | 657 | ..... | |
| West Virginia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No regular practice. |
| Wisconsin | 2,831 | 95.62 | 218 | 218 | 1,183 | 319 | 289 | 480 | 124 | 83.99 | 77.62 | 2,707 | 410 | |
| Wyoming | 160 | ..... | 5 | 13 | 31 | 13 | 23 | 19 | 38 | ..... | ..... | 104 | ..... | Report for 5 organizations only. |
| Total | 90,826 | ..... | d 3,358 | d 1,915 | d 17,108 | d 5,945 | d 6,170 | d 17,611 | 25,406 | ..... | ..... | 64,096 | 4,989 | |

a Includes 510 not classified.

b New York reported: Distinguished experts, 527; expert riflemen, 995; sharpshooters, 1,272; marksmen, 9,233; men who were present but did not qualify as marksmen or higher (equal to first, second, and third class men), 410. The marksmen include 745 who qualified with the pistol.

c Includes those who fired but under state regulations did not qualify as third-class men; they are considered as fourth-class men.

d These numbers do not include the New York qualifications.

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## TARGET RANGES.

During the season of 1907, 22 States and Territories had facilities for all organizations to complete the prescribed course; 5 had no ranges, or ranges so inadequate as to render systematic practice impossible. In many States great difficulty is experienced in securing suitable locations to establish target ranges.

From the reports of officers of the army detailed to inspect the Organized Militia, the data following have been extracted:

*Alabama.*—There are but two or three permanent ranges in the State, and one in course of construction.

*Arizona.*—Most of the organizations have facilities for practice.

*Arkansas.*—The individual companies do not have local ranges, and practice is had by the organizations going into camp for the purpose of rifle practice.

*California.*—In most cases, the organizations do not have proper target ranges, but every effort is being made to provide suitable ground for their construction.

*Colorado.*—With two exceptions, the organizations had access to ranges.

*Connecticut.*—The field artillery batteries hold their practice on the beach, firing at targets anchored in Long Island Sound. The other organizations of the state militia, as a rule, have access to ranges near home station.

*Delaware.*—There is no rifle range belonging to the State at present, but arrangements have recently been completed to lease a piece of ground for the purpose temporarily, until such time as ground can be purchased by the State and Government.

*District of Columbia.*—A rifle range up to 1,000 yards is open for voluntary practice from May 1 to October 31, when not in use for regular practice.

*Florida.*—The State has purchased permanent camping grounds and rifle range near Jacksonville, and work of construction is now under way. There are no ranges at Lake City, Marianna, Fort Myers, Tampa, and Miami, but efforts are being made to have all organizations provided with outdoor target practice facilities.

*Hawaii.*—All organizations have access to ranges up to 1,000 yards.

*Illinois.*—The ranges at Springfield and Camp Logan are owned by the State; the others are leased. There is not a sufficient number of local ranges, but new ones are being secured as rapidly as possible.

*Iowa.*—State appropriates annually not to exceed $100 for each company for repairs to and maintenance of each company range.

*Kansas.*—The State provides no facilities, the ranges being leased by the companies.

*Kentucky.*—An effort is being made to establish three state ranges. There are but few company ranges.

*Louisiana.*—A range is in course of construction at New Orleans, and one at Lake Charles. Otherwise, there are no facilities in existence or in preparation for range practice.

*Maine.*—There are two 200-yard, one 500-yard, eight 600-yard, and seven 1,000-yard ranges in the State.

*Massachusetts.*—The state target range at Wakefield is considered one of the best in the United States, and a number of organizations of the militia use it regularly. There are a number of ranges throughout the State, the expense being largely borne by the towns or cities where the organizations are located. The State has done very little for the militia in the way of furnishing ranges.

*Michigan.*—A few stations lack facilities for outdoor practice, but the state authorities seem alive to the necessity for target ranges, and are giving that matter as much attention as possible and material assistance whenever practicable.

*Minnesota.*—With the exception of a few companies which, on account of the level ground in the vicinity of their home stations, can not secure suitable locations for ranges, all organizations have facilities for practice.

*Mississippi.*—State range located at Vicksburg.

*Missouri.*—Although several companies have not yet secured ranges, most of the organizations have good facilities for target practice.

*Montana.*—With one exception, the organizations have target ranges at their home station.

*Nebraska.*—There are no general facilities for target practice. Members selected for rifle teams are ordered to Lincoln for such practice as can be had on a range that has practically been abandoned as dangerous.

*New Hampshire.*—There is a very fair state range at Manchester where many companies of that part of the State go for their long-range firing.

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*New Jersey.*—All organizations practice on state range at Sea Girt.

*New Mexico.*—All organizations have local ranges.

*New York.*—Most of the organizations have facilities for practice at home stations or in camp.

*North Dakota.*—All but two companies have completed arrangements for target practice.

*Ohio.*—The State maintains and is enlarging the rifle range at Camp Perry, where provision is being made this year for fifty additional targets at 1,000-yard range. A large number of the companies have local ranges which vary from 300 to 1,000 yards.

*Oklahoma.*—The majority of the organizations have available ranges where they have practiced during the season of 1907, and those without ranges have practiced either at Fort Reno or at Fort Sill. One captain reported that he could obtain a much needed range of 1,200 yards for $100 per annum, but the State has neglected to furnish such allowance for this purpose.

*Oregon.*—The State is endeavoring to obtain a permanent 1,000 to 1,500 yard range easily accessible to the troops and suitable for national organizations. All but two organizations have local ranges.

*Pennsylvania.*—The sum of $10,000 was appropriated in 1907 for two fiscal years to pay the allowance to the several organizations for rifle practice purposes, $100 being allowed yearly to each company for rent of range. A state rifle range is maintained at Mount Gretna.

*South Dakota.*—Several of the organizations have local ranges, and all have practice during the annual encampment at the state camp ground at Watertown, where there is a rifle range with firing points to include 1,000 yards, with ten targets set on concrete bases behind a concrete wall.

*South Carolina.*—State had no completed or equipped ranges. Several ranges have recently been constructed and others projected.

*Texas.*—A majority of the organizations have local ranges.

*Tennessee.*—The State has purchased 120 acres near Knoxville for a camp and has constructed a target range thereon. This is the only long range in the State. Great difficulty is experienced in finding suitable locations for ranges.

*Utah.*—Facilities for target practice are inadequate, but an effort is being made by the state authorities to provide suitable ranges.

*Vermont.*—All but two or three companies have facilities for range practice.

*Virginia.*—The State has been unable to find suitable locations for ranges, but efforts are being made to secure proper facilities.

*Washington.*—Every organization is provided with a rifle range.

*West Virginia.*—State has but two small ranges.

*Wisconsin.*—Every company has its rifle range.

*Wyoming.*—All organizations have access to ranges.

### GALLERY PRACTICE.

Only about one-half of the militia organizations are reported as having had gallery practice. The principal reason assigned for the failure to hold such practice is the lack of proper armory facilities.

From the reports of officers of the army detailed to inspect the organized militia, the data following have been extracted:

*Alabama.*—Only the organizations stationed at Mobile, Decatur, and one at Birmingham are reported as having had gallery practice. One gallery practice rifle, .22 caliber, and one Winder target is to be issued to each organization during the season of 1908.

*Arkansas.*—Company A, First Infantry, practiced once a week, and is the only organization in the State which has gallery practice.

*California.*—There is not sufficient gallery practice, the tendency being to neglect it.

*Colorado.*—All organizations, with one exception, held gallery practice. Much interest is shown by the men, and practice is held regularly.

*Connecticut.*—The armories, as a general rule, are fitted with indoor galleries. In the larger armories the galleries are very good. A few of the organizations have no gallery practice, owing to lack of facilities.

*Delaware.*—Considerable interest is taken in gallery shooting, with very good results. No allowance of ammunition per year is fixed, but the men are allowed to shoot as much as they can. Proficiency can not be great under the conditions now existing.

*District of Columbia.*—A gallery range at the armory affords opportunity for practice to all troops.

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*Florida.*—All organizations, excepting those stationed at Fort Myers and Miami, practice regularly, and the beneficial results clearly prove the great interest manifested.

*Georgia.*—As a rule, gallery practice has been neglected. A few companies have records; a few more have had very little practice, but most of the organizations have had no practice.

*Hawaii.*—Two organizations are reported as having participated.

*Idaho.*—Gallery rifles have recently been furnished to all companies, and practice is to be held regularly.

*Illinois.*—A majority of the organizations have facilities for gallery practice, the amount of practice varying from practically none to weekly practice.

*Indiana.*—Companies have been provided with the Winder gallery outfit, two rifles being issued to each company. Three months' practice is prescribed for the winter season.

*Iowa.*—Each company is provided with an excellent system of gallery practice, the Winder, in which great interest is taken. Practice is generally held in the armories.

*Kansas.*—Nearly all organizations had gallery practice during the winter.

*Kentucky.*—Only a few companies had gallery practice or facilities for holding same.

*Louisiana.*—Outside of the city of New Orleans there is very little gallery practice. Little interest is manifested; one company having all facilities for practice but allowing the material to lie idle and unused. At New Orleans practice is general with a good gallery.

*Maine.*—A great deal of attention is paid to gallery practice, only one organization lacking indoor facilities.

*Maryland.*—Facilities for gallery practice are provided.

*Massachusetts.*—A majority of the organizations have gallery practice throughout the year, while a few have inadequate armory facilities to permit this feature. Several of the organizations own and practice with subtarget gun machines, and the men of Company A, Sixth Infantry, located at Wakefield, have built a shooting gallery in the armory, pronounced by the inspecting officer to be the best he has ever seen; the gallery can be used day or night with equal conditions, and the method of handling the targets is ingenious and does away with the use of markers.

*Michigan.*—Indoor practice is almost constant, and occupies about 25 per cent of the time allotted for drills, besides a large amount of individual practice at other times.

*Minnesota.*—Most of the organizations throughout the State have gallery ranges, and are enthusiastic in their practice. However, the troops stationed at Minneapolis, on account of the construction of a new armory and lack of facilities pending its completion, have been prevented from carrying on gallery practice during the past winter.

*Mississippi.*—There is very little gallery practice, the armories being too small and the State not insisting upon systematic work.

*Montana.*—No gallery practice held.

*Nebraska.*—Only spasmodic attempts at gallery practice have been made by most of the companies, the remaining ones not having any at all.

*New Hampshire.*—All organizations now have or are preparing galleries for practice at their home stations, and interest in this work is increasing.

*New Jersey.*—Most of the organizations are provided with or have access to indoor target galleries. The armories in the larger cities are fitted with excellent target galleries and with the electric subtarget apparatus.

*New Mexico.*—Much interest is manifested in gallery practice, the troops using the caliber .22 rifle, and all excepting the band practice regularly at their armories.

*New York.*—Much enthusiasm is noticeable among the men in indoor target practice, and the high degree of efficiency attained is manifested by the large number of fine shots to be found in all organizations. Many galleries are over 100 feet in length, some 135 feet.

*North Carolina.*—Target galleries, as a rule, are not a part of the facilities of armories in North Carolina.

*North Dakota.*—One organization reported as having an indoor range and having had gallery practice.

*Ohio.*—The State has apparently laid great stress on practice in shooting, and nearly every company has gallery ranges. Most of the companies are provided with the Winder target and rifle.

*Oklahoma.*—With one exception all organizations participate in gallery practice, some under considerable disadvantage because of small armories.

*Oregon.*—The Hauck gallery cabinet and the subtarget system are used, and all organizations are equipped or about to be. Weekly practice is the rule.

*Pennsylvania.*—Gallery practice is not yet regulated by the State. However, the new armories which are being constructed as a rule have an indoor range, and the sub-

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target practice is pursued by a number of organizations. The revolver practice recommended in Circular No. 85, series of 1907, is adopted.

*Rhode Island.*—All organizations, with the exception of two, which have no shooting galleries in their armories, have gallery practice. Much interest is manifested and a high degree of proficiency attained.

*South Carolina.*—About one-half of the organizations had a small amount of gallery practice.

*South Dakota.*—There appears to have been very little, if any, gallery practice in the past, but arrangements are to be made for gallery practice throughout the State with the caliber .22 rifle.

*Texas.*—Where companies have sufficient armory facilities, a target gallery is either in use or being installed. In smaller towns, where armories are not equipped with galleries, practice is had out of doors. Much interest is manifested.

*Tennessee.*—Every organization has recently been provided with facilities for gallery practice.

*Utah.*—Gallery practice has generally been neglected.

*Virginia.*—A majority of the organizations had some gallery practice, and several practiced frequently.

*Vermont.*—Most of the organizations have facilities for gallery practice.

*Washington.*—Every organization is provided with a range for gallery practice.

*West Virginia.*—Five organizations had gallery practice during the year. Lack of interest and poor armory facilities combined appear to be the cause of this condition.

*Wisconsin.*—All organizations have facilities for gallery practice.

*Wyoming.*—Considering the fact that there is not a good armory in the State, it is of interest to note that all organizations have gallery practice and are enthusiastic in their weekly shooting.

## CONDITION OF ORGANIZATIONS OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

The condition of the organizations of field artillery of the militia, with regard to their strength, character of personnel, zeal, efficiency, and dependability, their armament, and the armory facilities provided by the authorities of the several States and Territories is shown in the table following, the data contained therein having been taken from the reports of officers who were detailed to make the annual inspection of the Organized Militia and from the reports submitted by officers who were detailed especially for the purpose of inspecting the batteries and instructing their personnel in the use, care, and preservation of field artillery material:

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| Organizations. | Strength. | | Armament and condition. | Character of personnel. | Armories. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | | | |
| *Alabama.* | | | | | |
| Battalion headquarters | 1 | | | No opportunity to form an opinion as to character, zeal, and efficiency. | No information given. |
| Battery B (Montgomery) | 5 | 149 | 4 breech-loading field guns, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, model 1902, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, model 1902, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, with limber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, with limber, model 1902, serviceable. | Physical appearance good. 95 per cent reported available in domestic emergency. | Armory in city hall. Drill hall 60 by 100 feet; used by all organizations in Montgomery. Battery has, in addition, three storerooms 30 by 45 feet, and one 50 by 100 feet. |
| Battery C (Selma) | 3 | 140 | 2 muzzle-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, models 1862–1863, serviceable.<br>2 Gatling guns, .45 caliber, models of 1877–1883, serviceable.<br>(The equipment of the battery is obsolete.) | Physical appearance good. 95 per cent reported available in domestic emergency. | Drill hall about 96 by 56 feet. Battery has also 1 office and 2 storerooms; all lighted by electricity. |
| Battery D (Birmingham) | 5 | 146 | 4 breech-loading field guns, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, model 1902, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, model 1902, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, with limber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, with limber, model 1902, serviceable. | Physical appearance good. Captain seems zealous and efficient, and is anxious to learn all he can about field artillery. 75 per cent available in domestic emergency. | Armory is in city hall; drill hall about 75 by 50 feet, used by all organizations in Birmingham. Battery has, in addition, 3 storerooms. |
| *Colorado.* | | | | | |
| Light Battery A (Denver) | 2 | 80 | 2 breech-loading rifles, 3.2″ caliber, model 1885, serviceable.<br>2 Gatling guns, serviceable.<br>2 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>2 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>(The property is not neatly kept and shows evidence of neglect. It is dirty and requires painting.) | This is not an efficient organization, and under present conditions it is doubtful if it can be made efficient. The captain lives 150 miles from Denver and knows practically nothing about his organization or its equipment. The battery should be reorganized and the entire organization located in Denver. | The armory is poor. |
| *Connecticut.* | | | | | |
| Battery A:<br>First Platoon (Guilford) | 1 | 33 | 2 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>2 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>3 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge, and battery, serviceable. | General physical appearance of the men, fair; character, zeal, efficiency, and reliability of command, good. The command can be relied upon. | The armory, rented by the State, is entirely too small for the purpose. The pieces are all crowded into a small gun room. The leather equipment is a crowded mass of leather. |

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| Second Platoon (Branford). | 2 | 52 | 2 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>2 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>3 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. | Character, zeal, efficiency, and reliability of command, good. Can be depended upon in case of domestic emergency. | in spite of efforts to properly arrange it, and drill hall is barely large enough to drill with one piece. The armory is only fairly well suited for the purpose. The gun room and property room are hopelessly inadequate. Plans are being made for enlargement of armory. |
| *District of Columbia.* | | | | | |
| First Battery (Washington).. | 4 | 57 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3.2" caliber, model 1897, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>4 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge, and battery, serviceable. | Men are rugged and of very satisfactory physical appearance, but lacked military bearing. Character and reliability, good; zeal, moderate; efficiency, fair. A number of skilled artisans and machinists. | The armory accommodations are discouraging. One coal stove on second floor is the only heating plant. The guns are stored on a cement floor. The battery should be given the entire lower floor. There are not even decent quarters for the men. |
| *Georgia.* | | | | | |
| Chatham Light Artillery (Savannah): (First Field Battery)..... | 3 | 72 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1905, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, servicable.<br>1 wagon, forge, and battery, serviceable. | Physical appearance was very good, and the men are intelligent and interested. With a little more experience, the battery will be capable of doing excellent work. | The armory is well adapted for the storage of all material. It is owned by the battery. |
| Governor's Light Artillery (Atlanta): (Second Field Battery)... | 3 | 73 | 2 breech-loading rifles, 3.2" caliber, model 1885, serviceable.<br>2 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>2 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>2 muzzle-loading rifles, 3" caliber, unserviceable.<br>2 carriages with limbers, unserviceable. | This is an unusually fine body of men. In an emergency call practically all the men would respond. | The armory, a rented hall, is useless as a drill hall for either mounted or foot drill, but serves as a good storage room for the material. |
| *Illinois.* | | | | | |
| Battalion headquarters (Danville). | 6 | 5 | ..... | Physical appearance good. Men of good character, zealous, and efficient. All can be relied upon for any emergency. | |
| Battery A (Danville)..... | 4 | 121 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1905, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | Physical appearance, excellent; character of men, good; they are full of zeal, and can be relied upon for any emergency. | Armory is too small and lacks proper facilities. When recruited to the minimum strength, the front of the battery in line will be too long for the hall. The quarters are rented and are used by the battery and a company of infantry. |

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| Organizations. | Strength. | | Armament and condition. | Character of personnel. | Armories. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | | | |
| *Illinois*—Continued. | | | | | |
| Battery C (Waukegan)..... | 3 | 88 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, complete, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, complete, serviceable.<br>1 wagon artillery store, with limbers, complete, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, complete, serviceable. | General physical appearance, good; they, as a rule, seem to be men of good character; are zealous and as efficient as could be expected of a militia organization. The general opinion seems to be that they can be depended upon in domestic emergencies; probably 80 per cent of the men would respond. | Armory not mentioned. |
| *Indiana.* | | | | | |
| Battalion headquarters (Rockville). | 7 | 0 | ..... | Physical appearance and character, good. Officers seem interested in their work, but as yet know very little about the command of a battalion of modern field artillery. | The armory is such as the usual infantry company has. It would be entirely unsuited to artillery if the battery were armed with field guns. |
| Battery A (Indianapolis)..... | 4 | 97 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | Physical appearance, good; set-up and soldierly bearing, excellent; zeal and efficiency of officers and tone and character of men far above the average. Organization entirely reliable in emergencies. | The armory belongs to the battery, is admirably kept and has ample storerooms and gun sheds. |
| Battery B (Fort Wayne)..... | 4 | 78 | 2 breech-loading rifles, 3.2" caliber, serviceable.<br>2 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>2 caissons with limbers, serviceable. | Physical appearance fair to quite good. Officers and noncommissioned officers seem much interested in the work, and in building the battery up. Battery considered reliable in domestic emergency. | The storerooms are ample and well kept. The floor space is large, but cut up with pillars and badly lighted. The room is on the second floor, and it is difficult to get guns up or down. |
| Battery C (Rockville)..... | 4 | 50 | 2 one-pounder Hotchkiss guns, serviceable.<br>2 carriages with limbers, serviceable. | This battery was organized in April, 1907. The men are unusually robust and fine looking. They have good military bearing, and are evidently proud of their organization. The officers are interested and zealous. About 95 per cent would respond to call. | Same as headquarters. |

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| ***Kansas.*** | | | | | |
| First Battery (Topeka)..... | 5 | 73 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1898, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>4 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. | Physical appearance, character, zeal, efficiency, and reliability of the men, very good. 95 per cent or more would respond to call. All things considered, this organization is believed to be the best in the State. | The armory of this battery is a very good one, the hall being exceptionally large. Storage facilities, excellent. There is no space for mounted drills. |
| ***Louisiana.*** | | | | | |
| Battalion headquarters..... | 7 | 8 | This organization is artillery in name only, but is organized, armed, and equipped as infantry. There are some obsolete artillery weapons kept in store, which are turned out occasionally for salutes and parades. | Physical appearance and efficiency, good. 70 to 80 per cent would respond to call in domestic emergency. | The armory is a good building, but rather small for the purpose of drill. The State pays the rent. |
| Battery A..... | 3 | 55 | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| Battery B..... (New Orleans.) | 3 | 66 | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| ***Massachusetts.*** | | | | | |
| First Battalion headquarters (Lawrence). | 3 | 4 | ..... | Physical appearance, reliability, and character of men, good. The battalion commander is not familiar with the present drill regulations. | No information given. |
| Battery A (Boston)... ..... | 5 | 104 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | Physical appearance, character, and zeal, excellent; efficiency, very good; reliability in domestic emergency, perfect. | Do. |
| Battery B (Worcester)..... | 4 | 91 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1905, serviceable.<br>4 carriages, serviceable.<br>6 caissons, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>2 wagons, forge and battery, serviceable.<br>10 field limbers, serviceable.<br>1 store limber, serviceable. | Physical appearance and character of men, good; zeal, fair; efficiency, poor; reliability in domestic emergency, fair. About 90 per cent would respond to call by National Government. | Do. |
| Battery C (Lawrence)..... | 3 | 91 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery. | Physical appearance, character, and reliability, good; zeal and efficiency, very good. 95 per cent could be depended upon. The battery shows good work under a good drillmaster, and decided improvement since last year. | Do. |

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| Organizations. | Strength. | | Armament and condition. | Character of personnel. | Armories. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | | | |
| ***Michigan.*** | | | | | |
| Battery A (Lansing)..... | 5 | 100 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. | Physical appearance of men, quite good; organization gives a good suggestion of zeal and efficiency. Would probably be above the average in domestic emergency; about 90 per cent could probably be relied upon. | The battery has an excellent armory. |
| ***Minnesota.*** | | | | | |
| Battalion headquarters..... (St. Paul.) | 6 | 4 | ..... | The commanding officer is an extremely efficient and zealous officer of large experience, and the staff are apparently very competent men. This entire staff would doubtless turn out in case of call. | No information given. |
| Battery A (St. Paul)..... | 4 | 70 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3.2" caliber, model 1897, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>4 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. | Physical appearance and character of men, with few exceptions, very good. Most of the men are recent recruits, and under such conditions the battery is not now in an efficient condition, but shows the result of considerable work and will in time be fairly effective. 90 per cent would probably respond to call. | The storage facilities of the organization, gun park, and drill hall are excellent and sufficient for all purposes. |
| Battery B (Minneapolis) ..... | 5 | 117 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | The inspecting officer says: "I have had quite a little experience with national guard organizations and this one impressed me as the most remarkable as to character of officers and men, zeal, efficiency, and stability I have ever seen. 95 per cent at least could be depended upon and all would doubtless turn out." | The battery is housed in a fine new armory, with copious store, harness, office, locker, and recreation rooms, with a drill hall on the main floor 154 by 154 feet and with 100 commodious steel lockers, each with two compartments, one for equipment and one for uniforms. |
| ***Mississippi.*** | | | | | |
| Battery E (Vicksburg)..... | 2 | 51 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3.2 caliber, serviceable....<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>4 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | Some six or eight of the men are very young. They are of good character, seem zealous, and will be efficient when instructed in their duties. About 20 per cent would do good service in domestic emergency. | The armory, provided by the city fire department, seems very much out of repair. The weight of the pieces has caused the wheels to break through the floor. The wooden ceiling sags and seems to be giving away. The stored property does not receive sufficient care. |

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| ***Missouri.*** | | | | | |
| Battery A (St. Louis)..... | 5 | 87 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, complete, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, complete, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, with limber, complete, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, with limber, complete, serviceable.<br>2 Gatling guns, .45 caliber, model of 1883, serviceable.<br>8 Eccles feed drums. | Excellent in every way. This command has already, on more than one occasion, proved its entire reliability. All the officers and practically all the men belong to scientific or other professions. | Has a commodious armory, built for them, with every convenience for the proper care of equipments. Drill shed unfinished, the battery drilling in the open air. |
| Battery B (Kansas City)..... | 4 | 133 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | All very good. No criticism to offer.. | No information given. |
| ***New Hampshire.*** | | | | | |
| Battery A (Manchester)..... | 4 | 81 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.<br>3 Napoleon guns, and carriages and limbers.<br>3 caissons and limbers. | This is a very good national-guard battery. The appearance, character, zeal, and efficiency of the men are very good. 80 per cent are reliable in domestic emergencies. | There is a very good armory at Manchester, owned by the State. |
| ***New Jersey.*** | | | | | |
| Battery A (East Orange)..... | 5 | 78 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, and limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, and limbers, serviceable. | Men appeared strong, of good character industrious, sober, and earnest in their work. Judging from the varied occupations of the personnel and the high class of men enlisted, it is believed this organization is extremely reliable. The zeal, animation, interest, and pride are commendable. | This battery is greatly hampered in its drill by small armory. It is in no way suitable for a light battery drill or a standing gun drill. |
| Battery B (Camden)..... | 5 | 72 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, with limbers, serviceable. | The physical apperaance, character of men, zeal, efficiency, and reliability in domestic emergencies, very favorable. | The armory accommodations are good, but occupied almost entirely by an infantry battalion and regimental headquarters. An armory should be provided for this battery, as it seems efficient and zealous enough to deserve it. |
| ***New York.*** | | | | | |
| First Battery (New York City). | 6 | 104 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. | The general appearance of the men was very good; rather young, but intelligent. The battery would undoubtedly acquit itself well in domestic emergency. | This battery has a very good armory with a fair-sized tan-bark riding hall. |

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| Organizations. | Strength. | | Armament and condition. | Character of personnel. | Armories. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | | | |
| *New York*—Continued. | | | | | |
| Second Battery (New York City). | 5 | 104 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.<br>4 gatling guns, .50 caliber, with carriages and limbers, serviceable. | Clerks and mechanics, rather young as a rule, intelligent, and show zeal and enthusiasm, and it is believed that the battery would acquit itself well in emergencies. | The battery is very much cramped for space. There is no place for mounted exercises and insufficient space for dismounted drills. |
| Third Battery (Brooklyn).... | 5 | 84 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | Physical appearance of the men is excellent; their bearing, soldierly, character and zeal, excellent. Reliability in domestic emergencies will reach a very high per cent, probably 85 to 90. | Armory and Government property are kept in excellent condition. Harness, saddles, bridles, etc., hang on pegs in the harness room, each peg marked with designation of horse or rider. Revolvers are locked in racks, and each man has a wall locker for personal equipment. |
| Sixth Battery (Binghamton). | 5 | 99 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3″ caliber, model 1905, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.<br>3 escort wagons, serviceable. | As a whole, the physique of the enlisted men is hardly better than fair, and they seem to lack sufficient training in the school of the soldier. They appeared very young and to be engaged in confining indoor occupations; could be depended upon in domestic emergency. | No information given. |
| *North Carolina.* | | | | | |
| First Battery (Charlotte)..... | 4 | 61 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3.2 caliber, model 1898, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>4 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | Physical appearance, very good; zeal, commendable; efficiency in dismounted drill, very good. The men are clerks and laborers, and would be reliable in case of domestic emergency. Ninety per cent would respond to call. | The armory is about 60 by 90 feet, lighted by electricity. Property was not kept in a systematic manner, and the armory had not been thoroughly cleaned. |
| *North Dakota.* | | | | | |
| Battery A (Lisbon)..... | 3 | 50 | 2 breech-loading rifles, 3.2 caliber, serviceable.... | Physical appearance and character of men, good; zeal and efficiency, very good; could be relied upon in domestic emergency. Officers are | A rented building is used for the armory which, while inadequate, is the best to be obtained. A new armory, is being constructed at a |

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| | | | | thorough and conscientious in the performance of their duties. | cost of $18,000, which, when completed, will provide excellent facilities. |
| *Ohio.* | | | | | |
| First Battery (Cleveland)..... | 3 | 53 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>4 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | The battery in every respect is worthy of praise. The officers and men both seem interested and zealous, are military in bearing and drill, and a fine spirit pervades the organization. The organization would be reliable in domestic emergency, and nearly 100 per cent would respond to call. | The armory is excellent, but the battery property storeroom is insufficient. |
| Second Battery (Toledo)..... | 4 | 46 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | The men are not very military or particularly robust looking. The officers are zealous and much interested in their battery. It is believed 85 per cent of the men would respond to call. | The storerooms for the material are wholly inadequate, and the armory so badly lighted that no drill in setting sights, fuzes, and other instruments can possibly go on at night. |
| *Oklahoma.* | | | | | |
| Machine-Gun Platoon (Enid) (First Infantry). | 1 | 18 | 2 Colt's automatic guns, .30 caliber, serviceable.<br>2 field carriages, without mounts, for Colt's automatic guns, serviceable. | The men were clerks, lawyers, mechanics, and a few from the country; of good physical condition; very zealous and efficient. 85 per cent can be relied upon in case of domestic emergency. | The armory is a large room, 50 by 50 feet, with numerous contiguous rooms, used for storerooms, office, etc. It is on the second floor. |
| *Oregon.* | | | | | |
| Battery A (Portland)..... | 5 | 136 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. | Physical appearance and character of men excellent. They show much zeal and efficiency, and can be relied upon for an emergency. | Armory conditions are excellent. |
| *Pennsylvania.* | | | | | |
| Battery B (Pittsburg)..... | 6 | 73 | 2 breech-loading rifles, 3.2 caliber, unserviceable.<br>2 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>2 caissons with limbers, serviceable. | Physical appearance and zeal, good; character of men, apparently excellent; efficiency, very good, except as to care of armament, which is fair. | The armament is stored in the cold, plank-floored cellar of a modern building, where such conditions must deter enthusiasm, and where it must be practically impossible to get men to drill and work throughout the cold months. |
| Battery C (Phœnixville)..... | 6 | 71 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | Physical appearance, character, zeal, efficiency, and reliability, apparently good. There are many skilled machinists and artisans in this organization. | The battery has a fair armory, privately owned, which is too small. |

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| Organizations. | Strength. Officers. | Strength. Enlisted men. | Armament and condition. | Character of personnel. | Armories. |
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| *Rhode Island.* | | | | | |
| Battery A (Providence)..... | 4 | 60 | 4-breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | Character and physical appearance, very good. Would be zealous, efficient, and reliable in domestic emergency. Probably 90 per cent would respond to call for service. | Command is in an excellent armory. |
| First Machine-Gun Battery (Providence). | 4 | 50 | 2 Gatling guns, model 1890, serviceable.<br>2 Gatling guns, model 1883, serviceable.<br>4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. | Same as Battery A..... | Same as Battery A. |
| *Texas.* | | | | | |
| First Battery (Dallas)..... | 3 | 93 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | In the zeal and efficiency of its officers and men, in the condition of its material, and in the spirit of pride shown in its organization this battery appears to be especially worthy of commendation. | The armory is commodious and well arranged. A keeper is always present. The building and land are the property of the battery. |
| *Utah.* | | | | | |
| First Battery (Salt Lake City) | 5 | 83 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3.2 caliber, model 1898, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>4 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable, but incomplete. | Organization is comparatively newly recruited with an excellent body of men of very good appearance and of the best character. They have zeal and are efficient, considering short service in general, and would be reliable in domestic emergencies; 100 per cent could be depended upon in emergency. The commanding officer is an officer of fine judgment and quite capable of commanding a battery of militia. | Armory facilities are cramped for a battery. |
| *Vermont.* | | | | | |
| Battery A (Norwich Cadets) (Northfield). | 5 | 111 | 4 field guns, 3" caliber, model of 1905, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | The men are well set up and compare favorably in appearance with a similar organization of regulars. Lack of time and space prevented any attempt at drill with the guns. | The barrack is new, rooms clean and in good order, passages of barrack fairly clean. The present accommodations for drill during the winter months are inadequate. |

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| ***Virginia.*** | | | | | |
| First Battalion Artillery, headquarters (Richmond). | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Battery A (Richmond)..... | 5 | 101 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. | Excellent. About 90 per cent could be relied upon in event of emergency call. | Organization has a very good but small armory. |
| Battery B (Norfolk)..... | 5 | 65 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1904, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>2 wagons, forge and battery, with limbers, serviceable.<br>6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. | Physical appearance, very good; character of men, apparently excellent; zeal, good; efficiency poor, because uninterested in artillery work and guard duty; reliability of command in domestic emergencies believed to be first class. | The armament and equipment are in a room about 45 by 85 feet, with an office 12 by 40, provided with granolithic floor sloping to a center drain on the two sides of the room. Ample shelves and lockers are provided for small articles. This large room is on the ground floor of the armory and, although the space is limited, the storage arrangements are neat. |
| Battery C (Portsmouth)..... | 5 | 83 | Armament abandoned and in decay; obsolete... | Physical appearance, character of men, and zeal, good; efficiency poor, because uninstructed in guard duty and artillery work; reliability in domestic emergencies, very good. Command is officered with hard-working men of interest. | The armory accommodations are barely decent and can not offer much encouragement to enthusiasm for work; they are distinctly discreditable to the city. |
| ***Wisconsin.*** | | | | | |
| Battery A (Milwaukee)..... | 5 | 100 | 4 breech-loading rifles, 3" caliber, model 1902, serviceable.<br>4 carriages with limbers, serviceable.<br>8 caissons with limbers, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.<br>1 wagon, forge and battery serviceable. | This is a fine battery. Officers and most of the men are of good physique; many new men. Drill, discipline, and efficiency, fair. Probably 80 per cent will answer call for service. | No information given. |

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### INSTRUCTION OF PERSONNEL OF FIELD BATTERIES.

For the purpose of instructing the personnel of batteries of field artillery of the Organized Militia in the care, preservation, and use of the new 3-inch field artillery material, issued to replace old material, officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army were detailed by the War Department, as shown in the following list:

Lieut. Col. David J. Rumbough, First Field Artillery, with Battery A, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Maj. T. Bentley Mott, Fourth Field Artillery, with Second Battery, Field Artillery, Ohio National Guard.

Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, Third Field Artillery, with Battery C, Field Artillery, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Battery B, Field Artillery, National Guard of New Jersey, and the Sixth Battery, Light Artillery, National Guard of New York.

Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, First Field Artillery, with the First Field Battery, National Guard of Georgia.

First Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, Third Field Artillery, with Battery A, Field Artillery, Minnesota National Guard.

An officer and a noncommissioned officer of Battery C, Third Field Artillery, with the Battery of Field Artillery of the Minnesota National Guard stationed at Minneapolis.

Corpl. James Beaumont, Battery E, Fourth Field Artillery, with Battery A, Michigan National Guard.

### INSPECTION OF FIELD BATTERIES.

Officers of the Ordnance Department of the army were detailed to inspect the batteries of field artillery of the Organized Militia, as follows:

Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, to inspect Battery B, Field Artillery, National Guard of New Jersey; and Battery C, Field Artillery, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Leroy T. Hillman, to inspect the First and Second field batteries, Ohio National Guard; Light Battery A, Indiana National Guard; Battery C, Field Artillery, Illinois National Guard; Battery A, First Field Artillery, Wisconsin National Guard, and Battery B, Field Artillery, Minnesota National Guard.

Capt. Edward M. Shinkle, to inspect Battery A, Field Artillery, Oregon National Guard.

### APPORTIONMENT OF THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MILITIA.

In accordance with the provisions of law the apportionment to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia of the $2,000,000 provided under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the acts of Congress approved February 12, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 401), June 6, 1900 (31, Stat. L., 662), January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 775), June 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 449) and May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 399), for the fiscal year 1909, is as follows:

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| States or Territory. | Representation. | Arms, equipments, and camp purposes. | Promotion of rifle practice. | Total apportionment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 11 | $32,391.06 | $10,797.01 | $43,188.07 |
| Arkansas | 9 | 26,501.77 | 8,833.92 | 35,335.69 |
| California | 10 | 29,446.40 | 9,815.47 | 39,261.87 |
| Colorado | 5 | 14,723.20 | 4,907.74 | 19,630.94 |
| Connecticut | 7 | 20,612.49 | 6,870.83 | 27,483.32 |
| Delaware | 3 | 8,834.08 | 2,944.69 | 11,778.77 |
| Florida | 5 | 14,723.20 | 4,907.74 | 19,630.94 |
| Georgia | 13 | 38,280.33 | 12,760.11 | 51,040.44 |
| Idaho | 3 | 8,834.08 | 2,944.69 | 11,778.77 |
| Illinois | 27 | 79,500.53 | 26,500.17 | 106,000.70 |
| Indiana | 15 | 44,169.46 | 14,723.15 | 58,892.61 |
| Iowa | 13 | 38,280.33 | 12,760.11 | 51,040.44 |
| Kansas | 10 | 29,446.41 | 9,815.47 | 39,261.88 |
| Kentucky | 13 | 38,280.33 | 12,760.11 | 51,040.44 |
| Louisiana | 9 | 26,501.77 | 8,833.92 | 35,335.69 |
| Maine | 6 | 17,667.84 | 5,889.28 | 23,557.12 |
| Maryland | 8 | 23,557.13 | 7,852.38 | 31,409.51 |
| Massachusetts | 16 | 47,114.26 | 15,704.75 | 62,819.01 |
| Michigan | 14 | 41,225.22 | 13,741.41 | 54,966.63 |
| Minnesota | 11 | 32,391.06 | 10,797.01 | 43,188.07 |
| Mississippi | 10 | 29,446.40 | 9,815.47 | 39,261.87 |
| Missouri | 18 | 53,003.54 | 17,667.84 | 70,671.38 |
| Montana | 3 | 8,834.08 | 2,944.69 | 11,778.77 |
| Nebraska | 8 | 23,557.13 | 7,852.38 | 31,409.51 |
| Nevada | 3 | 8,834.08 | 2,944.69 | 11,778.77 |
| New Hampshire | 4 | 11,778.56 | 3,926.19 | 15,704.75 |
| New Jersey | 12 | 35,335.69 | 11,778.56 | 47,114.25 |
| New York | 39 | 114,860.81 | 38,286.93 | 153,147.74 |
| North Carolina | 12 | 35,335.69 | 11,778.56 | 47,114.25 |
| North Dakota | 4 | 11,778.56 | 3,926.19 | 15,704.75 |
| Ohio | 23 | 67,724.05 | 22,578.08 | 90,302.13 |
| Oregon | 4 | 11,778.56 | 3,926.19 | 15,704.75 |
| Oklahoma | 7 | 20,612.49 | 6,870.83 | 27,483.32 |
| Pennsylvania | 34 | 100,102.26 | 33,367.41 | 133,469.67 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 11,778.56 | 3,926.19 | 15,704.75 |
| South Carolina | 9 | 26,501.77 | 8,833.92 | 35,335.69 |
| South Dakota | 4 | 11,778.56 | 3,926.19 | 15,704.75 |
| Tennessee | 12 | 35,335.69 | 11,778.56 | 47,114.25 |
| Texas | 18 | 53,003.54 | 17,667.84 | 70,671.38 |
| Utah | 3 | 8,834.08 | 2,944.69 | 11,778.77 |
| Vermont | 4 | 11,778.56 | 3,926.19 | 15,704.75 |
| Virginia | 12 | 35,335.69 | 11,778.56 | 47,114.25 |
| Washington | 5 | 14,723.20 | 4,907.74 | 19,630.94 |
| West Virginia | 7 | 20,612.49 | 6,870.83 | 27,483.32 |
| Wisconsin | 13 | 38,280.33 | 12,760.11 | 51,040.44 |
| Wyoming | 3 | 8,834.08 | 2,944.69 | 11,778.77 |
| Arizona | | 8,520.75 | 2,840.24 | 11,360.99 |
| District of Columbia | | 27,902.31 | 9,300.77 | 37,203.08 |
| Hawaii | | 11,081.25 | 3,693.75 | 14,775.00 |
| New Mexico | | 7,734.04 | 2,578.01 | 10,312.05 |
| Division of Militia Affairs and National Militia Board | | | | 30,000.00 |
| Total | 483 | 1,477,497.75 | 492,502.25 | 2,000,000.00 |

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The apportionment to the States, Territories, and District of Columbia of the $2,000,000 appropriated by section 8 of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 399), amending the act of January 21, 1903, is made as follows:

| State or Territory. | Enlisted strength. | Supplies. | Allowance for ammunition, 50 per cent R. A. | Total apportionment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 3,010 | $41,132.05 | $17,681.13 | $58,813.18 |
| Arizona | 340 | 4,228.35 | 2,415.00 | 6,643.35 |
| Arkansas | 1,174 | 14,997.30 | 7,941.80 | 22,939.10 |
| California | 2,082 | 26,675.70 | 14,005.05 | 40,680.75 |
| Colorado | 644 | 8,545.94 | 4,037.35 | 12,583.29 |
| Connecticut | 2,526 | 35,916.90 | 13,439.28 | 49,356.18 |
| Delaware | 349 | 4,518.95 | 2,300.25 | 6,819.20 |
| District of Columbia | 1,203 | 15,668.88 | 7,836.85 | 23,505.73 |
| Florida | 1,160 | 14,952.25 | 7,713.30 | 22,665.55 |
| Georgia | 2,806 | 37,267.40 | 17,559.78 | 54,827.18 |
| Hawaii | 452 | 6,055.70 | 2,776.05 | 8,831.75 |
| Idaho | 469 | 5,740.71 | 3,423.20 | 9,163.91 |
| Illinois | 5,813 | 76,297.34 | 37,284.40 | 113,581.74 |
| Indiana | 2,121 | 28,881.13 | 12,561.65 | 41,442.78 |
| Iowa | 2,455 | 31,994.49 | 15,974.40 | 47,968.89 |
| Kansas | 1,275 | 16,796.33 | 8,116.23 | 24,912.56 |
| Kentucky | 1,590 | 20,817.33 | 10,250.10 | 31,067.43 |
| Louisiana | 1,142 | 15,133.91 | 7,179.93 | 22,313.84 |
| Maine | 1,174 | 15,198.40 | 7,740.70 | 22,939.10 |
| Maryland | 1,741 | 22,324.66 | 11,693.20 | 34,017.86 |
| Massachusetts | 5,102 | 68,186.65 | 31,502.68 | 99,689.33 |
| Michigan | 2,648 | 34,901.99 | 16,837.98 | 51,739.97 |
| Minnesota | 2,612 | 35,017.58 | 16,018.98 | 51,036.56 |
| Mississippi | 1,083 | 13,845.22 | 7,315.80 | 21,161.02 |
| Missouri | 2,811 | 38,038.44 | 16,886.43 | 54,924.87 |
| Montana | 386 | 4,985.56 | 2,556.60 | 7,542.16 |
| Nebraska | 1,299 | 16,732.90 | 8,648.60 | 25,381.50 |
| Nevada [a] | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 1,443 | 18,956.56 | 9,238.60 | 28,195.16 |
| New Jersey | 3,982 | 52,153.25 | 25,652.10 | 77,805.35 |
| New Mexico | 243 | 3,112.84 | 1,635.20 | 4,748.04 |
| New York | 13,800 | 189,506.07 | 80,135.78 | 269,641.85 |
| North Carolina | 1,835 | 23,821.65 | 12,032.90 | 35,854.55 |
| North Dakota | 639 | 8,496.16 | 3,989.43 | 12,485.59 |
| Ohio | 5,099 | 67,263.88 | 32,366.83 | 99,630.71 |
| Oklahoma | 660 | 8,512.91 | 4,383.00 | 12,895.91 |
| Oregon | 1,343 | 18,242.15 | 7,999.08 | 26,241.23 |
| Pennsylvania | 9,345 | 122,308.97 | 60,285.45 | 182,594.42 |
| Rhode Island | 961 | 12,464.33 | 6,312.90 | 18,777.23 |
| South Carolina | 1,714 | 21,771.70 | 11,718.60 | 33,490.30 |
| South Dakota | 562 | 7,208.52 | 3,772.55 | 10,981.07 |
| Tennessee | 1,430 | 18,346.00 | 9,595.15 | 27,941.15 |
| Texas | 2,032 | 26,390.35 | 13,313.43 | 39,703.78 |
| Utah | 330 | 4,534.98 | 1,912.98 | 6,447.96 |
| Vermont | 781 | 10,730.54 | 4,529.63 | 15,260.17 |
| Virginia | 1,803 | 24,617.79 | 10,611.50 | 35,229.29 |
| Washington | 639 | 8,127.69 | 4,357.90 | 12,485.59 |
| West Virginia | 986 | 12,650.56 | 6,615.15 | 19,265.71 |
| Wisconsin | 2,825 | 37,101.04 | 18,097.38 | 55,198.42 |
| Wyoming | 439 | 5,705.94 | 2,871.80 | 8,577.74 |
| Aggregate | 102,358 | 1,356,875.94 | 643,124.06 | 2,000,000.00 |

[a] No organized militia.

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## ISSUES OF SUPPLIES AND FUNDS TO THE MILITIA.

*Statement of issues to the States, Territories, and District of Columbia of armament and equipment under section 1661, Revised Statutes.*

| States and Territories. | Balance to credit July 1, 1907. | Requisitions. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Clothing and equipage. | Ordnance. | Medical. | Signal. | Engineer. |
| Alabama | $45,696.74 | $13,758.15 | $8,583.92 | ..... | $295.60 | ..... |
| Arkansas | 38,631.47 | 8,969.21 | 3,645.58 | $12.26 | ..... | ..... |
| California | 53,303.14 | 23,306.47 | 6,617.75 | ..... | 3,871.56 | ..... |
| Colorado | 20,247.45 | 3,027.77 | 10,847.04 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Connecticut | 40,521.04 | 22,496.13 | 7,866.27 | ..... | 88.53 | ..... |
| Delaware | 21,280.80 | 8,876.20 | 3,470.96 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Florida | 23,563.30 | 11,480.44 | 1,580.28 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | 80,695.38 | 7,357.93 | 10,458.68 | 455.65 | ..... | ..... |
| Idaho | 17,632.82 | ..... | 243.70 | 103.17 | 27.80 | ..... |
| Illinois | 166,170.26 | 29,110.71 | 42,282.64 | ..... | 283.06 | ..... |
| Indiana | 60,201.28 | 22,783.31 | 22,590.33 | 437.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Iowa | 59,334.57 | 12,272.37 | 4,942.93 | 110.40 | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas | 60,938.88 | 10,318.23 | 10,950.36 | 1,010.65 | 1,087.93 | ..... |
| Kentucky | 58,864.14 | 17,077.05 | 6,250.09 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Louisiana | 38,319.32 | 7,737.02 | 6,745.19 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maine | 46,541.15 | 14,384.53 | 5,252.87 | ..... | 40.00 | ..... |
| Maryland | 35,765.99 | 15,571.09 | 9,168.56 | ..... | 225.30 | ..... |
| Massachusetts | 69,818.71 | 17,274.90 | 19,066.99 | 4,989.26 | 179.61 | $133.27 |
| Michigan | 55,854.40 | 29,718.59 | 14,206.88 | 88.35 | 242.11 | ..... |
| Minnesota | 45,774.43 | 8,813.18 | 14,510.91 | 1,514.61 | ..... | ..... |
| Mississippi | 41,986.23 | 4,768.27 | 9,823.01 | 54.10 | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri | 99,485.47 | 26,636.68 | 4,610.91 | ..... | 882.36 | ..... |
| Montana | 19,145.75 | 8,427.15 | 1,652.41 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | 41,084.22 | 12,742.07 | 1,474.20 | 651.30 | 245.50 | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 15,958.16 | 4,696.02 | 10,141.52 | 265.70 | ..... | ..... |
| New Jersey | 47,942.81 | 7,364.98 | 8,581.95 | 229.92 | 149.65 | ..... |
| New York | 170,610.81 | 73,260.98 | 65,133.42 | 5,712.50 | 3,389.06 | 56.05 |
| North Carolina | 48,649.05 | 13,401.79 | 1,495.98 | 18.40 | ..... | ..... |
| North Dakota | 16,303.95 | 54.95 | 1,684.21 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | 92,109.19 | 3,581.27 | 6,988.15 | 232.53 | ..... | ..... |
| Oklahoma | 36,935.37 | 15,273.86 | 2,502.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oregon | 17,642.52 | 3,418.71 | 1,650.56 | 87.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 335,363.71 | 17,406.72 | 21,481.49 | 234.50 | ..... | 541.67 |
| Rhode Island | 20,011.81 | 353.78 | 2,650.72 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Carolina | 47,917.14 | 10,472.83 | 6,922.76 | ..... | 355.00 | ..... |
| South Dakota | 16,057.50 | 1,614.76 | 1,340.21 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tennessee | 51,772.14 | 20,057.68 | 5,785.42 | 242.08 | 201.35 | ..... |
| Texas | 107,567.77 | 32,265.02 | 10,071.20 | 490.00 | 24.00 | ..... |
| Utah | 16,327.69 | 3,376.95 | 6,140.75 | ..... | 453.10 | ..... |
| Vermont | 25,863.36 | 2,755.79 | 4,567.97 | 57.96 | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | 55,093.98 | 2,719.85 | 5,465.42 | 166.70 | 80.00 | ..... |
| Washington | 19,933.54 | 12,985.83 | 2,181.01 | 192.00 | ..... | ..... |
| West Virginia | 31,195.90 | 10,607.78 | 9,867.99 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin | 56,524.08 | 18,862.52 | 32,781.70 | ..... | 1.53 | ..... |
| Wyoming | 13,547.22 | 7,291.84 | 278.88 | 120.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Arizona | 15,976.50 | ..... | 2,431.68 | ..... | 240.00 | ..... |
| New Mexico | 17,692.50 | 2,104.13 | 1,640.48 | 36.00 | ..... | ..... |
| District of Columbia | 43,295.76 | 2,080.75 | 4,940.31 | ..... | 100.00 | ..... |
| Hawaii | 15,464.92 | 7,310.00 | 1,520.80 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

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*Statement of issues to the States, Territories, and District of Columbia of armament and equipment under section 1661, Revised Statutes*—Continued.

| States and Territories. | Requisitions. | | Section 14, act of January 21, 1903. | Total. | Balance July 1, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commissary. | Publications. | | | |
| Alabama | $603.40 | | $22,455.52 | $45,696.59 | $0.15 |
| Arkansas | 1.23 | | 20,711.71 | 33,339.99 | 5,291.48 |
| California | 406.50 | | 3,916.48 | 38,118.76 | 15,184.38 |
| Colorado | 514.20 | $8.54 | 4,268.73 | 18,666.28 | 1,581.17 |
| Connecticut | | 197.26 | | 30,648.19 | 9,872.85 |
| Delaware | 86.20 | 199.39 | 3,564.70 | 16,197.45 | 5,083.35 |
| Florida | .90 | 81.58 | 8,500.00 | 21,643.20 | 1,920.10 |
| Georgia | | 93.81 | 8,396.01 | 26,762.08 | 53,933.30 |
| Idaho | | 26.19 | 10,005.49 | 10,406.35 | 7,226.47 |
| Illinois | 4,186.34 | 914.21 | 34,204.88 | 110,981.84 | 55,188.42 |
| Indiana | 21.03 | 278.95 | 13,793.17 | 59,904.29 | 296.99 |
| Iowa | | 211.96 | 40,000.00 | 57,537.66 | 1,796.91 |
| Kansas | 1,168.25 | 146.86 | 16,517.71 | 41,199.99 | 19,738.89 |
| Kentucky | 3,134.94 | 316.95 | 31,007.36 | 57,796.39 | 1,077.75 |
| Louisiana | | 136.00 | 21,352.02 | 35,970.23 | 2,349.09 |
| Maine | | 185.30 | 13,410.24 | 33,272.94 | 13,268.21 |
| Maryland | 526.40 | 17.75 | 9,704.70 | 35,213.80 | 552.19 |
| Massachusetts | 1,073.08 | 2,982.68 | 459.46 | 46,159.25 | 23,659.46 |
| Michigan | | 89.07 | 11,532.42 | 55,877.42 | a 23.02 |
| Minnesota | 514.20 | 116.12 | 18,828.33 | 44,297.35 | 1,477.08 |
| Mississippi | | 58.01 | 26,789.81 | 41,493.20 | 493.03 |
| Missouri | 82.70 | 121.06 | 58,822.00 | 91,155.71 | 8,329.76 |
| Montana | .20 | 46.44 | 6,782.34 | 16,908.54 | 2,237.21 |
| Nebraska | 2.00 | 205.28 | 13,000.00 | 28,320.35 | 12,763.87 |
| New Hampshire | 447.15 | 94.15 | 32.25 | 15,676.79 | 281.37 |
| New Jersey | | 122.47 | 31,422.27 | 47,871.24 | 71.57 |
| New York | 2,392.66 | 927.59 | | 150,872.26 | 19,738.55 |
| North Carolina | | 111.90 | 33,314.99 | 48,343.06 | 305.99 |
| North Dakota | | | 12,200.00 | 13,939.16 | 2,364.79 |
| Ohio | | .95 | 81,071.92 | 91,874.82 | 234.37 |
| Oklahoma | 1,127.55 | | 11,000.35 | 29,904.26 | 7,031.11 |
| Oregon | | 15.37 | 9,000.00 | 14,172.14 | 3,470.38 |
| Pennsylvania | | | 40,225.44 | 79,889.82 | 255,473.89 |
| Rhode Island | | 146.68 | | 3,151.18 | 16,890.63 |
| South Carolina | 750.00 | 71.81 | 22,100.28 | 40,672.68 | 7,244.46 |
| South Dakota | | 22.32 | 13,044.00 | 16,021.29 | 36.21 |
| Tennessee | 243.90 | 111.93 | 17,687.70 | 44,330.06 | 7,442.08 |
| Texas | 183.85 | 3.36 | 26,055.80 | 69,093.23 | 38,474.54 |
| Utah | 431.00 | 228.19 | 2,000.00 | 12,629.99 | 3,697.70 |
| Vermont | 126.09 | 126.87 | 6,769.91 | 14,404.59 | 11,458.77 |
| Virginia | 3,511.36 | 8.28 | 30,362.55 | 42,314.16 | 12,779.82 |
| Washington | | 5.40 | 4,548.35 | 19,912.59 | 20.95 |
| West Virginia | | .80 | | 20,476.57 | 10,719.33 |
| Wisconsin | | 350.99 | | 51,996.74 | 4,527.34 |
| Wyoming | | | 5,420.00 | 13,110.72 | 436.50 |
| Arizona | 30.00 | 1.53 | 9,809.53 | 12,512.74 | 3,463.76 |
| New Mexico | | | 10,450.04 | 14,230.65 | 3,461.85 |
| District of Columbia | 755.05 | 149.64 | 26,996.67 | 35,022.42 | 8,273.34 |
| Hawaii | | 2.30 | 6,629.54 | 15,462.64 | 2.28 |

a Overdraft.

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*Statement of issues to the States, Territories, and District of Columbia of armament and equipment under the act of March 2, 1903.*

| States and Territories. | Balance to credit July 1, 1907. | Requisitions. | | | | Balance July 1, 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Clothing and equipage. | Ordnance. | Publications. | Total. | |
| Alabama | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | | | | | | |
| California | | | | | | |
| Colorado | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | | | | | | |
| Delaware | $199.30 | $199.30 | | | $199.30 | None. |
| Florida | 58.13 | | | | | $58.13 |
| Georgia | | | | | | |
| Idaho | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 3,487.62 | | $2,737.40 | | 2,737.40 | 750.22 |
| Indiana | 3,279.80 | 2,291.48 | 988.32 | | 3,279.80 | None. |
| Iowa | 542.66 | | | | | 542.66 |
| Kansas | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 237.91 | | | | | 237.91 |
| Louisiana | | | | | | |
| Maine | 2,218.27 | 1,739.00 | 206.75 | | 1,945.75 | 272.52 |
| Maryland | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | |
| Michigan | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | 47.50 | | | | | 47.50 |
| Missouri | 31.99 | | | | | 31.99 |
| Montana | 14.75 | | | | | 14.75 |
| Nebraska | | | | | | |
| Nevada | 857.88 | | | | | 857.88 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | | | | | | |
| New York | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | | | | | | |
| North Dakota | 1.25 | | | | | 1.25 |
| Ohio | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | | | | | | |
| Oregon | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 3,987.89 | 3,306.97 | | | 3,306.97 | 680.92 |
| Rhode Island | | | | | | |
| South Carolina | | | | | | |
| South Dakota | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | | | | | | |
| Texas | | | | | | |
| Utah | | | | | | |
| Vermont | | | | | | |
| Virginia | | | | | | |
| Washington | 4.89 | | | $0.60 | | 4.29 |
| West Virginia | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | | | | | | |
| Wyoming | | | | | | |
| Arizona | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | | | | | | |
| Hawaii | 3.70 | | | | | 3.70 |
| Total | 14,973.54 | 7,536.75 | 3,932.47 | .60 | 11,469.22 | 3,503.72 |

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*Statement of issues to the States, Territories, and District of Columbia of armament and equipment under the act of May 27, 1908.*

| States and Territories. | Requisitions. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Clothing and equipage. | Ordnance. | Medical. | Commissary. | Total. |
| Alabama | $31,595.13 | $2,181.50 | | | $33,776.63 |
| Arkansas | 13,065.10 | 3,213.40 | | | 16,278.50 |
| California | | 6,203.40 | | | 6,203.40 |
| Colorado | 4,426.80 | | | | 4,426.80 |
| Connecticut | | | | | |
| Delaware | | | | | |
| Florida | | | | | |
| Georgia | 5,863.50 | 1,198.72 | | | 7,062.22 |
| Idaho | | | | | |
| Illinois | 150.00 | 1,395.72 | | | 1,545.72 |
| Indiana | | 23.20 | | | 23.20 |
| Iowa | | 13,998.30 | | | 13,998.30 |
| Kansas | | | | | |
| Kentucky | | | | | |
| Louisiana | | | | | |
| Maine | | | | | |
| Maryland | | 3,236.76 | | | 3,236.76 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | |
| Michigan | 75.75 | 10,257.45 | $525.00 | | 10,858.20 |
| Minnesota | | 536.40 | | | 536.40 |
| Mississippi | 16,678.25 | 4,754.72 | | | 21,432.97 |
| Missouri | | | | | |
| Montana | | | | | |
| Nebraska | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | | | | | |
| New Jersey | 283.50 | | | | 283.50 |
| New York | | | | | |
| North Carolina | | | | | |
| North Dakota | | | | | |
| Ohio | | 12,325.16 | | | 12,325.16 |
| Oklahoma | | 437.00 | | | 437.00 |
| Oregon | 15,899.28 | 1,707.76 | | | 17,607.04 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,001.32 | | | | 1,001.32 |
| Rhode Island | | | | | |
| South Carolina | | | | | |
| South Dakota | 3,155.33 | 853.88 | | | 4,009.21 |
| Tennessee | | | | | |
| Texas | | | | | |
| Utah | | 290.64 | | | 290.64 |
| Vermont | | | | | |
| Virginia | 3,367.00 | | | | 3,367.00 |
| Washington | | 4,025.70 | | | 4,025.70 |
| West Virginia | | 5,325.60 | | | 5,325.60 |
| Wisconsin | | 15,147.67 | | | 15,147.67 |
| Wyoming | | | | | |
| Arizona | | | | | |
| New Mexico | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 402.55 | 620.34 | | $487.80 | 1,510.69 |
| Hawaii | | | | | |
| Total | 95,963.51 | 87,733.32 | 525.00 | 487.80 | 184,709.63 |

## EXPENSES OF NATIONAL MILITIA BOARD AND THE DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

The following statement shows the expenses incurred on account of the Division of Militia Affairs which are chargeable to the allotment made for the support of the division, from the appropriation "Arming and Equipping the Militia," from May 27, 1908, to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1908:

| | |
|---|---|
| To salaries of employees | $672.50 |
| To office supplies and stationery and printing | 69.93 |
| To telegraph service | 1.04 |
| To telephone service | 1.08 |
| To rearrangement of electric wiring | 38.31 |
| To furniture and office fixtures | 1,964.85 |
| Total | 2,747.71 |

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The following statement shows the expenses incurred on account of the appropriation "Arming and Equipping the Militia" for the National Militia Board during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses of members of board attending meeting of June 15–17, 1908, as follows: | |
| Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, chief of ordnance, State of Washington, per diem | $30.00 |
| Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, adjutant-general, State of New York, per diem, traveling, and hotel expenses | 88.70 |
| Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman, adjutant-general, State of Wisconsin, per diem, traveling, and hotel expenses | 137.55 |
| Brig. Gen. Oran Perry, adjutant-general, State of Indiana, per diem, traveling, and hotel expenses | 122.95 |
| Brig. Gen. Bibb Graves, adjutant-general, State of Alabama, per diem, traveling, and hotel expenses | 146.90 |
| Total | 526.10 |

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMARKS RELATIVE TO THE MILITIA MADE BY OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following recommendations and remarks relative to the militia made by officers of the Regular Army detailed to make the annual inspections or to attend state encampments, and of the officers on duty with the militia, are taken from the reports of the officers so detailed:

### CALIFORNIA.

### Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, U. S. Army:

The present system of requiring clothes issued to the militia to remain the property of the State, to be turned in under certain conditions, and issued again in more or less worn condition to other state soldiers, ought to be changed. There should be a fixed periodical allowance for uniforms, and in no event, for obvious reasons, should any soldier be required to wear the discarded or half worn-out uniform of any other soldier. The militiaman's clothing should be his own property, issued to him in some manner similar to clothing issued to the Regular Army, with official requirements governing its care and preservation for strictly military use only.

Provision should be made by the state legislature for the establishing of an emergency fund, to be used only when the state troops or any part thereof are called into service.

The "penalty-envelope" system should be extended for the use of the organized militia.

Subalterns and noncommissioned officers should have more opportunity to drill organizations.

Where it is out of the question for a company to secure a rifle range, such company should be ordered in its entirety to the most convenient range at fixed times. This would entail slight expense, as no company would have very far to go, and would facilitate the practice so very necessary to the soldier.

Schools for officers and noncommissioned officers should have much more attention. The subjects taken up are too limited, and it is thought that the regimental headquarters should devise a system which would be more instructive.

### COLORADO.

### Maj. L. J. Hearn, Twenty-first Infantry, U. S. Army:

The principle recommendation to be made is that more enlisted men attend the encampment. Very little of anything can be accomplished with such depleted organizations as attended this encampment. The state military authorities were disappointed and somewhat discouraged at the small attendance of enlisted men. It was stated that merchant and corporation employers refused absolutely to permit their employees who were members of the national guard to attend the state encampment of the national guard, their excuses being various, but none the less effective. It is to be regretted that the efforts of the adjutant-general of the State to secure a full attendance were not rewarded.

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DELAWARE.

## Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavenaugh, U. S. Army:

The annual inspection should be made during the state encampment. There is a larger percentage of the men present then than at any other time. The tentage and property is nearly all in use and could be readily examined and verified by the inspector; it would not take more than one day.

There is no appropriation in this State for a clerical force. It is difficult to have the office work performed, and there are only a few nights in the week that one can expect the officers to devote their time to it, as they are all required to work for a livelihood. The result is, the adjutant-general has to do much of the clerical labor himself.

There is certainly more interest being taken in the guard now than at any time heretofore, and I can see a very marked improvement in it for the past three years in both the personnel of officers and men. It is not surprising that the absentee list is so large when it is appreciated that many men who are fond of the military profession join, but are required to work at night to obtain a living, and must necessarily be excused for that reason. Many men who desire to go to camp make arrangements with their employers for their vacation at that time, and many of them sacrifice money personally in their desire to be members of the organized militia.

There is no doubt that more enthusiasm exists in the guard of this State for the reason that the present governor has taken much more interest in it than any governor in recent years. He goes to camp with the guard and remains throughout the entire encampment.

Notwithstanding the fact that special emphasis had been placed upon the importance of guard duty previous to going to camp, apparently little attention had been given to it or little instruction given at home stations, and its performance during the camp was very negligently carried out, although the men were anxious to learn and very gladly received any instruction given them in this connection. Each man having but one tour of guard it is impossible to get good results, unless this important duty is taught in their armory. The officers are more to blame, in my opinion, for this deficiency than the men.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## Maj. Lloyd M. Brett, First Cavalry, U. S. Army:

A suitable armory continues to be the crying need of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. A bill for such a structure is again before Congress, and has the earnest support of the War Department. Congress has in many ways expressed itself, unequivocally, as favoring the proper support by the Federal Government of an efficient organized militia. No troops have shown themselves more deserving of encouragement than those in the District of Columbia, and it is believed that Congress will come to their relief as soon as it realizes that they have no fit place in which to do the military work necessary to qualify them for their country's service.

It is recommended that infantry companies of the Regular Army camp with the infantry regiments of the national guard; that both the officers and noncommissioned officers of such companies be utilized as instructors and examplars of army methods. The noncommissioned officers will get closer to the guardsmen than the commissioned officers, and will teach them the little things of camp life that mean so much in the way of comfort, and can offer many suggestions about messing, arrangements of the tents, and the importance of a prompt response to duty calls, the militiaman's weak point. The benefits to be derived from the constant presence of well set up, trained, and disciplined men during the annual camp period can not be overestimated.

The need of such instruction and association to cavalry and field artillery is augmented threefold by the horse, his use, equipments, and care. Mounted national guard troops, in my opinion, can be made efficient only by association with and instruction from like units of the service.

It is believed that detachments of the Regular Army can not be more profitably employed in times of peace than instructing the national guard forces in camp, and, when possible, at home stations. The two forces will mutually benefit by the association. The regular, with the eyes of the young volunteer upon him as the finished product of the standing army, will strive to reach the highest standard of efficiency, gaining increased confidence in his abilities as his responsibilities increase. The militiaman will gain an understanding of discipline and the correct methods in his military work. Maneuvers on a large scale are not favored at this time. The guardsman is in the primary stage of his development, and it will take several years of careful training along well thought out and progressive lines before he can contemplate anything more advanced than the simplest problems in attack and defense.

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## Capt. M. C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army:

My experience at three national-guard encampments leads me to believe that an officer of the Regular Army can not be used advantageously with a larger command than a regiment; that an officer as instructor must be from the same branch of the service as the troops he is instructing; and that one of the quickest and most thorough ways of disseminating instruction is by means of a noncommissioned officer's school, in which all the noncommissioned officers of the regiment are formed into a company and drilled in close and extended order, patrolling, advance and rear guard and outpost duty, the regimental officers being required to attend as spectators, one hour being devoted to this drill and a half hour later to officers' school, the instruction covering as far as possible the drills of the succeeding morning. I believe, further, that no encampment of the national guard should be of less than two weeks' duration. Camps of seven days, two of which are used in making and breaking camp and one for governor's day, leave but four days, including possibly a Sunday, for purposes of instruction. I do not believe the results attained are commensurate with the time and money expended.

### ILLINOIS.

## Maj. John C. F. Tillson, Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army:

An average of 40 per cent of the enlisted strength of the regiments had served less than one year. The necessity for elementary instruction in everything, drill, discipline, guard duty, target practice, was everywhere apparent. To have attempted to instruct these guardsmen in the refinements of military art could have been only an exhibition of pedantry on the part of the instructor. Few indeed would have been interested in such work and fewer could have appreciated it.

An important rule of the camp was for every officer and noncommissioned officer, regular or guardsman, to impart instruction and correct errors of any individual, whenever the opportunity occurred; and invariably the party who received the instruction or correction seemed grateful for it; such was the anxiety to learn.

The national guard want to be good soldiers. They want to be efficient. They are the best patriots among us. They can be made efficient for their great work if the National Government will provide:

1st. Skilled instructors from the army for every company of the guard.

2d. Armories.

## Maj. Thomas J. Lewis, Thirteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army:

It is believed that the elective system of appointment and the limited tenure of office operate together to materially decrease the efficiency of line officers, particularly company officers. Their command of the organization must be such as to insure their reelection, if they so desire. It would seem better, even while retaining the elective system, to provide that an appointment once made should hold until removal by resignation, retirement, sentence of general court-martial, or finding of a board of inquiry, thus giving the officer a standing in the organization independent of the pleasure of those placed under his command, immensely increasing his capacity for effective and efficient command, the lack of which is a striking defect among the company officers inspected, as well as a compensation for the sacrifices of time and labor voluntarily made by these gentlemen.

## Capt. Farrand Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. Army; First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, Third Cavalry, U. S. Army:

We repeat our recommendations of last year, to wit: "That a greater allowance of the national appropriation be given States maintaining than those which support none," also "that the time allotted for the encampment is inadequate." Not less than ten days should be considered.

One entire day of the precious few spent in camp was devoted to an inspection by the inspector-general of the State. The inspection was made with care, but would seem to serve hardly a very useful purpose, as organizations are inspected once annually at their home stations by state officers and also by officers ordered to do so by the War Department in compliance with law. It would appear that the sacrifice of one whole day out of the only eight days allowed for the encampment is too much of a concession for this purpose.

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IOWA.

## Maj. J. A. Olmsted, U. S. Army:

That the State provide a suitable arsenal for the storage of government property. In the one now used it is impossible to avoid deterioration and loss.

That an age or time limit be fixed for all officers. The service is supposed to be a school of instruction. To have officers hold the same position for a long term of years defeats the object of the system.

That regimental and battalion commanders be encouraged, and if necessary ordered, to make frequent inspections of their commands, the State to pay transportation and hotel expenses.

That the commander in chief confine the selection of his staff to active officers of the guard who have boen conspicuous for efficient service in the line of the guard. This would be a great encouragement to the guard, and assist materially in the discipline of the same.

That the surgeon-general be selected from the regimental major surgeons.

That field officers be elected by vote of the line officers of their regiments.

That the new record system (General Orders, No. 109, War Department, 1906) be adopted for all organizations.

The privilege of the penalty envelope should be extended to the army officers on duty with organized militia, and also to all guard officers for official business.

Iowa should be urged to change section 3, Article VI, of its constitution, which reads as follows: "All commissioned officers of the militia (state officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the governor." This section is particularly pernicious, as officers can be elected by the vote of persons not members of the organized militia, and this has been done to the detriment of the guard.

A law should be passed by the General Government to protect members of the guard against injurious discrimination practiced by employers who object to employees giving any of their time to guard work.

Company officers should be urged to give more attention to the instruction, in detail, of their commands. A great many officers seem to think that all that is necessary is to learn to give commands, and then trust to the men to execute them right. This results in a slighting of details, a ragged drill, and loss of time. More time should be given to the school of the soldier and squad drill.

If fewer general orders were furnished the guard, they would take more interest in those received and pay more attention to them. I believe what Major Morton, inspector-general, says on this subject is worthy of repetition and careful consideration:

"General orders and circulars for a year make up a bulk hardly containable under one cover. The greatest single cause of this size is the orders and circulars relating to the Coast Artillery. As they have no interest to the other services, and furthermore tend to betray our methods, it would seem much better to issue them in a separate series and send them to the Coast Artillery alone."

It is generally believed that eight days is not sufficient time in which to impart the necessary instructions at the annual encampments, and that the time should be extended to ten days. An increase of the guard appropriation to pay the additional expense is recommended.

The general staff, brigade, and regimental commanders and a few staff officers are really the only ones who received much instruction at maneuver camps. The line officers and enlisted men receive so little it is more than offset by the spirit of insubordination developed by the hardships. The American soldier seriously objects to unnecessary work And it is certainly unnecessary hardship to put him in the brush and mud with a pack, which after a few hours he has to stagger under. If it is known that maneuvers are to be every year, or even oftener, it will affect enlistments and reenlistments.

While such field work does accustom the men to their equipment, and teach many details pertaining to the adjustment of weights, this can all be just as well taught the guard by a practice march from a permanent, comfortable, healthy camp; out one day in heavy marching order; remain over night, using shelter tents, and back the second day. The hardships and enormous expense are thus avoided, and the benefits of the permanent camp, guard work, discipline, battalion and regimental drills, things the guard is weak on, are not lost. Then when the guard is mobilized for real work they will cheerfully harden themselves to the strenuous work. Then the commanding officers and staff should be regular officers of experience, and not political appointees who are greener than the men they are expected to command and care for.

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KANSAS.

## Maj. Alvarado M. Fuller, U. S. Army:

That a Regular Army post quartermaster sergeant and a post ordnance sergeant be detailed for duty with the national guard of each State.

That all national-guard officers hold their commissions as they are held by Regular Army officers as regards tenure of office, with the one exception that the governor may muster them out upon the recommendation of the military board of the State.

That when vacancies occur in the grade of field officer in any regiment the military board shall recommend to the governor, after a full examination of all officers of lower rank as to records, claims, etc., a suitable list of officers meeting the requirements; the governor shall then select, appoint, and commission.

That the officer on duty with the militia shall inspect as many of the regiments of the State as it is possible for him to do, in order that he may make proper and just comparisons of the efficiency of said troops. He ought to commence in March and finish by May 31, getting his reports into the War Department by July 1.

Election of officers is not the proper method to pursue to obtain the best material.

KENTUCKY.

## Capt. André W. Brewster, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army

That noncommissioned officers detailed for duty with the organized militia be selected from the same arm of the service as the organization to which they are detailed. There were several noncommissioned officers of cavalry serving with the infantry regiments of the Kentucky militia, and while they were excellent men, I do not think they were as efficient instructors of infantry as would have been noncommissioned officers of the latter arm chosen with equal care. I would recommend that as many noncommissioned officers as can be spared be detailed for service with the militia for at least six months of the year, and that when practicable they be selected with a view to their knowledge of paper work as well as efficiency at drill, etc.

MICHIGAN.

## Lieut. Col. C. A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, U. S. Army:

In the matter of foot covering there was no uniformity, each man furnishing his own. Many men found themselves inadequately supplied with proper shoes, especially after service in a heavy rain and on bad ground. This taxed them severely, and caused many sore feet. The close of the camp found many men in a practically shoeless condition. Some provision should be made to meet the demand for suitable foot gear for the men, if they are ever called out for state service. Such demand is sure to come at an early stage of any active duty.

## Capt. Robert S. Welsh, Second Field Artillery, U. S. Army.

It is recommended that the State own artillery horses or at least horses enough to equip one section, so that mounted instruction may be had throughout the year. Then all of the men of the battery could be instructed in the school of the soldier mounted; fitting harness, harnessing, handling, and caring for animals before coming to camp.

MINNESOTA.

## Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, U. S. Army:

Without horses the year round, only one regular drill each week, it is difficult to attain results commensurate with the outlay involved in the maintenance of batteries. If, nevertheless, it is the desire of the Department to encourage such organizations, I would recommend, in view of the proximity of Fort Snelling, that both officers and noncommissioned officers be spared from field artillery there to assist the batteries at St. Paul and Minneapolis on drill nights, and furthermore, that instead of going to the state camp, both batteries be joined for instruction with artillery at the post.

MISSISSIPPI.

## Capt. E. G. Peyton, Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. Army:

That the regular officer detailed to attend the encampment be ordered to report several months prior to the encampment, to assist in preparing the schedule of drills and instruction, and to visit organizations of the national guard with a view to aiding

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the officers in preparing their troops for the work that will be required of them during the encampment.

That a regular officer be directed, during the encampment, to consolidate each day a battalion into a company of war strength, and that he drill such composite company himself in extended order and battle exercises for the instruction of the officers and men.

## Second Lieut. Levi G. Brown, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army:

Mississippi being a farming country and the majority of her population used to riding from boyhood, she, with similar States, must furnish our volunteer cavalry in the future. A large number of her citizens own private saddle horses, and their interests require organization. For local needs of militia, cavalry is independent of many drawbacks that would hamper infantry. Work in an encampment is such as they are accustomed to, so that you did not hear cavalry speak of its hardships. They drilled as much as other troops, but let the horse do the work. And especially is this platoon organization the one for the cavalry. One platoon of 30 men in one town or neighborhood and another of 30 in another 10 or 20 miles away is perfectly feasible; the property for each platoon to be receipted for to the adjutant-general by the senior officer with it. Cavalrymen should receive pay at rate of not less than $1 per day for their horses while in camp.

In the prairie belts a troop of cavalry, owing to its mobility, can assemble at short notice, and law and order be restored lawfully, instead of vengeance wreaked by a mob. The moral effect of an organized military body would be enormous; being horsemen, half of their training as cavalrymen they already have.

The State should furnish the companies with armories; either build or rent them. The encampment should be at least a week longer, and can only be by state support; just as the troops get well into their stride they must break camp and go home.

### NEBRASKA.

## Maj. Daniel L. Howell, Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. Army:

The State should take immediate steps to procure, by purchase or long lease, a suitable tract of land for annual encampments and target range.

The allowances for armories, target ranges, ammunition, etc., are inadequate.

### NEW JERSEY.

## Capt. Raymond Sheldon, Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. Army:

There were no regular troops in camp. I believe this is a mistake, for a few regular officers and men can so easily, so unknowingly even, give great help to the state troops. I believe that no state encampment, no state maneuver, should be held unless regular troops can participate also. I have often been told at Sea Girt that a few regulars would have made everything so much easier. The officers and men mix with each other, and unconsciously pick up ideas from this intermingling; then, too, there is always some one at hand to help in little things, little difficulties, etc.; some one to settle questions of right and wrong. Then I find that the national guard are glad to discuss military matters, latest developments, inventions, etc. I find them more than eager to improve themselves as much as possible. No one is perfect. With more regular officers there could be more lectures, more maneuvers, more supervision; the results would be astounding. The improvement noted in the various regiments that attended Sea Girt this year was very marked after one week's instruction. What we want and what the national guard wants is a longer tour of duty, and I have heard that stated a hundred times this year.

Instead of hiring negro cooks it would seem possible for company commanders to make special effort to enlist suitable men for this duty; such enlistments would give company commanders a deeper control over their companies and enable the officers to gain experience in peace that would be of use in time of trouble. Such enlistments are therefore recommended. I am glad to repeat Major Shanks's recommendation (last year) for a company-fund system. The economical handling of the ration would be perfected under such an institution, and the companies themselves would materially benefit. In addition, the State would save money. In this system any saving of any part of the ration is credited to the account of the company making the saving, and paid to the company in cash. The money so acquired may then be expended to purchase additional articles for the mess, the company commander making the expenditures and being held accountable to his superior officers therefor.

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It is common knowledge that troops which have participated in large state maneuvers are dissatisfied with camp life such as obtains in a purely state encampment.

It would, I believe, be a wise expenditure to purchase or rent for each regiment sufficient ground in the immediate vicinity of armories for use in target practice. Then target practice in camp could be eliminated from the course of instruction there; the men could take the course at their leisure on the regimental ranges. Very few targets would be required. Another advantage would be that the ground so acquired could be used for drills, extended order, shelter tents, security and information, formations for attack and defense, etc., for which there can never be facilities in armories. Then again, companies might go into camp on this ground from time to time, cooking their own rations, pitching and striking their own tents, performing guard duty, receiving instruction in outpost work, etc.

When we realize that Saturday is occupied in making camp, Sunday is a holiday, Monday being given up to getting straightened out in formations, etc., and camp, Friday being governor's day, etc., we can promptly understand how important it is that the battalions be not deprived of another entire day by reason of being obliged to fire on the rifle range. If the regiments had small tracts of land near their armories and did their record work there, the best shots might enter into competition with each other while in camp; this would not materially affect the instruction given the troops. In other words, let the experts work at Sea Girt, the others at home.

The national guard always has good clerks in its ranks, and I believe they should be practiced in keeping records in the field; such instruction might aid materially in the case of war, and when troops are on active service the importance of having record accurate and to date can not be measured in a few words. I would like to see this change made.

It would be well for each regimental commander to assign special work to several of his officers; one might perfect himself in military map making, another in sanitation, another in writing field orders, another in intrenching, etc.; then in camp there would always be some one thoroughly familiar with every condition likely to arise, some one prepared to take hold of things and supervise execution.

Only graduates of the service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., be ordered to attend the state encampments as instructors.

That a machine-gun platoon and a mounted orderly detachment be provided in each regiment, as prescribed in Field Service Regulations, U. S. Army, 1905.

That at the State's request each year an encampment is held, and in ample time, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and signal officers (at least one of each branch) be detailed with the troops in order that the latest improvements and discoveries may be taken advantage of.

That marching shoes be kept on hand in the armories.

## Capt. F. B. Hennessy, Third Field Artillery, U. S. Army:

It is recommended that an officer of the United States field artillery be detailed to superintend the instruction of all militia batteries of field artillery, in order to establish uniformity in the instruction, as this new material and system of fire control for field artillery are radical departures from the old 3.2 system; this supervision of an officer of the United States field artillery, including the annual inspection, to continue only until such time as the militia field batteries are organized into battalions and regiments, by which time the officers of the militia field artillery will have become thoroughly familiarized with the new equipment as to be able to take full charge of the instruction themselves.

### NEW YORK.

## Capt. L. T. Hess, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army:

It would seem highly advantageous to send a field hospital of the regular Medical Corps to these encampments properly manned and equipped for instruction purposes. It would be greatly appreciated by all the medical officers and men of the hospital corps and would be very instructive.

### OHIO.

## Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, General Staff, U. S. Army:

It would be greatly to the advantage of all concerned if a medical inspector could be detailed to inspect these hospital corps organizations in company with a military inspector, as he would be better qualified to investigate technical fitness of men and completeness of equipment and stores.



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It is believed that a ration in kind would be better for smaller commands than commutation at 40 cents, as the price of food has so greatly increased since this rate was established. The men of this command "turn in" their camp pay to augment the company fund.

It is believed that the enlisted men could arrange to participate in an annual camp of two weeks as readily as one week. I regard this as important, as one week is entirely too brief a time to accomplish desired or lasting effects.

Passing at once from enlistment into the company without preparation in the school of the soldier, it was not to be expected that men would have much precision or alacrity or snap. The enthusiasm for shooting and maneuvers in the past few years has undoubtedly resulted in neglect of the rudimentary work, without which a company can have no cohesion, and therefore no unity, and practically no existence in a military sense. It is simply an armed crowd of more or less capable shots. There was no instruction attempted in advance guard or other tactical exercises, the available time being far too short for even ordinary drill. With the class of officers and men composing this regiment many of the crudities now observable could speedily be overcome in the armory by assiduous attention to the nicer requirements of drill. Without this the most efficient colonel in the world is powerless to make a good regiment. This was impressed upon the officers in frequent conversations.

The officers find more or less difficulty in obtaining desirable recruits, some finding that employers are unwilling to spare their men, and some declare that too much work is required without enough resulting distinction. I believe a further potent influence may be found in the decline of smartness, beauty of drill, and spectacular or exhibition effect, which formerly existed when more attention was given to drill and when the esprit de corps of a company was sustained by the reputation it bore in the community by reason of its fine general appearance.

The great need of the national guard is the military habit, and this can be attained in only one way, as already suggested, by more elementary drill.

Men who have not learned to obey orders cannot be relied upon to respect the admonitions of the surgeon or inspecting officer. The lack of qualified cooks among the enlisted men of the national guard regiments will prove a serious handicap in case of war, and result in more or less stomach and bowel trouble while they are learning.

OKLAHOMA.

## First. Lieut. W. F. Herringshaw, Thirteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army:

It is recommended that a progressive scheme of instruction, which will embrace the various schools, be directed by proper authority so as to have a uniform course of instruction throughout the guard; that the battalion commanders be required to periodically inspect the organizations of their battalions, and that they be required to note and report the progress and result of such instruction. These schools should embrace the ordinary ceremonies, and thorough instruction should be had in guard duty.

OREGON.

## Col. James J. Jackson, U. S. Army:

It is recommended that, if possible, the organized militia be placed in camps of "Combined maneuver" for periods of not less than ten days each year. It is the one thing needed to supplement and enlarge home instruction. Continuous service and the daily practice of correct military ways and methods does more to impress and fix them upon the mind than years of theoretical instruction with intermittent practice. The Oregon National Guard is a fine body of troops, with capable and fairly well-instructed officers. All that it needs to become a thoroughly efficient and reliable part of the military forces of the United States is the "practice that makes perfect."

PENNSYLVANIA.

## Maj. John H. Duval, U. S. Army:

That regular troops be sent to the yearly camp of the guard for the purpose of practical instruction, composed of all arms of the service, and that the officers and men of the guard be instructed especially in "small maneuver problems," and also that the law now in force detailing officers of the organized militia to the service schools be amended to allow them the full pay and allowances of the same grades in the Regular Army while attending such schools.

Gallery practice should be insisted on, with all the required preliminary instructions, which would enable company commanders to detect many faults and to correct them,

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thus preventing waste of ammunition and time on the range; that more time be devoted to extended order, fire discipline, and the nomenclature of the rifle; that recruits be thoroughly instructed by competent instructors in the school of the soldier before being assigned to a company. In many organizations the recruit is assigned to a company and expected to understand the drill with but a very imperfect knowledge of the first principle.

### Maj. B. W. Atkinson, Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army:

All organizations should be required to bring to camp and use the mess kit, in place of the granite-ware tableware used by nearly all the organizations.

While the sending ahead of details to prepare camp has its advantages, it is believed to be better not to do so, for in that case all men would have the instruction in putting up camp, in place of the few who obtain this instruction each year.

### Capt. M. C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army:

I believe that much greater benefit would result if one officer of the Regular Army and from the same branch of the service, was attached to each complete organization of the national guard during the encampment.

### Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. Army:

That either the simple blanket roll be adopted for service, or that a board of officers be convened to recommend a suitable pack. It is believed that in future field service the pack should include a shelter tent, that the brigade should be given instruction in its use, and that at least one night's rest be passed under shelter tents. It is believed that special arrangements should be made to provide all with suitable shoes, even at the cost of other articles of the uniform.

It would be valuable experience in future camps, if the company officers were given instruction by the regimental commissary officers in making out regular ration returns for the army field ration; in the large camps of 1898 ignorance of this duty caused great annoyance and discomfort.

A powerful stimulus to efficiency in the National Guard of Pennsylvania is the ratings given at the inspections, which depends upon: Knowledge of duties in guard duty, and in school of soldier, squad, and company; discipline; condition of arms; condition of equipments; condition of clothing; condition of books and papers. From the average of these ratings and the percentage, is deduced a figure of efficiency which determines the relative place of each organization in the guard.

While excellent so far as it goes, it would seem that two important considerations are omitted from the ratings: 1. The figure of merit in target practice. 2. The knowledge of duties, or efficiency in simple field problems. The former was at one time one of the requirements for efficiency of the organizations, but the inspector-general states that it was dropped because of numerous protests that some organizations had not received fair play. This objection does not seem to be well taken. Efficiency in marksmanship should certainly be an important factor in determining fighting efficiency.

As to the second consideration above, an inspection of an organization under service conditions is really the only way to arrive at just conclusions as to its preparedness for battle. It is also a most opportune time to note the discipline of a command, for under no other circumstances is the test so sure an indication of whether discipline is real and well founded or merely superficial.

It would seem that better results would follow a system which required the spring inspection of the national guard of this State as now ordered; and the summer or camp inspection as to field service and discipline entirely.

### First Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry, U. S. Army:

The knapsack used by the troops is not favored by officers or men, and would soon be discarded in active campaigning in favor of the blanket roll. The strap snapped across the soldiers' chest, in order to hold the supporting straps in place, contracts the chest, thereby interfering with free chest expansion, and would be particularly harmful in the case of young soldiers.

It is believed that the individual mess kits should be used in camp; at any rate they should be carried by the soldier to maneuver camps.

In Companies H and I, Fourteenth Infantry, are kept "property books," similar to those used in the United States Army, in which each man signs for property issued to him. It is believed that this method makes each man feel more heavily his individual responsibility for his equipment, and might well be more generally adopted.

The duties of the regular army officer as inspector and the time necessarily spent in securing data for the report of the inspection interfered considerably with the

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work as instructor. In future for similar encampments it is recommended that there be but one officer of the Regular Army detailed as inspector, thereby enabling all other regular officers attending the encampment to act primarily and solely as instructors.

### Second Lieut. G. C. Marshall, jr., Thirtieth Infantry, U. S. Army:

There are two general inspections of the state troops, one held in the armory in the spring—the "minute inspection"—and one held while the troops are encamped each summer. As I understand it, the rating of each company or similar unit is based on the result of these two inspections and the total percentage of each company published showing the relative efficiency of all the companies in the guard; therefore, the goal for which all strive is the obtainment of the highest possible percentage, and the success of the companies in obtaining good recruits, etc., depends in a large way on its rating.

Naturally the methods of work pursued, character of drills conducted most energetically, etc., is that which brings results calculated to secure the highest percentage at the semiannual inspections. I had the opportunity at this encampment of closely observing the summer inspection, and, based on my observations, I came to the conclusion that the method adopted is one that discourages progressive, practical work on the part of the regimental officers and fosters a system of "cadet training" which spends itself in encouraging a natty appearance, ceremonies, parade-ground drills, and the execution of few practical field formations, and these in a cut-and-dried fashion, following the diagrams of the text-books, regardless of terrain, circumstances or similarity to actual war conditions.

In a general way it appeared to me that too much of the short time available (one week) was consumed in inspecting details that could be thoroughly covered at the home stations of the companies, and not enough advantage taken of the opportunity to observe the condition of preparedness for war by field maneuvers. When a choice must be made as to what to devote most of the short time available in one week's encampment, it would seem that the majority of the work should be devoted to that which can not be learned from the books or managed on the armory floors—field maneuvers—and the smaller portion of the time in camp to that which can, to a large extent, be so derived—battalion and regimental drills. A well planned, umpired, and criticised maneuver, however small—in fact preferably so—furnishes food for thought and study for many days afterwards, while an objectless and perfunctory advance-guard or attack formation is generally forgotten with the sounding of recall.

I think it was demonstrated to all that a small maneuver is less tiresome to the troops than a parade or review, and that it stimulates and holds the interest of the enlisted men as no other work does.

### Second Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, First Cavalry, U. S. Army:

Some objections may be advanced to the instruction of the national guard in minor tactics; among them will be found the following: There are 30 per cent of the men who are in their first camp and need the preliminary training of the individual soldier. This, of course, is true, and such men should be kept out of the company during the entire encampment and placed under special instruction. The other 70 per cent are men who have been drilled in close and extended order in the armory and have had the experience of one camp at least. This portion of the command should be given the benefit of the instruction going beyond the drill itself, as an incentive to more enthusiastic work. Exciting individual interest is not incentive to reenlistment and affords to the national guard no advance beyond a certain mediocre level.

Of the enlisted men a little less than a third are in their first encampment, some having by authority of the adjutant-general been enlisted within less than the prescribed month prior to camp. This third should have been kept separate from the companies, combined into recruit companies, and placed under especially well-qualified instructors. The other two-thirds, not hampered by the recruit portion, could be advanced from year to year in their instruction and, not being held back camp after camp, would have some incentive to reenlist and acquire more advanced knowledge of military art.

## RHODE ISLAND.

### Maj. C. W. Abbot, U. S. Army:

That a separate national appropriation be made yearly for the encouragement of target practice in the national guard. This appropriation should be apportioned in accordance with the interest in and proficiency attained by the various state forces in order that a small commonwealth like Rhode Island, where a large figure of merit has been obtained, may be duly encouraged to secure even better results.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

## First Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, jr., U. S. Army.

*Recommendations.*

That the United States Army officer on duty with the organized militia be authorized to make from two to four visits per year to each station of the militia to give practical instruction to the troops.

That there be established a system of "rating" of each military organization by the army officer making the annual inspection, the system to be prescribed by the War Department.

That the several States and Territories legislate for the protection of the members of their organized militia against the unjust discrimination that now exists in many States on the part of employers against their employees who are members of the militia, making it unlawful for any citizen or class of citizens to interfere with the right of another citizen when legally called upon to perform military duty.

That each State and Territory secure the services of a retired post quartermaster-sergeant or ordnance-sergeant to fill the position of state armorer at the state arsenal (or state armory, as it is called in this State), whose duty it shall be to keep in order all arms, equipments, camp equipage, clothing, etc.; to keep an account of same, and of all receipts and issues. The retired pay of this sergeant would be increased by the salary attached to the position of armorer by state law or regulations; and by securing an honest, reliable, and efficient storekeeper thousands of dollars would be saved to both the United States and the State every year. At present in this State political considerations alone govern in the appointment of the armorer.

TENNESSEE.

## Capt. Charles B. Rogan, U. S. Army:

That action be taken against the bondsmen when proof of the loss of property is not sufficient for a board of survey to recommend its being dropped from the returns.

Since all officers below the rank of major are now required to stand examinations to determine their fitness to hold commissions, another step in the right direction, which is thought entirely feasible now, is to have an entrance physical examination for the men along the lines laid down for the Regular Army. While a large majority of all the men showed up well from a physical standpoint at the recent inspection, it was noticed that quite a number should not have been enlisted on account of physical defects.

## Capt. F. M. Caldwell, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. Army:

If cavalry troops are to be maintained, and their organization should be encouraged in the national guard, that the authorities make provisions for furnishing mounts.

That a certain number of horses—say 24—be bought for each troop, so that mounted instruction can be given during the year.

That less time be given to dismounted drill, and even if enough horses can not be obtained for ordinary drills that more time be devoted to teaching the rudiments of the cavalry soldier's duties—*i. e.*, proper saddling, bitting, packing the saddle, grooming, feeding with nosebag, the position of the trooper, mounted, etc. This can be done with a very few horses.

It would be much more beneficial to go into camp at some point not near a town, two or three short marches from the home station, spend five or six days in camp, and then return home by another route, making three or four longer marches.

That the programme for the instruction in camp be made out and published at least two months in advance of the encampment or march, and that instructions at home station be given with the view of being ready to continue with more advanced work in the field.

## First Lieut. S. R. Gleaves, First Cavalry, U. S. Army:

The great importance of preparatory instruction for range practice has not been fully appreciated in most of the organizations, and the result was evidenced in the low scores made and the necessity for instructing individuals at the firing point. Pointing and aiming drill, as prescribed in the firing regulations, should be constantly practiced at home stations, and this should be supplemented by gallery practice when at all possible. It would seem practicable to encourage individual team matches in the guard by offering prizes during the winter months at gallery competitions. Money for such work could be obtained, it would seem, by establishing regimental refreshment stands at annual summer encampments instead of allowing this profit to go to civilian traders.

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TEXAS.

## Capt. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Twenty-sixth Infantry, U. S. Army:

It seems to me there are many ways in which well-qualified retired noncommissioned officers should be of great service to the militia organizations. By affording proper inducements and authorizing one for each militia regiment he could be of material assistance not only in establishing and keeping up the necessary records, but also at drill, gallery and target practice, and in helping to establish many of the important army customs that can only be learned by experience or contact with those of considerable service.

It seems some recognition should be made or encouragement given to those militia officers who have passed the examination for volunteer commissions. That they may learn more about the ways and customs of the service, they should be given opportunities to attend exercises, maneuvers, and even certain garrison duties with regular troops.

## First Lieut. Frederick S. Young, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. Army:

More care needs to be exercised in appointing company officers. A strict entrance examination would accomplish a great deal toward obtaining capable officers. No candidate should be commissioned who can not pass the required examination. The standard for the examinations must be higher. Deadwood in every grade must be eliminated.

The noncommissioned officers as a class are poor instructors, chiefly because they do not receive the proper instruction themselves. Many of them are intelligent and educated and would diligently study the required text-books were they placed in their hands. Instruction pamphlets made up as compilations from the various regulations and manuals, covering the duties of noncommissioned officers and privates, sent out during the year between camps, form an excellent method of imparting instruction to the enlisted personnel.

About 50 per cent of the men were recruits. This per cent has obtained in the past and will doubtless obtain in the future. It is a condition that must be recognized and provision made to counteract it in the shape of instruction at the home stations immediately upon the recruit joining. It is only in this manner that the effect of the recruit's inexperience on the work at the camp can be overcome.

Of all the articles of clothing necessary for the proper equipment of the national guard, the most important is the regulation marching shoe. This should be the first thing obtained, and all other articles should wait.

## First Lieut. D. H. Currie, Fifth Field Artillery, U. S. Army:

Many of the companies from necessity employed cooks, generally colored men. This does not appear to be very satisfactory, as it was difficult to enforce cleanliness upon these cooks. If regular army cooks could be sent to the militia encampments to work with the enlisted cooks of the militia, it would greatly assist in the instruction of the militia in the use of the issue ration.

The militia reflects much credit upon those officers who have worked from year to year to make it efficient. Most of the deficiencies in the militia are due to two great causes; one, the lack of financial support, and the other, the failure of men to remain in the service from year to year. It is hoped that the state legislature will remedy the first cause, and it is believed that the effort to make the work in the encampment more interesting and instructive to the enlisted men will do much to remedy the second. The hard work in the maneuver camps of previous years is believed to have had much to do with the failure of the men to remain in the service.

It is earnestly recommended that in the future a greater number of regular army officers be detailed to attend the encampment of the militia, and that they be assembled at the place of encampment at least three days before the arrival of the militia, to confer with the state authorities and lay out their work.

VERMONT.

## First Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, First Cavalry, U. S. Army:

That when it is impossible to hold combined maneuvers of the army and militia, or to associate regular and militia troops together, the officers of the state militia be assembled for instruction in the field under a regular army officer prior to the state encampment. Five days spent in the field, doing their own cooking, living on the

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ration, handling their equipment and tentage, would give militia officers a better idea of how to care for their commands than any similar amount of time devoted to other forms of instruction. It would also be possible to combine this with tactical walks and rides, which would prepare them for maneuvers or tactical exercises with troops at the encampment or practice march to be held later.

That officers of junior grades on the active list of the army be made available for detail with the national guard of the States on application of the state executive. The detail of young officers is desired for several reasons, principally because there is a feeling among national guardsmen that a young officer is more likely to have greater sympathy with them, be more aggressive, and that they are not overawed by his rank. They will talk freely and seek information of a lieutenant or junior captain, when they would be diffident about laying their troubles and questions before an older officer of greater rank.

Officers should be assembled annually, under pay, for purposes of instruction, and examinations in military subjects should be given at such assembly. The subjects in which officers are to be examined should be arranged progressively, so as to retain interest and cause a proper study of military subjects. Proficiency in elementary course should be made one of the qualifications which must be possessed by an officer before he shall be eligible for election to a higher grade.

The issue of the campaign shoe is recommended. Every form of shoe was seen in camp from a "toothpick" patent-leather Oxford to a hunting boot. These shoes should be issued as part of the uniform and worn at all drills, so that the men could break them in by gradual use. The issue of new shoes just prior to maneuvers or an encampment is very harmful.

Greater interest in markmanship should be stimulated by better facilities for range practice, larger issues of ammunition, and by state competitions.

Military text-books should be supplied to organizations and national guard officers free of charge.

VIRGINIA.

## Col. C. A. Dempsey, U. S. Army:

I renew my recommendation as to the necessity for regular troops to encamp with the militia at all times, also that one noncommissioned officer or good private be assigned to each organization during camp for military instruction. It is also most earnestly urged that retired noncommissioned staff officers of the United States Army be sent to the stations of corresponding staff officers of the militia and their subordinates for the purpose of instructing them in their duties in the different departments. The lack of this knowledge by militia organizations when in camp is very noticeable and leads to delay in furnishing reports and supplies of all kinds, and causes discomfort and dissatisfaction. A short visit of these noncommissioned staff officers would be of untold benefit to the entire militia of all the States.

The militia is improving slowly, both in personnel and discipline. The minimum strength authorized by General Orders, No. 222, War Department, series of 1907, is too high at present, and captains often find it difficult to secure that number of desirable men, and others have to take those they would refuse if said minimum was lower. The regular service can not keep its strength to that authorized, and certainly the militia should not be required to do more.

WASHINGTON.

## Capt. John Kinzie, U. S. Army.

There is a decided improvement in the efficiency of the guard; a marked difference between its present standing and that of a couple of years ago. It is due in a great measure to the admirable administration of the present adjutant-general. Everything is put on a strictly military basis. Orders are enforced; officers are being carefully instructed as to the methods of making returns and reports. On several different occasions during the past year I have held schools for officers and noncommissioned officers at the different stations; also, practical instruction in drill regulations, guard duty, outpost duty, advance and rear guard.

I find throughout the State a decided advance in the general interest manifested by both officers and enlisted men. The return to three stated parades during the year has been an excellent measure, as it brings the militia to the notice of the general public. The completion of the armories will be of great benefit. This has been shown to a marked degree at Spokane, where the armory has been finished and is

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now occupied by two companies. The company commanders have applications from the most desirable young men of the city for enlistment, and the prominent citizens have become suddenly greatly interested in the militia and are giving it their hearty support. I believe it is the intention to ask for appropriations for smaller armories at two or three of the smaller cities during the next meeting of the legislature, and I have no doubt but what it will be readily given. Three or four coast artillery companies will be organized in the near future. I have recommended to the adjutant-general that the cavalry troop be converted into one of these companies, as it is a useless expense under the present conditions, being a cavalry troop without horses.

WEST VIRGINIA.

## Maj. J. M. Burns, U. S. Army:

No man should be allowed to command a body of men, large or small, who has not demonstrated his fitness in every respect, by examination or otherwise, for such command.

In this State the law provides that a man who has graduated from the military department of the State University (Agricultural College) may be commissioned in the national guard at any time within five years after graduation without examination. These men usually make very fine officers and the greatest encouragement should be given them to enter the service.

A large number of officers never give any thought to castrametation or to those sanitary measures which should be enforced during field operations for the preservation of the health of their commands. I saw many of those kind of officers during the civil war, and mustered out some of that class after the close of the Spanish-American war, and I am free to say that such officers are absolutely worthless and should never have a commission in any organization.

It appears to me that under the provisions of the law published in General Orders, No. 7, section 16, War Department, series of 1903, a ruling might be made so any officer of the organized militia of any State or Territory would be allowed to attend and pursue a course of study at any agricultural college where an officer of the United States Army is stationed as professor of military science, and that during such attendance "he should receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the army the same travel allowances and quarters, or commutation of quarters, to which an officer of the Regular Army would be entitled if attending a United States school or college, and should also receive commutation of subsistence at the rate of $1 per day while in actual attendance upon the course of instruction," and it is therefore recommended, if such a ruling can be made, that the professor of military science and tactics at each of these colleges be ordered to offer a course in military science, free of charge, to all officers of the national guard who might apply to take up this important branch, which would be separate and apart from the regular collegiate course. Upon the completion of the course and after a satisfactory examination the professor of military science should give a certificate of graduation, which would entitle the holder thereof to be mustered into the United States Volunteers in case his services were required, without further examination.

## Maj. J C. Gresham, Ninth Cavalry, U. S Army:

Complaint is made that the ornaments can not be preserved except by extreme difficulty, and that moths are very fond of the hat cords. The reasons given for this are that militia soldiers are not and can hardly be put in such a state of training as will insure the uniform or even general use of ornaments that are so easily broken, and as readily lost, that regulars themselves can be kept supplied with them only by constant renewal. Perhaps a barrel of them might be enough to furnish a single company for three years. A neat and distinct insignia by stencil seems necessary and should be devised.

The guard of each State, according to its size, should have one or more young, active, energetic regular officers of the rank of captain, whose only duty should be to go from place to place and work constantly to improve the militia. Additional officers for the army are a crying need for many reasons, none of which are quite so vital as this one.

My one great criticism of the national guard is the lack of punctuality in the various formations. It is believed that an order should be issued at the beginning of every encampment requiring all officers and enlisted men to be in their proper places at the sounding of assembly for every formation. Every formation for drill or ceremony should be superintended by the battalion commander.

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WISCONSIN.

Capt. Charles King, U. S. Army:

If the men could be under canvas ten days instead of five, their instruction and readiness for service would be vastly enhanced. Take them as they stand, however, the troops of the State of Wisconsin form a sturdy, reliable, fairly well drilled and disciplined body, amply warranting the expense incurred by the General Government and the State for their support.

The detail of two or three young and energetic officers of the active list would indeed be of great assistance in camp.

The personnel of the officers is in general very good. However, there is room for improvement and the personnel is constantly being improved. The indifferent officer must give way to the energetic, conscientious, and painstaking officer. Officers are required to keep up with a high standard of proficiency. A school of correspondence for officers of the national guard has been established during the winter months, and in the spring examination in the subjects studied any officer not passing 75 per cent is dropped from the roster. The officers all speak highly of this course and are very much pleased and benefited.

It is recommended that an officer of the Regular Army of the field artillery be detailed to instruct the battery during the encampment.

That at least three officers of the regular infantry be detailed and attached to battalions during the encampment.

That an officer of the regular cavalry be attached to the cavalry troop.

My experience with the Wisconsin National Guard leads me to believe that all the officers want the benefit of the advice and experience of officers of the regular establishment and wish to perfect themselves in their various duties.

## HISTORIES OF ANCIENT MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Since the rendition of the Report of the Military Secretary of the Army relative to the organized militia for the fiscal year 1906 authentic information has been received from the adjutants-general of the States of Georgia, Rhode Island, and South Carolina, with regard to the following military organizations which have had a continuous existence since the passage of the act of May 8, 1792, "and under its provisions and under the provisions of section 232 and sections 1625 to 1662, both inclusive, of title 16 of the Revised Statutes," are "authorized to retain their accustomed privileges, subject nevertheless to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other militia," in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the militia act of January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 775):

GEORGIA.

1786. The Chatham Artillery, Savannah, Ga. (Chatham Light Artillery, or First Field Battery, National Guard of Georgia.) Organized May 1, 1786, as the Chatham Artillery, and under the act of the general assembly of Georgia, 1907, reorganizing the military forces, the Chatham Artillery is designated as the First Field Battery, National Guard of Georgia. The battery has, since its organization under the state laws, been a part of the regularly enrolled militia of the State. Served in 1793 against the Creek Indians in Clark County, Ga.; in the war of 1812–1815; in 1835 against the Indians in Florida; in the civil war, 1861–1865, and from May to October, 1898, Spanish-American war. Present authorized strength, 5 officers, 133 enlisted men; present organized strength, 3 officers, 72 enlisted men. Present commander, Capt. R. J. Davant. (1355851.)

RHODE ISLAND.

1774. Kentish Guards, East Greenwich, R. I. Was organized October, 1774, by act of the general assembly of the colony of Rhode Island, with an authorized strength of 100 men, rank and file, and as far as can be ascertained has always formed a part of the regularly enrolled militia. By a resolution of the general assembly, May, 1781, it was voted and resolved that the Kentish Guards and other independent organizations of

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the colony should turn out one-half of their strength for duty for one month on the island of Rhode Island, in order that protection might be afforded the occupants thereof from the attacks of the British. During the latter part of the year 1775, and in 1776, 35 members of this organization entered the continental service. In June, 1842, the Kentish Guards was called out to quell a demonstration made by agitators of the Dorr rebellion at Pawtucket. Furnished several officers and men during the civil war. Authorized strength, 100 men, rank and file. Organized strength, 45 men, rank and file. Is a part of the active militia forces of the State as an independent company under the name of the Kentish Guards. Present commander, Col. Thomas Allen. (1322741.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1733. Charleston Light Dragoons, Charleston, S. C. Originally known as the Charleston Horse Guards. The name of the troop was changed at the beginning of the Revolutionary war to that of the Charleston Light Dragoons, at which time the command was divided into three troops, and served throughout the war. In 1822 these three troops were again reunited into one troop, known by the present name. Served during the civil war at Sullivans Island, Pocotaligo, Morris Island, and around Charleston, S. C. In 1864 the troop was ordered, as Troop K, Fourth South Carolina Cavalry, to join its regiment at Columbia, S. C., where it was united with the Fifth and Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, forming part of Butler's brigade. Was sent to Virginia, and participated in cavalry fights at Hawes Shop, Trevilian Station, and Cold Harbor, suffering serious losses. Returned to South Carolina and served under Gen. J. E. Johnston until time of his surrender. At close of civil war the survivors of the troop formed the Charleston Light Dragoon Saber Club, until 1876, when they once more entered the state militia. Present commander, Capt. James Adger. 1283678.)

Data has also been received from the adjutants-general of various States with regard to ancient military organizations bearing distinctive titles that have been in continuous existence for many years, but are not entitled to the privileges conferred by section 3 of the militia act because they were not organized until after May 8, 1792.

The following list contains brief historical sketches of those organizations, which were formed after May 8, 1792, but prior to the civil war

ALABAMA.

1836. Montgomery True Blues, Montgomery, Ala. (Company D, Second Infantry, Alabama National Guard.) Organized as an artillery company February 22, 1836. The company was subsequently incorporated by act of the general assembly in December, 1836. In 1846, by authority of the general assembly, the Montgomery Riflemen and the Montgomery True Blues were consolidated, retaining the name of the latter organization, and forming an independent battalion of artillery and infantry, subject to the control of the governor and independent of the militia of the State. Served with distinction during the Seminole Indian war. The company tendered its services at the outbreak of the Mexican war, but owing to the fact that the Government had a full quota of troops they were not accepted. In 1861 the company became a part of the Second Alabama Regiment, and as such proceeded to Pensacola, Fla., to assist the military of that State in taking possession of the navy-yard and forts. The navy-yard and Forts Barancas and McRae were surrendered by the federal authorities, the federal troops withdrawing to Fort Pickens. The Montgomery True Blues occupied Fort Barancas until late in February, 1861, when they were relieved by the First Alabama Regiment. The term of enlistment of the members of the company having expired, they returned home and joined the Third Alabama Regiment. Shortly afterwards the company was divided into two commands, the infantry under the name of the Lomax Sharpshooters remaining with the Third Alabama Regiment and sharing its glory until the surrender at Appomattox, and the artillery retaining the original name, and participating with distinction in the engagements at Plymouth, Newberne, and Little Washington, N. C. The company was reorganized in 1874 as the Governor's Guard, but on February 22, 1883, the name was changed to the old title, Montgomery True Blues. The organization tendered its services at the beginning of the Spanish-American war, was mustered in at Mobile, Ala., May 19, 1898, and mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., October 31, 1898. Volunteered for service during the Boxer uprising in China, but was not accepted. Present organized strength, 3 officers, 72 enlisted men. Present commander, Capt. William F. Weiss. (1376595.)

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GEORGIA.

1825. Macon Volunteers, Macon, Ga. (Company B, Second Infantry, National Guard of Georgia.) Organized under the militia laws of Georgia April 23, 1825. Authorized strength under original charter was limited by the laws of Georgia to 40 men. There has been no change in the name of this organization, and the company has, since the date of organization, been a part of the regularly enrolled militia of the State. The company served three and a half months in the Seminole war in Florida, being engaged in one battle and several skirmishes. Served also during the civil war, participating in the battles of Sewells Point, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Petersburg, and Farmville. The company surrendered at Appomattox Court-House with 28 men. Present authorized strength, 3 officers, 58 enlisted men; present organized strength, 3 officers, 52 enlisted men. The name of Macon Volunteers, under which this company was organized, is still retained by the organization. Present commander, Capt. C. D. Winn. (1355851.)

1802. Savannah Volunteer Guards, Savannah, Ga. (First Battalion, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Georgia.) Organized as a company in the early part of 1802, under the militia law of the State of Georgia then in force, and was attached to the First Regiment, First Brigade, First Division of Georgia Militia. On January 20, 1852, the volunteer companies of Savannah, by an act of the legislature, were formed into the Independent Volunteer Battalion of Savannah, the Savannah Volunteer Guards constituting one of the companies of the battalion. At the beginning of the war between the States the company took advantage of the authority allowed by the charter, formed first two and shortly afterwards, in 1862, a battalion of three companies, and in 1894 a fourth company was formed. The charter was amended December 18, 1900. This act of the legislature converted the Savannah Volunteer Guards from a volunteer corps of infantry into a battalion of heavy artillery, providing that the four companies of infantry should form four batteries of heavy artillery, to be designated by the letters A, B, C, and D. These batteries were to be armed and equipped with rifles as infantry, and were designated as the First Battalion of Heavy Artillery, Georgia State Troops, but the name Savannah Volunteer Guards was retained. The guards served for a short period for local defense in the war of 1812, and during the same year were sent on an expedition against the Spaniards at St. Augustine, Fla. The organization offered its services during the Mexican war, but, owing to the selection of but one company from Savannah, the Republican Blues, they were not accepted. Served during the civil war, manning several of the forts around Savannah, and participating on July 10, 1863, in the defense of Battery Wagner, South Carolina. In May, 1864, the corps was ordered to Virginia to join the army of General Lee. Served first at Mattoax and afterwards in the trenches on the north side of the James River, near Chaffins Bluff; with Lee's army during its retreat from Richmond, and was actively engaged in the battle of Sailors Creek. During the last engagement many men of the guards were killed and wounded and the remainder were captured, terminating the active participation of the organization in the war. Mustered into the service of the United States during the Spanish-American war and attached to the Second Georgia Volunteer Infantry. The organization was stationed at Tampa, Fla., until about September, 1898, and then ordered to Huntsville, Ala. Present authorized strength, 283. The four companies at present have on their enlisted rolls 152 names. Each company has its full quota of officers and there is also a regular commissioned and noncommissioned staff. Present commander, Maj. W. B. Stephens. (1355851.)

1834. Columbus Guards, Columbus, Ga. (Company C, Fourth Battalion of Infantry, National Guard of Georgia.) Organized and chartered by the legislature of Georgia in 1834. Soon after its organization the company was called upon for service in the Indian war. Participated in different engagements with the Indians in the States of Florida and Georgia with great valor. The company was among the first to respond to a call for volunteers for the Mexican war, and served one year with distinction as a part of the First Georgia Regiment of Volunteers. On April 16, 1861, the company was ordered to Tybee Island and assigned as Company G to the Second Georgia Regiment. Served during the entire civil war. Shortly after the muster in of the organization orders were received to proceed to the battlefields of Virginia. In Virginia it was attached to Toombs' Georgia Brigade. Participated in numerous skirmishes and the following engagements: Siege of Yorktown, Garnets Farm, Malvern Hill, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, siege of Suffolk, Gettysburg, Thornton River, Chickamauga, Lookout Valley, Campbells Station, siege of Knoxville, Bean Station, Dandridge, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hanover Junction, Totopotomy, Second Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundreds, siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Fussells Mills, Fort Harrison, Darbytown, Darbytown Road, Peters-

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burg, and Appomattox. Prior to its present designation this organization was known as Company G, Second Infantry, National Guard of Georgia. Present organized strength 3 officers, 49 enlisted men. Present commander, Capt. F. H. Schomburg. (1355851.)

MISSISSIPPI.

1835. Volunteer Southrons, Vicksburg, Miss. (Company A, Third Regiment of Infantry, Mississippi National Guard). This organization was formed by the merger of the Vicksburg Southrons and the Vicksburg Volunteers at the close of the Mexican war. The first authentic record of the Vicksburg Southrons appears in 1835, when the company assisted in restoring order during the gamblers' riot in Vicksburg. It served also during the Mexican war, performing conspicuous service in the assault upon Monterey and at Buena Vista. Out of courtesy to the Vicksburg Volunteers, upon its merger with the Vicksburg Southrons, the name of the latter organization was changed to the Volunteer Southrons. On May 15, 1861, the organization was mustered into the service of the Confederate States of America as Company A, Twenty-first Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and formed a part of the brigade successively commanded by Gens. Charles Clark, Richard Griffith, William Barksdale, and Ben Humphreys; participated in engagements at Seven Pines, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Maryland Heights, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Maryes Heights, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna Bridge, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Berryville, and Cedar Creek. At the battles of Malvern Hill and Gettysburg Barksdale's brigade, of which the Volunteer Southrons formed a part, suffered severely. On May 26, 1898, the Southrons was mustered into the service of the United States as Company A, First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, to serve during the Spanish-American war; was ordered to Chickamauga Park May 30, and mustered out at Columbia, Tenn., December 20, 1898, having seen no active service. In 1899 the Southrons reestablished itself in the state militia as Company A, Third Regiment of Infantry. Present organized strength, 3 officers, 49 enlisted men. Present commander, Capt. James E. Gorman. (1379245.)

NEW YORK.

1833. Albany Burgesses Corps, Albany, N. Y. Organized October 8, 1833, as a light-artillery uniformed company under the general laws regulating the militia of the State, and was a component part of the state militia. Uniformed companies under the then militia laws were composed of 40 or more men liable to military duty, who gave satisfactory evidence to the commander in chief that they intended in good faith to serve when organized, and were of sufficient ability to equip themselves according to law. They were so called to distinguish them from the unorganized and ununiformed militia which mustered on general training days. As such uniformed company of light artillery, it was equipped by the commissary-general with a proper piece of artillery and its accessories. In 1834 the legislature of the State of New York passed a special act recognizing the validity of the existence of the Albany Burgesses Corps as a uniformed company of militia and gave its members the same privileges and exemptions conferred by law upon certain artillery and rifle companies by the military laws of the State. Its membership by that act was limited to 80 men. The organization was ordered out during the antirent wars of 1839, 1841, and 1844; served during the riots of 1851, 1852, 1854, 1855, and 1860 at Albany. On April 30, 1861, the corps, with a rank and file of 84 men, fully armed and equipped at its own expense, volunteered for the civil war and went to the front as Company R, Twenty-fifth New York State Militia. It was among the first companies in the United States to volunteer its services, and it did duty until mustered out in defense of Washington, D. C. In 1877 was on duty during the railroad riots of that year, and in 1879 was on duty under orders of the sheriff. Present authorized strength, 80, and present organized strength, 80. The corps is at the present time unattached and unassigned, and retains its distinctive title, the "Albany Burgesses Corps." Present commander. Capt. James Otis Woodward. (1359336.)

RHODE ISLAND.

1801. Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, Providence, R. I. (Battery A, Light Artillery, Rhode Island National Guard.) Was organized under a charter granted by the general assembly of Rhode Island, with a strength of 6 officers and 200 non-commissioned officers and men. The organization retained its original name of Providence Marine Corps of Artillery until April 19, 1875, when it voted to accept the provisions of the new militia act, and since that date has formed a part of the

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state militia. Served in the Dorr insurrection, May 17, 18, 1842; in the civil war, eight light batteries being formed from the organization; and in the Spanish-American war, as Battery A, First Rhode Island Volunteer Artillery, with a strength of 3 officers and 106 men. Present authorized strength, 4 officers and 84 enlisted men; present organized strength, 4 officers and 60 men, 20 drivers not enlisted. Present commander, Capt. Charles H. Weaver. (1311727.)

1794. Bristol Train of Artillery, Bristol, R. I. Organized under a charter from the general assembly of the State of Rhode Island, with a strength of 4 officers and 64 enlisted men. In 1799 a drum and fife corps was added to the company. On May 28, 1806, the organization voted to discard the muskets with which it had been equipped up to that time, and carry side arms. By an act passed at the June session of the general assembly of the State, 1842, the authorized maximum strength of the organization was increased from 64, exclusive of officers, to 200, including officers. Served in the Dorr rebellion, from June 24 to 29, 1842. Prior to the Dorr rebellion the meetings of the company were held in the court-house, but subsequently to that event an appropriation was made by the general assembly and augmented by an amount from the town of Bristol for the erection of an armory for the organization. At the outbreak of the civil war the company, numbering with volunteers about 150 men, reported for duty at headquarters in Providence in accordance with orders from the governor, but after a few days was ordered home, the First Rhode Island Volunteers having been fully organized. On June 5, 1861, the company, numbering 83 officers and men, was again ordered out and mustered into the service of the United States as Company G, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, and served until June 17, 1864, the date of muster out. About 300 members of the company served in the war of the rebellion in various capacities. The organization as a whole did not serve in the Spanish-American war, but some of its members enlisted. Present commander, Col. Stephen W. Bourn. (1315290–A. G. O.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1807. Washington Light Infantry, Charleston, S. C. (Company B, Third Infantry, National Guard of South Carolina.) This organization was formed in the year 1807 as a result of an attack by the English cruiser *Leopard* on the American frigate *Chesapeake* off Hampton Roads, and was commanded by William Lowndes. The organization was named after Gen. George Washington. Participated in the battles of Eutaw Springs and Cowpens. Acted as guard of honor to the Marquis de Lafayette during his visit to Charleston. In 1836 the organization responded to a call for troops to quell an outbreak of the Seminole Indians in Florida, and while no engagement took place, the presence of the troops aided greatly in the restoration of peace. At the beginning of the civil war the Washington Light Infantry offered the services of three companies, comprising 414 men. Two of those companies became Companies A and B, Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteer Troops, and participated with distinguished bravery in the defense of Charleston Harbor, of Richmond, and in the fighting at Cold Harbor. The third company became Company A of the Hampton Legion Infantry, and as part of the Army of Northern Virginia, participated in the battles of Bull Run, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chickamauga, and Richmond, displaying great gallantry in action. The Washington Light Infantry, with the assistance of the militia of Georgia and of Massachusetts, gave a fair for the purpose of raising funds to be used in aiding the families of those of the organization who had lost their lives during the war. Eight thousand dollars was acquired, which, through the careful management of its custodians, to-day amounts to $17,000, and during the thirty-two years of its existence has contributed $28,000 to the assistance of the needy and much-honored women. Present organized strength, 3 officers, 48 enlisted men. Present commander, Capt. Donald McKay Frost. (948294.)

VIRGINIA.

1810. Grimes Battery, Portsmouth. (Battery C, First Battalion Artillery, Virginia Volunteers.) Organized as the Portsmouth Light Artillery, in 1810, some time prior to the war of 1812, in which war it achieved an enviable record. The principal engagement in which it took part was the battle of Craney Island, in 1814, contributing materially to the repulse of the British. At the time of the outbreak of the war of 1861, it was the oldest battery of artillery in the State of Virginia, and was equipped with four smoothbore field pieces. The battery was ordered into service by Governor Letcher on April 20, 1861, and responded promptly. There were at the time 40 men on its rolls, but at the commencement of hostilities recruits joined until this membership

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exceeded a hundred. While at Hoffiers Creek, in July, 1861, the name of the battery was changed from the Portsmouth Light Artillery, to the "Grimes Battery." On May 2, 1862, the battery had a brush with the federal forces in the Pasquotank River by opening fire upon two United States gunboats, which they forced to retire down stream. On May 24, 1862, having been equipped with two additional guns, making six in all, the battery was ordered to Drewry's Bluff, and on the 26th of the same month, was marched to Richmond and became a part of the Army of Northern Virginia. Participated with gallantry in the battles around Richmond, at Malvern Hill, Warrenton Springs, second battle of Manasses, and accompanied the Confederate Army on its march to Maryland, taking part in the battle of Crampton Gap, and at Sharpsburg. In the latter battle it lost its gallant commander, Capt. Cary F. Grimes, who was shot from his horse while directing the fire of his guns. After the death of Captain Grimes, owing to the scarcity of horses, there was a reorganization of the artillery arm of the service, the battery being disbanded, because it then had the junior commander of the battalion, and its men were distributed between Moorman's battery and Huger's battery. However, as far as possible, a separate organization was maintained in Moorman's battery, and was throughout the war known as "Grimes Battery." After the civil war several attempts were made to reorganize the old battery, but were not perfected, owing to the inability to obtain equipment, until July 18, 1891, when reorganization was perfected. During the Spanish-American war the battery volunteered for service and recruited its ranks to full strength, but its services were not called upon by the Government. It has always been in a position to muster its full strength in times of emergency as it is to-day. The present equipment of the battery consists of four 3-inch rifle guns and two 6-pounders, which equipment is practically obsolete. Present organized strength, 5 officers, 83 enlisted men. Present commander, Capt. Harry A. Brinkley. (1288831.)

No occasion has arisen during the year to call any bodies of the militia into the service of the United States for any purpose.

It appears from the reports made by the inspecting officers that the same percentage of the members of the militia as reported in previous years, i. e., about 75 per cent, may be relied upon to respond to a call for troops to repel invasion or suppress insurrection against the Government of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. WEAVER,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps,*
*Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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# REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.



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# REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
*Washington, December 9, 1908.*

SIR: The last annual report from this office was submitted by the undersigned on August 31, 1907. Maj. Gen. W. P. Duvall and Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon have served as assistant to the Chief of Staff and president of the War College, respectively, throughout the past year.

## EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARMY.

The Regular Army has been engaged in the customary garrison and field work since the date of the last annual report.

The Philippines have been quiet and peaceful, except for occasional local disturbances in the southern provinces. Conditions show a steady improvement in these islands.

There were few calls for troops to assist in preserving order during the year. Slight disturbances occurred in the vicinity of the Treadwell mine, Alaska, but nothing serious resulted. Trouble was threatened for a brief period along the Mexican border, and a slight temporary reenforcement of the troops in that vicinity was effected to meet the situation, but no serious disturbances occurred on the American side of the line.

Troops remained in Cuba throughout the period covered by this report. They have performed the usual garrison duty and have pursued their field training and system of instruction, but their great work has been unobtrusively done by the mere fact of their presence; that is, the work of maintaining peace and good order in the island.

## FORCE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Several changes in the garrison in the Philippines Division have taken place, due to the expiration of the regular two-year tour. Upon the recommendation of the commanding general, Philippines Division, the garrison was reduced in May last by the withdrawal of one regiment of infantry, none being sent out to replace it. The present garrison of American troops is the smallest since the cession of the Philippines to the United States. It consists of four regiments of cavalry, eight regiments of infantry, six batteries of field artillery, two companies of coast artillery, two companies of engineers, and detachments of hospital corps and signal corps troops.



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### INDIAN DISTURBANCE.

On June 27, 1907, the Ute Indians were removed from Fort Meade, S. Dak., to the Cheyenne Indian Reservation, and later were located near Thunder Butte Creek and Moreau River. On October 24, 1907, troops were called for to assist in preserving order. By a display of force and the exercise of tact and good judgment the Indians were soon quieted. On June 30 of this year these Indians left Camp Thunder Butte for their old homes on the Uintah Indian Reservation.

About a year ago a Navajo subchief and trouble maker raised a disturbance in his tribe, resulting in a call upon the War Department for troops, and on October 22, 1907, two troops of the Fifth Cavalry were ordered to proceed to the Navajo Reservation. While attempting to arrest the ringleaders the troops were fired upon, and as a result two Indians were killed by return fire of the troops; the leaders were duly arrested, however, and were taken to Fort Wingate, N. Mex.. since which time there has been no further trouble.

### MINERS' STRIKE, GOLDFIELD, NEV.

Upon request of the governor of Nevada, nine companies of the Twenty-second Infantry were on strike duty at Goldfield, Nev., from December 7, 1907, to March 7, 1908.

### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

During the last session of Congress a law was passed reorganizing the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, the result being to fix the status of the regiment upon a permanent basis, and ultimately to increase its efficiency.

### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The measure passed by the last Congress creating the grade of captain in the Philippine Scouts is important and makes for efficiency by providing for promotion of first lieutenants of scouts to that grade. The organization of these scout companies, with three officers, is the proper military organization. Under the provisions of the act the captains are to be selected from the first lieutenants. These first lieutenants have served for several years in the scouts, many of them having organized their companies and brought them to a high state of efficiency. Most of them were originally selected from tried and experienced noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army, who in many cases had served for years in their organizations, some in hard campaigns. They naturally could not help feeling that their hard and valuable services were not properly appreciated when, as happened in many instances, the command of their companies was taken away from them and bestowed on some first lieutenant of the regular service, who was given the temporary rank of captain.

All scout officers have recently been examined as to their physical and moral qualifications. By careful selection of good material for appointment in the commissioned grades of the scouts and by the establishment of a system of examination for promotion, it is hoped to further increase the efficiency of the commissioned personnel. The

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scout organizations, in connection with the constabulary forces, form a considerable body of native troops upon whose loyalty and faithfulness the Government has so far been able to rely with confidence.

### CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

During the season of practical instruction for this year, all available components of the mobile army stationed within the continental limits of the United States were assembled in large camps of instruction, which were participated in by as much of the organized militia as it was practicable to assemble. Eight camps were established, at the following localities:

Atascadero Ranch, California.
American Lake, Washington.
Pine Plains, New York.
Chickamauga Park, Georgia.
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.
Fort Riley, Kansas.
Camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.
Leon Springs, Texas.

As their object is to perfect the field training of the troops, the maximum of drills, exercises, and problems looking to that end was enjoined, together with the minimum of formal ceremonies and a total absence of merely spectacular exhibitions.

Regular troops were required to march approximately 200 miles for dismounted and 250 for mounted troops while en route to and from camp, and these marches were utilized for suitable instruction and tests of the field equipment.

The results achieved were beneficial to both the regular troops and the national guard, and it is believed that it will be wise to continue them along the general lines prescribed for this year. The large percentage of regular officers absent from their organizations was, however, a serious handicap, unavoidable, but greatly to be regretted.

### PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Instructions for training of the mobile forces, issued by the War Department, are contained in General Orders, No. 177, August 27, 1907. When the last annual report was rendered by the undersigned, there had not been time to test the practical working of this order, but department commanders had been directed to report upon it in their next annual reports. There appears to be a general unanimity of opinion that the order is a decided improvement over the one it superseded, though some modifications are recommended. General Orders, No. 177, allows greater latitude and initiative to subordinate commanders, and grants absolute freedom to company commanders in the instruction of their commands, with full strength, for one day each week. The efficiency of the company depends primarily upon its commander, and by giving to him his entire command for one day each week, with a free hand as to the method of its instruction, the responsibility for its efficiency devolves upon him to a greater extent than heretofore.

Under recent orders each battalion commander is required to report quarterly upon the relative efficiency of the companies of his battalion.

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If battalion commanders will make impartial, complete, and careful reports, the relative efficiency of companies in the various battalions may be known, and the value, ability, and capacity of their respective commanders determined. Similarly, regimental commanders are required to report semiannually upon the battalions of their regiments, and department commanders annually upon the regiments within their respective departments. These reports permit of only a general comparison and determination of the efficiency between commands, as the efficiency, ability, and judgment, as well as the personal equation of the respective reporting officers, are factors upon which their absolute value must always depend.

### INFANTRY EQUIPMENT.

Department commanders were directed, in submitting their last annual reports, to make recommendations as to what changes, if any, in their opinion, should be made in the equipment of the infantry soldier. Much difference of opinion is evident in their recommendations. The question of the proper infantry equipment is of the greatest importance, and it must constantly receive careful consideration in order that our troops may have the most suitable and serviceable equipment.

All unnecessary weight should be removed from the load the infantry soldier is required to carry. The relative efficiency of infantry regiments, other things being equal, depends upon their mobility, and this depends mainly upon their ability to make required marches in the shortest practicable time and yet arrive at their destination in fit condition for whatever duty may be required of them. Every pound taken off the infantryman increases his marching ability; he should carry, therefore, indispensable things, and nothing more.

Probably the best way to settle the question of the infantry equipment is by means of a board of practical infantry officers who have had recent long service with troops, both in the United States and elsewhere. Such a board should be organized at an early date and have placed at its disposal all available data and material to the end that a complete investigation and practical test by extensive field service under supervision of the board may be had and the best possible results achieved.

### RECRUITING.

The discouraging conditions existing in the army at the date of the last report from this office, with respect to the large number of vacancies in the enlisted force, have been very generally removed by the increase in pay. Recruiting has been greatly stimulated thereby, and the enlisted strength will probably soon be raised to the maximum allowed under present orders. Tried and trained noncommissioned officers of long service, upon whom depend to a great extent the efficiency and discipline of the army, have been induced to reenlist, and many who had left the service have rejoined, because of the better pay. It is believed that the pay of noncommissioned officers has been placed on such a satisfactory basis that it will attract a better class of men to the service. Formerly there was such a small difference between the pay of a private and that of a noncommis-

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sioned officer as to make the latter's position, with its responsibilities, hardly worth seeking; under the new conditions this is no longer the case. These beneficial results must continue to show from year to year in increased efficiency and contentment among the enlisted personnel.

### PHYSICAL TEST FOR OFFICERS.

The physicial test prescribed for officers for 1907 has been changed, so that under present orders field officers are required to ride on horseback 30 miles a day for three consecutive days, except those of the coast artillery and some staff departments, who are authorized, as an alternative, to walk 50 miles in three days, under specified conditions. Officers below the grade of major are subjected to a physical examination. These riding and walking tests and physical examinations are now being held, and reports show that with few exceptions the officers of the service are physically fit to perform active field service. An increased interest in physical culture and the general care of health among officers has been noticeable, and I have no doubt that the substantial benefit to the service has been very great. Experience may call for a modification of existing orders on this subject, but that some test and some physical examination has come to stay as a part of our military system is with me a matter of hope and conviction.

### SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

The interest evinced in small-arms practice has greatly increased in the last few years, stimulated largely by the extra compensation granted for expertness in marksmanship. The efficiency of the cavalry and infantry in small-arms shooting is probably greater at the present date than at any time in the history of the army. This is very gratifying, as the greatest value of a soldier in these two branches lies in his ability to shoot accurately.

Instruction in rifle practice has become an important part of the training of troops armed with the rifle under modern conditions. This importance has greatly increased recently, owing to the new rifle, the improvement in ammunition, and the conditions under which battles are now fought.

A board was recently convened at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to revise the present small-arms firing regulations and to provide for instruction for rifle firing more nearly in accordance with actual service conditions. The new regulations will provide for field firing, which, until the present, has been greatly neglected in our service.

Annual competitions are no longer necessary, as the extra compensation granted to soldiers who attain percentages is sufficient stimulus to keep up the interest. Competitions are expensive and necessitate detaching large numbers of officers and men from their companies during the season available for field training, and frequently when the companies to which the officers belong are on the target range. All officers should be with their organizations during the target season in order that this instruction may be properly supervised and imparted. Moreover, officers selected for competitions are generally the best shots and they are needed with their organizations as instructors.

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There has been a great increase of interest in small-arms firing among the organized militia shown by the number of teams participating in the national match. This season the match was shot on the Ohio state range at Camp Perry, Ohio, where 50 teams participated, the greatest number in its history. Forty-five of the 50 teams represented the national guard of the various States and Territories.

The school of musketry established at the Presidio of Monterey in 1906, under the supervision of the commanding general, Department of California, has continued to do good work the past year. All suggestions concerning target practice and experimental aids for the improvement of the rifle or target practice are usually sent to the school for trial and report. The location of the school on the shores of the Pacific Ocean reduces greatly the number who can be instructed without undue drafts on the mileage and transportation funds. To make the school national in character the commanding general, Department of California, recommends that the school be located at a large post in the middle of the country. This is the best solution, and it should be effected at the earliest possible day at Fort Sill, Okla., which considerations of terrain and climate, combined with its central geographical position, point out as an ideal location.

## REMOUNTS FOR THE SERVICE.

In the last annual report of the Quartermaster-General, as well as in the report from this office, attention was called to the necessity for a remount depot. An experimental step, in line with the above recommendations, was taken on April 18 of this year, when Fort Reno was designated as a remount depot.

In this connection the Quartermaster-General reports:

> The remount depot at Fort Reno, Okla., has not yet been long enough in operation to furnish data, but everything points to its success. When animals supplied from this depot begin to be used, it is confidently believed the benefits of the system will become apparent and subject to demonstration. It is believed that to obtain the full benefits of this system one or two more depots in different sections should be established.

The above remarks of the Quartermaster-General accord with views held in this office. It is confidently expected that the remount depot will prove as beneficial as its advocates claim and that it will soon be necessary to establish more such depots in suitable localities.

## DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

The discipline of the army has been good during the past year. It is impossible to avoid enlisting some objectionable characters, and it is necessary to get rid of them by means of general courts-martial.

While there continues to be considerable number of trials by summary courts, all of them are for petty offenses and involve no serious breaches of discipline.

Desertions have decreased during the past fiscal year, but are still more numerous than service conditions justify. Steps have been taken to increase the certainty of apprehension and the severity of punishment, and the results will be watched with interest. After the present pay schedule has been in operation for a year or more it is ex-

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pected that the percentage of desertions will still further decrease. The principal causes assigned for this evil by department commanders are as follows:

First. The dissatisfaction existing among the enlisted personnel because of young and inexperienced company commanders.

Second. The frequent change in company commanders, resulting in more or less change in administration and interior economy of organizations. The removal of the above causes can only be effected by legislation which will provide additional officers.

### THEORETICAL TRAINING.

The garrison and service schools provided for in the general scheme for the theoretical education of officers have all been continued. The number of failures reported in these different schools was comparatively small. The general scheme is so arranged as to make the entire educational system progressive, and for those of most promise culminates in the War College. The number of officers selected to attend the War College during the ensuing year is the largest since its establishment. The work in all these schools has been conducted satisfactorily, and has been of great benefit to those who were fortunate enough to be able to attend them.

The school for submarine mines has been removed from Fort Totten to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

New orders prescribing the organization, curriculum, etc., for the Artillery School, and for the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, were promulgated to the service during the year.

It is believed that the post school for enlisted men has outlived its usefulness as at present conducted. All men under existing law are required to be able to read and write the English language before the recruiting officer can legally enlist them. When this school was established men who were unable to read and write were enlisted, and its establishment was primarily for their benefit. At first the attendance was compulsory, but in later years it has been made voluntary. As a result, the attendance is comparatively small, and it is doubtful if their maintenance is justified.

### INCREASE AND REORGANIZATION OF THE MOBILE ARMY.

The necessity for the increase and reorganization of the mobile army was pointed out at length in the last annual report of the Chief of Staff, and nothing has arisen since to cause a modification of the views expressed therein. The history of recent times demonstrates how suddenly hostilities may break out and the necessity for all nations to prepare in time of peace for such contingencies. The nation to-day which on the declaration of hostilities has not a sufficiently large and well-trained force to present to the enemy a first line of national defense enters into a conflict badly handicapped and is certain to meet disaster at first.

The preponderance of all armies is infantry. If infantry is well trained and efficient and in sufficient force, victory is more certain or defeat is less disastrous. It is true that infantry is the least expensive arm to organize, equip, and maintain, but it is not true that infantry

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can be organized, trained, and made efficient after the outbreak of hostilities in time to meet the enemy until some months after the declaration of war. The argument is frequently advanced that we have raised, organized, and equipped armies after the declaration of war in the past and that we can do it again. The conditions under which battles of the present day are fought are so different from those in which we have been engaged in the past as not to admit of intelligent comparison. While engaged in our past wars, with the exception of the war of 1898, there was a large proportion of the able-bodied men of the nation available for military service who were familiar with the use of firearms and who were skilled marksmen. To-day practically none of our citizens know how to handle and shoot modern rifles with any degree of accuracy, and there is not sufficient time to train them after the outbreak of hostilities. A considerable portion of the citizens of our country believe that all that is required to make a soldier out of a man is to put him in uniform and place a rifle in his hands. Such an idea, dangerous to the nation, can not be too strongly opposed. An infantry soldier to be efficient must be taught how to care for himself in camp, how to march, to cook his food, to observe the sanitary precautions for the preservation of his health, to perform patrol, reconnoissance, and guard duty, to care for and handle his rifle, and, most important of all, to be able to shoot accurately. The above constitutes some, but not all, of the essentials necessary to teach recruits before they are of any value as soldiers. If the individual members of a command are not properly instructed, disaster is liable to ensue. If troops are ignorant of the sanitary measures necessary for their health, or fail to observe them, the general physical condition of the army deteriorates and sickness of an epidemic form frequently ensues. As an instance it is only necessary to cite the sick rate which existed in our camps of mobilization in 1898 among our hastily raised organized militia.

The infantry arm of our service is too weak numerically for the services required of it, even in times of peace. Since January 1, 1898, many regiments have spent more than half their time in a tropical climate, and, as a result, insufficient time is given in the United States for the officers and men to recover from one tour of service abroad before another begins.

It is a discouraging fact that in case of a sudden outbreak of hostilities with a first-class nation there are not sufficient regular troops in the country, even when reenforced by the national guard of the various States, to form an army after deducting the necessary force to provide a small garrison at our permanent posts and the necessary infantry supports for our sea-coast fortifications. These latter are defenseless against a land force of the enemy unless provision has been made for a sufficiently strong supporting force.

The cavalry arm is the only branch of the mobile army which has to-day an antiquated organization. While the other arms were being reorganized and placed on a modern footing, the cavalry was neglected. No civilized nation claiming to have a modern army has its cavalry arm organized as the American cavalry is to-day. The best authorities agree that the most efficient organization for the modern cavalry regiment is that of a small, compact, mobile force. Our cavalry regiment, with its three squadrons of four troops each, is so large as to be unwieldy, and the same applies to its squadrons.

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To the cavalry falls the principal share of scouting, reconnoissance, and practically all the screening of an army. In addition, the cavalry must be taught to fight as infantry, and when doing so it must be the equal of the infantry soldier, man for man.

Modern battlefields, as exemplified in the recent Russian-Japanese war, have covered a front of nearly 100 miles, and the actual time of combat has lasted for several days. A significant deduction from this is the great importance of mobility, and hence it appears that cavalry still has a very important rôle and that the necessity for efficient cavalry is as great to-day as at any time in the past.

All that has been stated about the training of modern infantry applies in full to the cavalry, while in addition cavalry must be trained in those matters which pertain solely to the mounted service. Cavalry is more expensive and difficult to organize than infantry, and its training takes more time.

The history of all recent wars clearly demonstrates that the rôle of well-trained, efficient field artillery has become of more relative importance than in the past. This is due to new methods of artillery fire and the great improvement in the past few years in its matériel. This arm is still more technical, expensive, and difficult to equip than either cavalry or infantry. For these reasons nations having modern armies keep as strong a force of field artillery in time of peace as their financial resources permit. Our force consists of six regiments of field artillery and should be increased.

No one component of the mobile army is independent in its functions, but each must rely upon the others for assistance, and all are required, in due proportion, in a well-balanced and efficient army.

The Engineer Corps as organized at present, both in the commissioned and enlisted personnel, is insufficient for the duty devolving upon it in time of peace. The Chief of Engineers, in his annual report, sets forth the needs of his corps, and attention is especially invited thereto.

The scarcity of engineer officers is due chiefly to increase in river and harbor work, fortifications, and the construction of the Panama Canal, which have been intrusted to it. This increased work is due to the natural growth of the country, and all indications point to a continued increase as the country continues to develop.

The number of battalions of the Engineer Corps should also be increased. The demands made upon these troops have been so great in recent years as to necessitate maintaining the companies at war strength.

The duty devolving upon the Signal Corps is so technical in its nature as to preclude a great increase in the corps after a declaration of hostilities with any expectation that the increase would be efficient and capable of performing the intricate and technical duty required of it. Members of the Signal Corps are on duty at all stations with organizations of the regular service which have cable or telegraph lines. They are also distributed at many ungarrisoned places along telegraph and cable stations for the purpose of keeping open the lines of communication.

Recent wars have demonstrated the necessity of having at all times all parts of the mobile army in constant communication with the commanding general. During engagements, extending over a front many miles in extent, modern conditions require that the command-

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ing general must be able to communicate immediately with all the subdivisions of his command, although he may be miles in the rear.

Our Signal Corps has proved its ability to meet all services required of it in the past in peace as well as in hostile operations occurring since the war with Spain. Great developments in scientific warfare are being made at present along lines pertaining to duties of the Signal Corps. Our Signal Corps has made satisfactory progress in developing methods of performing its tactical duties efficiently and satisfactorily, and in matters relating to aerial navigation. It is hoped that the corps may receive a sufficient increase to give it the necessary strength to provide its proper proportion for the army at the outbreak of hostilities. It should also receive a liberal appropriation to enable it to continue its experiments in aerial navigation.

No recommendation is submitted in this report as to the increase which should be made in the various components of the mobile army. Our policy heretofore has been to increase an arm or staff department of the army, from time to time, without any reference to the needs of the other branches or staff departments. As a result, the different elements of the army have not in the past, nor do they now, bear the proper ratios to each other. Another result has been to accelerate promotion in one arm, while more or less stagnation still existed in the others, thus causing dissatisfaction, heartburning, and upsetting of relative rank. This may not seem important to those not acquainted with the military profession, but it is, as it tends to destroy amicable relations of good-fellowship and comradeship so necessary for the peace, harmony, cooperation, and efficiency of any army; but chiefly is it important because discontent and zeal are not good yokefellows.

In order that the past policy of increasing the army haphazard may not be continued, a board has been selected from officers on duty in Washington, due representation being given on the board to the various arms of the service, to study the military needs of the country and to prepare and formulate a scheme for properly proportioning and reorganizing the mobile forces and staff departments. When the board shall have completed its report, it will be forwarded for the consideration of higher authority. If it meets with approval, then it will be the policy of this office to urge that any legislation affecting the army on any of the subjects embraced in the recommendations of the board be made along those lines. The time has arrived when the United States can no longer afford to maintain an inadequate army for peace needs, nor an army with an antiquated organization.

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

The personnel of the General Staff has undergone several changes in the past year, caused by promotion, expiration of tour, or other exigencies of the service.

The General Staff was reorganized on June 27, when the old First Division became the present First Section, and the old Second and Third Divisions were consolidated and became the present Second Section. The Second Section has been assigned offices in the War College building. The duties of the First Section are practically the same as those previously assigned to the First Division.

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During the past two years all colleges and schools throughout the United States at which an officer of the army is on duty have been inspected by members of the General Staff. Improvement has been noted in the schools, and a uniform system of inspection has been developed. In consequence the War Department is better able to judge and determine the relative efficiency attained and the methods of imparting military education at these various schools.

To stimulate the zeal and improve the standing among the students in military schools, the War Department announced that when appointments as second lieutenants are available for civilians, one from each of the eight schools whose students exhibit the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge will be selected for appointment without mental examination. In accordance with the above announcement, the honor graduates of eight such schools were commissioned in September, 1908.

The General Staff Corps has continued to justify its creation. It was to be expected that a new body injected into an old established system, with functions not perfectly defined or generally understood, would meet with some disfavor. I am convinced that time is bringing a better understanding of the usefulness of this new body, and, being familiar with its work, I am able to testify that its usefulness at present is very great and prospectively promises to be more so.

### MILITARY ATTACHÉS.

In the last two annual reports of the Chief of Staff a recommendation was made that Congress be requested to give our military attachés increased rank commensurate with that given by foreign governments to their attachés. It is not always possible in our service to select the best officer for this duty, as such an officer may not have sufficient private income to admit of his acceptance of such detail. This has a tendency to result in the selection of an officer having an independent private income, whose qualifications in other respects for such a detail may be inferior to others less fortunately situated financially. Accordingly, the recommendation is renewed that Congress, unless the matter be rendered unimportant by other legislation, be requested to authorize "that military attachés at embassies and legations abroad have, ex officio, the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant-colonel and major, respectively, unless actually holding that rank."

### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

During the current fiscal year a policy of decentralization in the Quartermaster's Department has been put into effect. The Quartermaster-General states:

> The system of decentralization authorized by General Orders, Nos. 18 and 73, current series, was put into action at the beginning of the current fiscal year, and is working successfully, with the result that the department is better advised as to its expenditures and the demand to be met than under the old system. All data concerning this is contained in the published orders and circulars.

Business methods under the former policy had become so centralized in this department that it would have had to be abandoned on the outbreak of hostilities, with consequent confusion and disorder.

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The duties of the Quartermaster's Department have been enormously increased since 1898 by reason of the increase in the army and the extent of the country garrisoned. Prior to 1898 the entire army was stationed in the United States, and the operations of the Quartermaster's Department did not extend beyond the continental limits. Since that date, however, while the army has been increased somewhat, the operations of the Quartermaster's Department have been enormously increased and now extend to Alaska, Porto Rico, Cuba, Panama, Hawaii, and the Philippines, while the duties required of it in the United States proper are vastly greater than in 1898. It is true that this department has had a small increase, but not in proportion to the increase of the duties devolving upon it. It should have a reorganization and increase in personnel, both commissioned and enlisted. Excepting the engineers, no single staff corps has been so short of personnel as this department. No officers are more zealous or harder working, but to my personal knowledge there are simply not a sufficient number of them to do the work required efficiently. The department is badly in need of an increase, and attention is respectfully invited to what is said on this subject by the Quartermaster-General in his annual report, in all of which I cordially concur.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the last session of Congress the bill to reorganize the Medical Corps was passed. The corps is now on a satisfactory basis. The Surgeon-General states:

> The reorganization effected thereby corrects many of the defects in organization of the Medical Department created by the act of February 2, 1902, and so far as inducements for candidates are concerned, places it on a much better footing. This will enable it to compete with the Medical Department of the Navy for recent graduates, though the material advantages offered by the latter are still greater than those presented by the Army Medical Corps.
>
> Practically all the contract surgeons in the service at the date of the approval of this act were transferred to the Medical Reserve Corps created by the bill, and the Surgeon-General of the Army has been successful in getting about 100 of the leading physicians and surgeons of the country to join the reserve corps for active service in case of emergency.

### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Subsistence Department has arranged for kitchen cars, which will obviate many of the discomforts of long rail service with very little expense. Experiments are being made for the purpose of devising a more satisfactory field cooking outfit and field bake ovens. The Commissary-General reports that the results obtained from the schools for bakers and cooks are satisfactory. A decided improvement has been made in the garrison ration, and there can be no justifiable complaint in the future regarding the quantity or variety of the soldiers' food.

The Commissary-General submits other interesting recommendations, to which your attention is especially invited.

### DETACHED SERVICE OF OFFICERS.

In the annual reports of all department commanders great stress is laid upon the serious injury done to the efficiency of the army by the necessity of detaching so many officers. This can not be remedied by returning officers on detached service to their organizations without

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the resultant injury to the work now performed by them. These officers are, in great part, performing work directed by Congress and are on detached service under the provisions of law and because of military necessity. The only way this evil can be remedied is by legislation. A bill to correct it was introduced in both Houses of Congress during the preceding session, passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House. The passage of this bill is of the greatest importance to the welfare of the army, and it can not be too strongly urged upon Congress. The bill provides for the filling of vacancies caused by details on detached service.

On June 30, 1908, the returns on file in the Adjutant-General's office show that there were 691 officers on detached service, as shown in the following table:

| Duty. | General officers and officers of staff corps and departments. | Cavalry. | Field artillery. | Coast Artillery Corps. | Infantry. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The General Staff | 6 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 19 | 44 |
| With the General Staff | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Recruiting service | | 25 | 7 | 20 | 51 | 103 |
| United States Military Academy | 10 | 22 | 10 | 11 | 24 | 77 |
| Army service schools, Fort Leavenworth | 11 | 32 | 5 | | 50 | 98 |
| Artillery School, Fort Monroe | | | | 31 | | 31 |
| Mounted Service School, Fort Riley | | 19 | 7 | | | 26 |
| School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten | | | | 11 | | 11 |
| School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey | | | | | 7 | 7 |
| At schools in Europe | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Instructors at state educational institutions | | 21 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 65 |
| Aids-de-camp | | 13 | 4 | | 11 | 28 |
| With Philippine government | | 8 | | | 10 | 18 |
| With provisional government in Cuba | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 27 |
| With Isthmian Canal Commission | 19 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 23 |
| Military attachés | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| With Porto Rico Regiment | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| With Philippine Scouts | | 3 | | | 14 | 17 |
| Acting judge-advocates | | 2 | | | 4 | 6 |
| With Quartermaster's Department | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 17 |
| Assistants to Chief of Artillery | | 1 | | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Acting inspectors-general | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| In bureaus of War Department | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| At department headquarters | | 3 | | 4 | 6 | 13 |
| At the military prisons | | 1 | | 2 | 9 | 12 |
| Indian agent | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| With militia | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Member of Ordnance Board | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Alaskan Road Commission | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Members of Light-House Board | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Office Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Superintendent State, War, and Navy building | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Assistants to superintendent public buildings and grounds | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| At War College | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| In charge of Indian prisoners | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| With Signal Corps | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Special duty abroad | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 5 |
| Chaplains on special duty | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Attending court in United States | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 73 | 181 | 43 | 105 | 289 | 691 |

Constant applications are being made for details of officers away from their regiments or corps for duty with the organized militia, colleges, or other important military duty, which the department can

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not grant without serious injury to the line. The only way this evil of detached service can be remedied is by increasing the number of officers. This is important, too, in case of war at any time, as the officers on detached service at the outbreak of hostilities could be used to supply some of the innumerable demands which then arise.

In this connection the Inspector-General of the Army in his annual report states:

An analysis of the conclusions of inspectors-general as to discipline, instruction, and military efficiency of 329 troops, batteries, and companies, inspected at 110 posts and stations, shows that 5 per cent in discipline, 11 per cent in instruction, and 21 per cent in military efficiency were reported below a satisfactory standard. The principal reasons for lack of efficiency for field service were absence of officers, frequent change in company commander, and small size of companies.

Attention is again called to the great number of officers on detached service and to the bad effects thereof. This condition continues to embarrass commanders, is detrimental to discipline, instruction, and administration. Careful investigation has confirmed the opinion that many desertions are due to the frequent change in company commanders. The inspector-general, Department of the Colorado, reports: "The 36 companies in said department have had in eleven months ending June 30, 1908, an average of 3.44 separate and distinct commanding officers." Under the present law and regulations the call for detached officers is extensive and the duties performed by them important. The General Staff, the recruiting service, the Military Academy service, military attachés, Philippine Scouts, Porto Rico Regiment, Panama Canal, civil institutions teaching military science and tactics, and the militia of the several States call for a large number of officers, and each officer so detailed performs duty valuable to the nation. So long as the law and custom remain as they are it is apparent that the number of officers now authorized is not adequate to meet the military necessities of the nation and the army. Relief under present conditions can not be given; there must be new legislation, and it is earnestly recommended that renewed efforts be made to secure the passage of the bill (S. 2671) "Authorizing extra officers for the army." On the 30th of June, 29 per cent of the officers belonging to the regiment serving in the Philippines was absent from the division.

Short extracts from the reports of the different department commanders, in connection with this subject, are inserted in the report to show the serious condition which has been caused throughout the army by a shortage of officers.

General Funston states:

It is most earnestly to be hoped that the War Department will succeed in its efforts to obtain an additional number of officers to fill the places of those on detached service from their organizations. This is believed to be a vital question greatly affecting the efficiency of the army.

General Morton reports as follows:

The great number of officers absent from their organizations is an evil that demands a remedy. It doubles and sometimes triples the duties of the officers present for duty, necessitates frequent shifting of officers from one organization to another, always harmful to the men and of no good and sometimes a hardship to the officers, and to the detriment of discipline and efficiency. It embarrasses commanding officers in the proper assignment of officers and in making details for special work, and has perplexed the department commander in the proper constitution of courts, involving increased expenses. It also deprives many faithful and deserving officers from leaves of absence. This lack of officers has been felt in this department particularly, owing to most of the regiments having been practically remanned during the year with raw recruits.

Shortage of officers is materially felt in conducting target practice properly, the increased pay allowed for certain qualifications necessitating close supervision of each organization by a full quota of officers.

Legislation is recommended authorizing the filling by promotion or appointment of any vacancy in an organization caused by detachment of any officer therefrom to fill details specially authorized by law.

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General Myer, in this connection, states:

The absence of so many officers from their regiments and posts continues to embarrass to the greatest degree, and it is evident that some legislation is necessary to relieve this stress. I renew my recommendation of last year that a supernumerary list of officers of all ranks should be provided in order to replace with the troops over 600 officers, whom it seems imperative to withdraw from the line for the various duties imposed. The line suffers unnecessarily by such details if not replaced by other officers.

General Thomas states that—

The department inspector comments adversely in his report on the frequency with which company commanders are changed, with its corresponding demoralizing effect on discipline and efficiency. The only sufficient corrective measure for this is remedial legislation that will provide for the filling by promotion or appointment of places made vacant by the numerous details on detached service.

General Barry calls attention to the evils of detached service in his annual report, as follows:

The shortage of officers referred to in the last annual report and the causes therefor still exist, and while satisfied that this command is as well supplied as any in this respect, yet the shortage is felt, especially among the captains. At this date, of 77 captains who should be present with the 7 regiments of infantry and cavalry (headquarters and two battalions each), 25 are absent permanently and 7 vacancies exist to be filled by promotion. The aim of a captain should be to remain with his company, and the aim of the authorities should be to keep him there, and detach him only under exceptional circumstances, or when the law so provides. Many of the duties for which captains are detached might well be performed by experienced first lieutenants. The unit upon which all military organizations depends is the company, and with good companies, good battalions, regiments, etc., necessarily follow.

General Brush, commanding the Department of the Columbia, reports as follows:

Never before in the history of our army has there been such a large proportion of officers absent from actual service with troops, due largely to formation of a General Staff Corps and to officers needed in our insular possessions and elsewhere; but this absenteeism is beginning to seriously affect the efficiency of the troops, as regiments going on service outside the limits of the United States proper rarely have 60 per cent present, although a full complement of officers is needed to keep up that standard which should be demanded of the regular forces of the United States. Unless more officers are soon furnished, so that companies, troops, and batteries shall at least have captains, the army must deteriorate. The lack of permanent, experienced organization commanders is responsible for most of the desertions in the army to-day. One organization in this department has had 5 commanders within the year, and this is practically a sample of what is going on throughout the service.

The list of officers shown as on detached service on June 30, 1908, by the Adjutant-General, embraced only those officers whose tour of detached duty is more or less permanent. Officers on duty at competitions, preparing for the national match, map making, etc., and others on detached service, which is more or less temporary, are not shown. The actual number absent from their proper commands on June 30, 1908, greatly exceeded 688.

The two regiments on duty in the Department of the Visayas were almost stripped of their officers. The Fourth Infantry had 24 out of 50 on duty; the Fourteenth Infantry, 20 out of 50. In those regiments companies filled with recruits were commanded by officers of less than a year's service.

A young officer needs to be taught his duty in the company by actual service under an experienced company commander. Yet to-day many companies are commanded by young, inexperienced officers

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from civil life, who have had no time to learn their company duty before they are placed in command. It is radically wrong to place an officer, inexperienced and ignorant of the art of commanding men and maintaining discipline, in charge of a company of men, especially when on foreign service.

The War Department is constantly called upon to detail officers at educational institutions and on duty with the national guard of the various States and Territories. Material benefit is derived by the United States from these details. Many students receive military instruction and attain a commendable degree of proficiency therein. Young men who have received this instruction are more or less qualified to assume the duties of officers of volunteers in time of war, thereby giving the Government more educated officers than it would otherwise have.

The instruction of the national guard is likewise of national importance. Together with the Regular Army, it must constitute the first line of defense, and small as these combined forces would be in time of war, they are all we have; consequently anything which can be done to assist in increasing the efficiency of the national guard is of the greatest importance to the welfare of the country. Congress, in recent years, has shown that it realizes the importance of the national guard by passing laws increasing the appropriations therefor, and providing that it may be called into the service of the United States in certain contingencies.

The War Department desires to assist, in every way possible, in building up and increasing the value of the organized militia, but it has been compelled to refuse the request for the detail of regular officers for duty therewith, because to grant these requests would deprive the line of the Regular Army of more officers. As has been stated by some of the department commanders, the limit has been reached beyond which the detaching of more officers will seriously injure the efficiency of the line of the army. Naturally the authorities at the head of the national guard of the different States and Territories desire the services of the best officers that can be provided, and the War Department would be only too willing to grant their requests for such details if officers were available. The law authorizes the detail of retired officers on duty with educational institutions and the national guard. While some retired officers desire these details, the preference on the part of those asking for officers is decidedly for those on the active list. This is not unreasonable, on account of the great improvement made in the science of war during the last few years, and because retired officers, owing to age or disability, are usually not as energetic as those on the active list.

On June 30, 1905, the number of officers on detached service was 517. There has been a steady increase since then until on June 30, 1908, the number had increased to 691. Congress has repeatedly increased the number of officers who may be placed on detached service, and has frequently increased the work, more or less of a civil nature, which army officers are directed to perform, without a corresponding increase in the number of officers.

I have thus gone extensively into the evils resulting from detached service of officers, because I regard some adequate remedy as the most urgent need of the army at present, and because, while the urgency

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of remedial legislation is manifest to those intimately familiar with the service, it is not at all obvious to the laymen upon whose proper understanding of the situation all hope of relief must depend.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The complete separation of the field artillery from the Coast Artillery Corps was finally effected on July 1, 1908. The Chief of the Coast Artillery reports that Congress has not yet provided accommodations for the increase in the corps, and that most of the troops are temporarily crowded into barracks or tents.

The estimates of the Quartermaster-General contain the amount necessary to provide sufficient barracks, and Congress should be asked to make the appropriation.

The Chief of the Coast Artillery also reports:

*Organization.*—The separation of the coast and field artillery by the act approved January 25, 1907, was finally completed July 1, 1908, when the Chief of Artillery relinquished his supervision over the latter arm and became Chief of Coast Artillery.

The separation has already resulted in materially increasing the efficiency of both branches, but so far as the coast artillery is concerned a serious drawback still exists in that this arm, comprising nearly one-third of the peace strength of the army, while organized as a separate corps, separate in purpose, training and supply from the mobile army, is still combined with the latter in territorial departments commanded by officers who, with rare exceptions, are appointed from other arms.

As stated in my report of last year "the coast Artillery has to do with the fixed defenses of our coasts, and its functions are in no way related to that of the mobile army." It should be organized into territorial departments, based solely on coast-defense requirements and containing only troops actually assigned to the coast defenses. These departments should be three in number, and should be commanded by brigadier-generals of coast artillery. The three departments should constitute the coast-artillery division, and the Chief of the Coast Artillery should be made a major-general and placed in command of it.

In the above views I cordially concur.

Necessary barracks should be provided for the proper artillery garrison at all of the fortified points in our outlying possessions at the earliest practicable date. It is worse than useless to place the armament in position without having the necessary garrison to care for and preserve it. The garrison can not be provided unless the required barracks are constructed. An appropriation for barracks for the artillery garrisons at the fortified insular points is at present the most important need of the Coast Artillery Corps. The appropriation, if secured, should be made immediately available and the work started as soon as possible thereafter, as recommended by the Chief of Artillery.

### MACHINE-GUN PLATOONS.

The provisional machine-gun platoons for cavalry and infantry as now organized are not satisfactory. They were established in 1906, by order, for experimental purposes, and the best authorities are not yet fully in accord as to the best organization for machine guns. A board was convened in February, at the Presidio of Monterey, to conduct experiments and recommend a suitable organization for a machine-gun company for infantry regiments, Company A, Twentieth Infantry, being designated for this purpose, and special officers tem-



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porarily assigned to it. The board decided upon what it considered a suitable organization for the infantry machine-gun company, and a tentative system of target practice and drill is nearly ready for issue.

Machine guns can be given a satisfactory organization only by legislative authority, but there is a general unanimity of opinion throughout the service that this organization should be an additional troop or company in each regiment of cavalry and infantry, with the necessary complement of officers and men.

### RESERVE SUPPLY OF MATERIAL FOR FIELD ARTILLERY.

The Chief of Ordnance calls attention to the fact that the reserve supply of field artillery material is not growing as fast as is desirable. He calls attention to the matter, as follows:

> The field artillery organizations in both the Regular Army and the national guard are very completely supplied with material of the latest model, but the reserve supply of this material for the contingency of war is much smaller than it should be and is not growing at as rapid a rate as is desirable, owing to the insufficiency of appropriations. The Ordnance Department is converting the batteries of the replaced model into very efficient modern batteries at a cost such that about three of these batteries can be had for the cost of one new one; it has also been supplementing its funds appropriated for the manufacture of field material by using those which have accrued to it through crediting its appropriations with the value of the new small arms recently issued to the national guard, the relative conditions of the supply of small arms and field artillery rendering this disposition of these funds desirable. But notwithstanding these efforts to improve the situation with regard to this class of material, it still remains in the most backward stage of all of the necessary war supplies.

An adequate reserve supply is indispensable in case of hostilities at any time. It is therefore strongly recommended, and the attention of Congress should be specially called to this subject, that increased appropriations be secured, if possible, as requested by the Chief of Ordnance.

### TRANSPORTATION (RAILROAD).

The commanding general, Department of the Lakes, calls attention to transportation of troops and military supplies over land-grant and bond-aided railroads in the following extract from his annual report:

> The routeing of troops often depends upon the slight advantage to be obtained through utilizing pieces of land-grant and bond-aided railroads. Before the days of trunk lines, when the country was sparsely settled, it appeared advantageous for the Government to demand free transportation from struggling companies engaged in building lines to develop various localities. Many of these short lines have become insignificant parts of great systems. The legal requirements, however, demand that bond-aided and land-grant roads shall be considered in every transaction with the Government. Purchase of through tickets for individuals is interfered with, although in most instances they are cheaper than split tickets, with transportation orders over indebted portions. Officers habitually forfeit mileage in such cases rather than suffer the inconvenience of not having through tickets available for checking baggage. General Orders, No. 41, War Department, 1907, contain lists of the railroads involved. The settlement of accounts, particularly of through movements of troops or freight, is nagging, complicated, and expensive. The construction of the roads generally has long since repaid the Government in the wonderful development of the wilderness into which they all more or less penetrated at a time when dividends were dependent upon future settlers and the improvements they should make. The railroads generally are justly entitled to credit for a very large part of the industrial and agricultural development that has brought marvelous prosperity and riches to this country. The altruistic spirit of the American people which recently induced the nation to sur-

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render millions of dollars of the Chinese indemnity fund would not fail to appreciate the justice of giving a clean slate to roads under obligations to the Government for aid given a generation or more ago. With this accomplished, the Government would be able to eliminate a half-century's accumulation of regulations governing the settlement of indebted railroad accounts and enable the clerical force engaged to be transferred to other work. With the railroads all on an equal footing, the Government would then be in a position to fix a flat rate for the movements by rail of all officers and men of the army and navy. This should be agreed upon after a consideration of the cost of service. With the establishment of a uniform tariff all disbursing officers and railroad agents would understand exactly where they stand in relation to Government business. Action along these lines is recommended by considerations of public policy as well as business expediency.

The matter is fully and clearly stated in the foregoing. Much annoyance and inconvenience is caused in the transportation of troops and military stores by the requirements governing the use of land-grant and bond-aided railroads, and the above recommendation is concurred in.

### TARGET RANGES.

In the last two annual reports from this office attention was invited to the necessity of providing adequate target ranges. Several posts have no ranges in their vicinity, while others have short and mid-ranges only. With the increased range and flatness of trajectory of the present rifle and the high velocity of its bullet, the importance of long-range practice has increased. While under our present Small Arms Firing Regulations instruction in rifle firing has not been had beyond 1,000 yards, yet experimental firing at longer ranges seems to indicate that it may be advisable to extend rifle practice to greater ranges; and certainly all our larger posts should have in their immediate vicinity target ranges sufficient in extent and capacity for the troops stationed thereat, as well as for such organized militia as may care to use them.

Longer ranges are required for proper instruction of machine-gun platoons in target practice; the present orders require 2,000 yards.

The commanding general, Department of the East, calls attention to the need of additional target ranges, and other departments also have like needs.

The United States does not possess a single range of sufficient area and extent, properly equipped with targets, for a national competition. The target ranges of different States have been used the past three years for the national match. The United States should not be compelled to request the use of a state range for this match. It may frequently happen that the instruction of the national guard is interfered with, or other causes may arise whereby the state authorities will be compelled to decline the use of their range for the national match. A board of officers, consisting of representatives from the army, navy, and militia, recommended that four first-class ranges be secured, equipped and maintained by the National Government, which ranges should be open to army, navy, marine corps, national guard and civilian rifle clubs.

I renew the following recommendation, contained in my last report:

It is suggested that boards of officers be detailed to look up suitable locations for these ranges, to submit estimates as to cost for acquiring or leasing the same, and for constructing and maintaining a first-class target range on each, and it is recommended that these estimates be submitted to Congress by the War Department.

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DETAILED STAFF.

The detailed system in the staff departments has not met with the unqualified approval of all of the chiefs of the staff departments. The Paymaster-General, in his annual report, comments upon its working in the Pay Department, as follows:

Under section 26 of the act approved February 2, 1901, vacancies occurring in certain specified staff departments are filled by four-year details of line officers of corresponding rank, and by the operation of this act all of the captains and three majors of the Pay Department of the Army are now detailed officers.

Three former Paymasters-General have recommended that the application of the detail system in the Pay Department be restricted to captains, and that the grades of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel be made permanent. I fully concur in their recommendations. In order to have the Pay Department ready at all times to meet every condition it is most important to have permanent officers in the higher grades. When a detailed officer has fully mastered the laws, regulations, and methods of the Pay Department and attained the highest point of usefulness, the four years expire and he must return to the line. The permanent officer who devotes his life to special work is always more valuable than the one who only serves a detail for a limited period.

* * * * * * *

It is recommended that all grades in the Pay Department above that of captain be made permanent and that promotion to major be made from the captains who have served or who may be serving a detail in the Pay Department and who have shown the greatest proficiency in their work. To obtain the best results and to meet the increasing demands on the Pay Department all of the field officers, in my judgment, should be permanent. It is only in this way that the department can reach the highest state of efficiency.

The Chief of Ordnance states:

*Personnel.*—Because of the technical character of its work it is considered necessary to impose an examination as a condition precedent to the first detail in the Ordnance Department; this requires an inducement for officers to prepare themselves for the examination and run the risk of failure. The inducement is supplied by the eligibility of officers from the grade below that to which they may be detailed. The principal field of recruitment of the Ordnance Department is naturally the artillery, and by reason of the increase of that branch of the service officers in it have received such promotion that there are no vacancies in the higher grades in the Ordnance Department to which to detail them; this inducement is therefore not operative. These conditions have retarded the recruitment of the Ordnance Department so that special efforts are required of its force of officers in order to perform its work. The recruitment, however, has not been stationary, and it is believed that the conditions retarding it are temporary.

The comments of the Inspector-General on this subject are as follows:

The system of detailing officers from the line to fill vacancies in the supply departments, for a period of four years, has not proved entirely satisfactory. The result of my experience as a line officer for twenty years, and as a staff officer for thirteen years, is that the system in vogue is not suitable to our service. It seems to me that we have arranged this matter of interchangeability between the line and staff in exactly the reverse order of what it should be. The principle is excellent, because there can be no doubt in the mind of any military man who reflects upon the subject that service with the line from time to time is most beneficial to a young officer of a supply department, as it is only in this way that he can become thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the line and the measure of success with which the supply departments are meeting this need. But he should always feel and appreciate that his last responsibility is as an officer of the supply departments—in other words, that his home is with the staff and that his temporary assignment to the line is for the purpose of making him more valuable to the supply departments. In my opinion, the supply departments should be permanent as to the personnel of officers; that all officers below the grade of colonel should do duty with the line under rules and regulations, as at present. The present system is operating

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with a reasonable degree of success at the present time, when there is a profound peace. At the very beginning of war, in my opinion, it would fall to pieces, because every line officer with the proper instincts of a soldier then attached to the supply departments would immediately seek by every means in his power to join his command. At the present time this would concern only captains, but if the system continues, in a very short time it will involve all of the higher grades, and a war would undoubtedly bring about the demoralization of the supply departments. Whereas, if the officers of the supply departments belonged permanently to those departments and a war should break out and the line officers temporarily detailed in the supply departments left them to join their regiments, a trained body of officers would be available to fill their places and no disarrangement of the supply departments would ensue, because the permanent officers of the supply departments could not reasonably object to return to their natural allegiance. Moreover, under the system of detail the number of officers in the supply departments thoroughly acquainted with the law governing the making of contracts and expenditures of the large sums of money intrusted to their care, the number skilled in the chemistry of food and the inspection of food supply, in the inspection of fabrics, in construction work, and all the multifarious duties properly belonging to them, will grow less and less. The result will be that the officers detailed in the supply departments will, to a great extent, have to rely, in the administration of their respective duties, upon the civilian employees who have remained permanently in the department.

I therefore recommend that the system be reversed and that the supply departments, with respect to the number and grades, be organized as they now are; that the officers therein hold permanent commission; that all below the grade of colonel be detailed for tours of duty with the line, and that while so detailed their places be filled by officers of corresponding rank from the line.

The commanding general, Department of the Missouri, refers to the detailed system in his report in the following extract:

Some heads of the Staff Corps and departments look with disfavor upon the present system of detailing officers of the line for tours of duty in their departments, on the grounds that each new officer is more or less inexperienced in his new duties, has to be taught them, and in the meantime the efficiency of their departments suffers and therefore the system is a failure. The whole object of the system, which has not yet been given a thorough trial, is that in time of peace as many of the officers of the army as possible may be instructed on as many lines as possible, to supply the great demands in war for additional officers in the staff departments. The complaints offered seem to be arguments for a continuation of the present system. The whole army is a school of instruction for war, without cessation or intermission, and the heads of the staff departments ought to cheerfully assist in their part of the instruction. When an officer is found impossible for a particular line of work a little moral courage would obtain his relief. The two grades next below the heads of departments might with advantage be filled by permanent details. Experience has shown that a wholly independent department works first in the interest of the department alone rather than that of the general good of the service, and in time loses touch, sympathy, and interest, and consequently loses knowledge of the needs and wants of the service. The detail system introduces new blood, unites all branches, and results in developing what would otherwise remain latent talent, and affords a broader field for choice when selections become necessary.

It may be necessary, after the detailed system has been given a thorough trial, to ask for legislation which will make the officers in the higher grades permanent, while retaining the detailed system for the lower grades. However, the system should be given further trial before legislation is sought changing the present law on the subject.

For the purpose of being better advised as to the capabilities of line officers for staff work, instructions were issued this year directing regimental and certain other officers to recommend officers suitable for detail in the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Pay departments. It is hoped by this means to establish an eligible list from which proper officers can be selected for detail in these departments.

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### CONSTRUCTION OF BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

General Weston, commanding the Philippines Division, in his annual report calls attention to a serious condition in those islands:

*Construction.*—A definite policy of construction should be settled on at once for all future buildings for the use of the military in these islands.

We have held them long enough to know them thoroughly and to know definitely where our garrisons of regular troops should be located. At all of these points nothing but reenforced concrete buildings should be erected.

Without venturing to predict how long we shall occupy the islands, there can be no question as to the economy of this class of buildings. The short life of frame buildings is so well known that it seems folly to put up more of them. No construction should be undertaken which does not carry with it funds sufficient to provide for reenforced concrete buildings.

*Rentals.*—The military authorities should determine as promptly as possible the location of permanent garrisons, not only to enable a building programme to be decided upon, but also for the purpose of acquiring land and buildings, and thereby terminating rentals.

The following is taken from the report of the chief quartermaster, Department of the Visayas:

"Large sums are expended annually for rentals, but do not represent by considerable the actual obligation of the Government for the land occupied, for the reason that many owners have failed to secure title and many will not enter into lease at all, as they claim to have no faith in the representations made them.

"Some can not be gotten to sign papers under any conditions, claiming they can not afford the expense of survey, preparation of maps, and cost of registration.

"With each year the amount required will increase until government ownership ends it, which will not be for a considerable period, in all probability.

"Efforts to terminate agreements for purchase of property have not resulted in as prompt action as might be wished, and the native owner can not well understand why it requires months of delay before the receipt of word of some kind as to the intentions of the Government. In one or two instances deeds for property forwarded through regular channels for the action of the Attorney-General of the United States have remained unanswered for over a year, and this fact not only created suspicion in the minds of the owners, but obstinate refusal to enter into any further negotiations with the Government."

General Wood, in his annual report for 1908, also calls attention to the poor condition of the barracks and quarters at most of the Philippine stations.

The Philippine Islands have now belonged to the United States nearly ten years. During the insurrection and early portion of the American occupation the troops were necessarily scattered. When peace conditions became an actual fact the troops were concentrated as much as practicable, and it is believed that the policy of concentration can be still further carried on with benefit. About five or six years ago large posts of a temporary character were authorized; the barracks and quarters built at these posts were temporary, and it was never intended that these buildings would last much over five years. Some of these temporary posts must be continued for a longer period, and the expense for repairs will necessarily be large. It is believed, as stated by General Weston, that suitable permanent stations should be selected at the earliest practicable date, and that such construction work as may be authorized in the future should be of a permanent character.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

In this report I have discussed in a general way the reorganization needs of the mobile army. Without undertaking to go into detail, I have also gone at length into the ill results following from

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our system of detached service and have endeavored to show how widespread these evils are and how completely it is beyond the power of the department itself to control the matter. In other words, no relief can come save from the Congress, and upon the Congress we must, therefore, place our dependence. In the several years past the Secretary of War has urged upon Congress a number of special bills undertaking to meet the more pressing needs of the service. I shall merely name a few of them in this connection, because the arguments in support of them have already been presented to the Congress and are familiar to the service, and if hereafter the time seems opportune I shall bring them to your attention in special reports more complete than could be incorporated in this my annual report. Among these bills is one to establish a general service corps; bills for the benefit of veterinarians and dental surgeons; one to protect the wearer of the uniform from unjust discriminations; to provide a reserve for the mobile army, and many others of more or less importance.

The legislation by which the canteen feature of post exchanges was abolished continues to be reported upon adversely by post and other commanders. This subject is so threadbare and the evidence pro and con has been offered to Congress in such superabundance that I do no more in this place than to record the fact that opinion in the service continues to regard with strong disfavor the legislation in question.

The statutes relating to the organization of volunteer forces are wholly inadequate, and a comprehensive measure replacing the present laws and dealing with the subject in the light of present conditions should be placed among the laws of our country without unnecessary delay.

Very respectfully,

J. F. BELL,
*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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# REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.



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# REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, October 28, 1908.*

SIR: This annual report contains such data as are believed to be of general interest or value relative to the Army, its organization and operations, and to The Adjutant-General's Office and its business. The report relates generally to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, but, as in previous years, the scope of the report has been extended beyond the fiscal year where such extension is to make reports and returns complete or continuous.

Unless otherwise specifically stated in the text, the statistics relating to the Army and presented in this report do not include items pertaining to the Philippine Scouts, or to the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry before June 30, 1908, the date on which the designation of that regiment was changed to the "Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry of the United States Army" under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 392).

## AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The authorized strength of the entire military establishment, not including the Hospital Corps, on July 1, 1907, was 3,997 officers and 68,976 enlisted men in the Regular Army, 31 officers and 574 enlisted men in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, and 116 officers and 5,208 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, a total of 4,144 officers and 74,758 enlisted men. The authorized strength on July 1, 1908, not including the Hospital Corps, was 4,120 officers and 71,735 enlisted men in the Regular Army (including 31 officers and 574 enlisted men of the Porto Rico Regiment, which, as before stated, became a part of the Regular Army on June 30, 1908), and 166 officers and 5,508 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, a total of 4,286 officers and 77,243 enlisted men.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, while there was no change in the authorized strength of the Porto Rico Regiment, there was an increase of 92 officers and 2,185 enlisted men in that strength of the Regular Army, and 50 officers and 300 enlisted men in that of the Philippine Scouts, a total increase of 142 officers and 2,485 enlisted men in the authorized strength of the military establishment during the fiscal year.

The increase in the authorized number of commissioned officers was the result of the increase in the Medical Department provided for by



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the act of Congress approved April 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 66), and the addition on July 1, 1908, to the number of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 25, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 861). The only large increases that were made during the fiscal year in the authorized number of enlisted men were the addition of 960 enlisted men to 96 companies of infantry stationed in the Philippines (General Orders, No. 86, War Department, May 20, 1908) and the increase of 300 in the number of Philippine Scouts (General Orders, No. 8, War Department, January 10, 1908). The other increases in the enlisted strength were minor changes made from time to time and published in War Department orders. Since the close of the fiscal year a further change in the authorized enlisted strength was made as is shown in General Orders, No. 131, War Department, August 14, 1908.

The authorized strength of the military establishment on October 15, 1908, by branches of service, is shown in the following table:

| Branches of service. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General officers | 22 | ..... | 22 |
| Adjutant-General's Department | 24 | ..... | 24 |
| Inspector-General's Department | 17 | ..... | 17 |
| Judge-Advocate-General's Department | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| Quartermaster's Department | 96 | 200 | 296 |
| Subsistence Department | 44 | 200 | 244 |
| Medical Department | [a] 543 | [b] | 543 |
| Pay Department | 53 | ..... | 53 |
| Corps of Engineers | 189 | 2,002 | 2,191 |
| Ordnance Department | 85 | 710 | 795 |
| Signal Corps | 46 | 1,212 | 1,258 |
| Bureau of Insular Affairs | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Cavalry | 765 | 13,266 | 14,031 |
| Field artillery | 220 | 5,245 | 5,465 |
| Coast Artillery Corps | 628 | 19,321 | 19,949 |
| Infantry | 1,530 | 26,616 | 28,146 |
| Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry | 31 | 576 | 607 |
| United States Military Academy detachments | ..... | 500 | 500 |
| Indian scouts | ..... | 75 | 75 |
| Recruiting parties and recruit depots | ..... | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Unassigned recruits | ..... | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| United States Military Prison guards | ..... | 320 | 320 |
| Total Regular Army | 4,307 | 77,743 | 82,050 |
| Philippine Scouts | 166 | 5,508 | 5,674 |
| Aggregate | 4,473 | 83,251 | 87,724 |

[a] Including officers of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty.
[b] Not including the Hospital Corps.

It should be observed that the authorized enlisted strength, hereinbefore shown, does not include that of the Hospital Corps, which, under the act of Congress approved March 1, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 435), is not to be counted as a part of the enlisted strength of the Army. The average strength of the Hospital Corps is about 3,500 men.

The act of Congress, approved April 23, 1908, "to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army," provided for the establishment of a "Medical Reserve Corps" and for the assignment of officers of that corps to active duty. Up to the date of this report, 187 first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps have been ordered on active duty. They are included in the authorized number of officers hereinbefore shown.

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## ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The actual strength of the entire military establishment on June 30, 1908, was 3,850 officers and 63,653 enlisted men in the Regular Army, including 24 officers and 555 enlisted men in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and 116 officers and 5,278 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, making a total of 3,966 officers and 68,931 enlisted men. The figures here given for the enlisted men of the Army do not include the strength of the Hospital Corps (Medical Department)—3,531 enlisted men.

The practice of obtaining by telegraph reports showing the actual strength of the Army on October 15 of each year for the purpose of obtaining data, for use in the annual report, with regard to that strength at as late a date as practicable was continued this year. It appears from the reports received that on October 15, 1908, there were 4,116 officers and 68,512 enlisted men in the Regular Army, including 24 officers and 577 enlisted men in the Porto Rico Regiment, and 114 officers and 5,424 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, making a total of 4,230 officers and 73,936 enlisted men, not including 3,521 enlisted men in the Hospital Corps, but including 187 first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty. The actual strength on October 15, 1907, was 3,750 officers and 50,190 enlisted men in the Regular Army, 24 officers and 572 enlisted men in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 116 officers and 4,346 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, a total of 3,890 officers and 55,108 enlisted men, not including 3,400 enlisted men in the Hospital Corps.

The following table shows the strength of the Army on October 15, 1908, by branches of service:

| Branches of service. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General officers | 21 | ..... | 21 |
| Staff corps and departments | [a] 849 | [b] 2,259 | [b] 3,108 |
| Engineers | 171 | 1,808 | 1,979 |
| Cavalry | 760 | 12,756 | 13,516 |
| Field artillery | 215 | 4,777 | 4,992 |
| Coast Artillery Corps | 564 | 16,633 | 17,197 |
| Infantry | 1,536 | 25,405 | 26,941 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 4,874 | 4,874 |
| Total Regular Army | [a] 4,116 | [b] 68,512 | [b] 72,628 |
| Philippine Scouts | 114 | 5,424 | 5,538 |
| Aggregate | [a] 4,230 | [b] 73,936 | [b] 78,166 |

[a] Including 187 first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty.
[b] Not including 3,521 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

## COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZED AND ACTUAL STRENGTH.

The changes in the authorized and in the actual strength during the year October 15, 1907, to October 15, 1908, and a comparison of the number of vacancies on the latter date with the number of vacancies on the earlier date can be shown most satisfactorily in tabular form. The following table shows the actual and the authorized strength of the military establishment October 15, 1908, and October

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15, 1907, not including the Hospital Corps, together with the increases during the year and the number of vacancies on each of those dates:

| | Regular Army, including Porto Rico Regiment. | | | Philippine Scouts. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. |
| Authorized strength: | | | | | | | | | |
| October 15, 1908 | 4,307 | 77,743 | 82,050 | 166 | 5,508 | 5,674 | 4,473 | 83,251 | 87,724 |
| October 15, 1907 | 4,027 | 70,435 | 74,462 | 116 | 5,208 | 5,324 | 4,143 | 75,643 | 79,786 |
| Increase during year | 280 | 7,308 | 7,588 | 50 | 300 | 350 | 330 | 7,608 | 7,938 |
| Actual strength: | | | | | | | | | |
| October 15, 1908 | 4,116 | 68,512 | 72,628 | 114 | 5,424 | 5,538 | 4,230 | 73,936 | 78,166 |
| October 15, 1907 | 3,774 | 50,762 | 54,536 | 116 | 4,346 | 4,462 | 3,890 | 55,108 | 58,998 |
| Increase during year | 342 | 17,750 | 18,092 | a 2 | 1,078 | 1,076 | 340 | 18,828 | 19,168 |
| Vacancies: | | | | | | | | | |
| October 15, 1908 | 191 | 9,231 | 9,422 | 52 | 84 | 136 | 243 | 9,315 | 9,558 |
| October 15, 1907 | 253 | 19,673 | 19,926 | ..... | 862 | 862 | 253 | 20,535 | 20,788 |

a Decrease.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that, while there was an increase in the authorized enlisted strength of the Army, there was a much larger increase in the actual strength, which was only 9,315 enlisted men short of the authorized strength on October 15, 1908, as against a deficiency of 20,535 enlisted men on October 15, 1907.

## PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

The Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry was originally authorized by the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 757), and was reorganized under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 266).

The act of Congress approved May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 392), "fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry," directed that on and after June 30, 1908, the regiment should be designated the "Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry of the United States Army," thus making it a part of the permanent military establishment on and after that date.

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The act of Congress approved February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 757), authorized the President to organize not exceeding 12,000 natives of the Philippine Islands as scouts, and, in his discretion, to form them into companies and battalions. Under that authority 50 companies of native scouts were raised. The maximum strength of each company is 110 enlisted men, an increase of 6 over the maximum strength as originally authorized. That increase was provided for by General Orders, No. 8, War Department, January 10, 1908. Since the date of the last annual report there has been no change in the battalion organization of the Philippine Scouts, 32 of the companies being organized into 8 battalions of 4 companies each.

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Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Philippines Division, in his report for the period from July 1, 1907, to February 20, 1908, says the scouts continue to render most excellent service. Inviting attention to a recent recommendation that 50 additional companies of scouts be authorized, 2 companies to be organized as engineers and 1 company as a signal company, he says:

> Native troops are especially skillful in the use of native materials and would be very valuable in the capacities indicated.
>
> The scouts take great pride in their uniform, are thoroughly loyal, and can be trusted. A force of 10,000 scouts could be used to great advantage in garrisoning these islands, and would make possible further concentration of the troops from America into larger garrisons, where they can be thoroughly instructed and maintained under the best conditions.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, commanding the Department of Luzon, reports that "The Philippine Scouts continue to demonstrate the fact that they are efficient and excellent soldiers for duty in these islands." He says "an increase in their number will diminish just that much the amount of regular infantry necessary in the archipelago and the added expense of maintaining such."

### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

The geographical distribution of the Army on October 15, 1908, is shown in the following table:

| Geographical distribution. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the United States | 3,016 | 52,638 | 55,654 |
| In Alaska | 47 | 1,099 | 1,146 |
| In the Philippines: | | | |
| Regular Army | 675 | 12,093 | 12,768 |
| Philippine Scouts | 114 | 5,424 | 5,538 |
| In Porto Rico | 28 | 604 | 632 |
| In Cuba | 268 | 4,853 | 5,121 |
| In Hawaii | 15 | 254 | 269 |
| Troops en route and officers at other foreign stations | 67 | 492 | 559 |
| Total | 4,230 | 77,457 | 81,687 |

The foregoing table includes 3,521 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, distributed as follows: United States, 2,552; Alaska, 44; Philippines, 667; Porto Rico, 21; Cuba, 216; Hawaii, 13; en route, 8. It also includes 187 first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty.

### MILITARY DIVISION AND DEPARTMENTS.

No change was made during the fiscal year in the geographical division and departments into which, for facility of military administration, the country is divided.

The troops composing the Army of Cuban Pacification are not included in any of the existing military departments, that army constituting a separate unit of military administration.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The tables following show the movements of troops to and from the insular possessions and Cuba and changes of stations of troops within the continental limits of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

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*Movements of troops on transports to and from the insular possessions and Alaska.*

| Transport. | Left— | | Arrived at— | | Troops on board. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Place. | Date. | Place. | Date. | |
| | | 1907. | | 1907. | |
| Logan | Manila, P. I. | June 15 | San Francisco, Cal. | July 17 | Seventh Cavalry, and Battery A, Fourth Field Artillery. |
| Crook | Honolulu, Hawaii | June 28 | Fort Liscum, Alaska | July 8 | Company L, Tenth Infantry. |
| Do | do | do | Fort Davis, Alaska | July 15 | Company K, Tenth Infantry. |
| Do | do | do | Fort St. Michael, Alaska. | July 16 | Company I, Tenth Infantry. |
| Do | do | do | Fort Egbert, Alaska. | July 31 | Company M, Tenth Infantry. |
| Buford | Manila, P. I. | do | San Francisco, Cal. | July 28 | Headquarters and Second and Third Battalions, Nineteenth Infantry. |
| Sherman | San Francisco, Cal. | July 5 | Manila, P. I. | Aug. 4 | Companies C and D, Engineers, and Thirtieth Infantry. |
| Thomas | Manila, P. I. | July 15 | San Francisco, Cal. | Aug. 13 | Troops F and G, Fourth Cavalry, and Ninth Infantry, except Company B. |
| Warren | San Francisco, Cal. | Aug. 5 | Manila, P. I. | Sept. 4 | Fifty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery. |
| Logan | do | do | do | Sept. 1 | Troop M, Ninth Cavalry, and Twenty-ninth Infantry. |
| Crook | do | Aug. 10 | do | Sept. 13 | Twenty-fifth Infantry. |
| Sherman | Manila, P. I. | Aug. 15 | San Francisco, Cal. | Sept. 16 | Sixteenth Infantry, and Companies A and B, Engineers. |
| Thomas | San Francisco, Cal. | Sept. 7 | Manila, P. I. | Oct. 9 | Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Sixth Cavalry, and Headquarters, staff, and band, Fifth Field Artillery. |
| Logan | Manila, P. I. | Sept. 15 | San Francisco, Cal. | Oct. 15 | Headquarters, First and Third Battalions, Thirteenth Infantry. |
| Crook | do | Oct. 2 | do | Oct. 29 | Second Battalion, Thirteenth Infantry. |
| Sherman | San Francisco, Cal. | Oct. 5 | Manila, P. I. | Nov. 3 | Eighteenth Infantry. |
| Thomas | Manila, P. I. | Oct. 24 | San Francisco, Cal. | Nov. 22 | Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, H, I, K, L, and M, Fourth Cavalry. |
| Sherman | do | Nov. 15 | do | Dec. 12 | Fifteenth Infantry. |
| | | | | 1908. | |
| Thomas | San Francisco, Cal. | Dec. 5 | Manila, P. I. | Jan. 2 | Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, E, F, G, K, L, and M, First Cavalry, and D and F, Sixth Cavalry. |
| | | 1908. | | | |
| Sherman | do | Jan. 6 | do | Feb. 3 | Fourteenth Infantry. |
| Thomas | Manila, P. I. | Jan. 16 | San Francisco, Cal. | Feb. 13 | Third Cavalry. |
| Buford | San Francisco, Cal. | Feb. 5 | Manila, P. I. | Mar. 4 | Twenty-third Infantry. |
| Sherman | Manila, P. I. | Feb. 15 | San Francisco, Cal. | Mar. 17 | Twenty-fourth Infantry. |
| Crook | San Francisco, Cal. | Feb. 20 | Manila, P. I. | Mar. 18 | Batteries A and B, Fifth Field Artillery. |
| Thomas | do | Mar. 5 | Iloilo, P. I. | Apr. 1 | Fourth Infantry. |
| Do | do | do | Manila, P. I. | Apr. 4 | Troops D, H, and I, First Cavalry. |
| Buford | Manila, P. I. | Mar. 18 | San Francisco, Cal. | Apr. 19 | Headquarters and Companies C, I, K, L, and M, Second Infantry. |
| Crook | do | Apr. 5 | do | May 8 | Batteries D and E, Fifth Field Artillery, and Companies A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Second Infantry. |
| Sherman | San Francisco, Cal. | Apr. 6 | Manila, P. I. | May 7 | Thirty-fifth Company Coast Artillery. |
| Thomas | Manila, P. I. | Apr. 15 | San Francisco, Cal. | May 12 | Eighth Infantry. |

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*Movements of troops on transports to and from the insular possessions and Alaska*—Con.

| Transport. | Left— | | Arrived at— | | Troops on board. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Place. | Date. | Place. | Date. | |
| | | 1908. | | 1908. | |
| Umatilla | San Francisco, Cal. | May 3 | Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska. | May 12 | Company A, Twenty-second Infantry. |
| Sherman | Manila, P. I. | May 15 | Astoria, Oreg. | June 18 | First Infantry. |
| Umatilla | Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska. | May 18 | Seattle, Wash. | May 22 | Company E, Tenth Infantry. |
| Buford | San Francisco, Cal. | June 5 | Manila, P. I. | July 7 | Battery D, Second Field Artillery. |
| Crook | do | June 20 | Fort St. Michael, Alaska. | July 12 | Companies B and E, Twenty-second Infantry. |
| Do | do | do | Fort Gibbon, Alaska | | Companies C and D, Twenty-second Infantry. |
| Do | do | do | Fort Egbert, Alaska. | July 5 | Companies G and M, Twenty-second Infantry. |
| Do | do | do | Fort Davis, Alaska. | July 12 | Companies H and I, Twenty-second Infantry. |
| Do | do | do | Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska. | June 29 | Headquarters and Company F, Twenty-second Infantry. |
| Do | do | do | Fort Liscum, Alaska | July 2 | Companies K and L, Twenty-second Infantry. |
| Do | Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska. | June 29 | Seattle, Wash. | July 24 | Headquarters and Company F, Tenth Infantry. |

*Changes of stations of troops within the United States.*

| Organization. | Left— | | Arrived at— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Place. | Date. | Place. | Date. |
| | | 1907. | | 1907. |
| Companies E and H, Corps of Engineers. | Newport News, Va.[a] | July 1 | Washington Barracks, D. C. | July 1 |
| Battery A, Fourth Field Artillery. | San Francisco, Cal.[b] | July 18 | Vancouver Barracks, Wash. | July 20 |
| Seventh Cavalry | do.[b] | do | Fort Riley, Kans. | July 24 |
| Troops E, F, G, and H, Second Cavalry. | Fort Riley, Kans. | July 22 | Fort Des Moines, Iowa. | Aug. 3 |
| Seventy-fifth Company, Coast Artillery. | Fort Moultrie, S. C. | July 24 | Fort Morgan, Ala. | July 26 |
| Fifty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery. | Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.[c] | July 25 | San Francisco, Cal. | July 30 |
| Companies G and H, Twenty-ninth Infantry. | Fort Duchesne, Utah[c] | do | do | Aug. 3 |
| Troops A, B, C, and D, Thirteenth Cavalry. | Fort Riley, Kans. | July 27 | Fort Sheridan, Ill. | Sept. 6 |
| Companies E, G, and H, Twenty-first Infantry. | Fort Logan, Colo. | July 28 | Fort Douglas, Utah | July 30 |
| Troop M, Ninth Cavalry | Fort Sheridan, Ill.[c] | do | San Francisco, Cal. | Aug. 3 |
| Headquarters, Nineteenth Infantry. | San Francisco, Cal.[b] | July 30 | Fort Bliss, Tex. | Aug. 2 |
| Second Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry. | do.[b] | do | Fort McIntosh, Tex. | Aug. 4 |
| Third Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry. | do.[b] | do | Fort Reno, Okla. | Do. |
| Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, I, K, L, and M, Twenty-ninth Infantry. | Fort Douglas, Utah[c] | Aug. 1 | San Francisco, Cal. | Aug. 3 |
| Companies G and H, Fourth Infantry. | Washington Barracks, D. C. | Aug. 3 | Fort Thomas, Ky. | Aug. 4 |
| First Battalion, Twenty-fifth Infantry. | Fort Reno, Okla.[c] | Aug. 4 | San Francisco, Cal. | Aug. 10 |
| Third Battalion, Twenty-fifth Infantry. | Fort McIntosh, Tex.[c] | Aug. 5 | do | Aug. 9 |
| Ninth Infantry, except Company B. | San Francisco, Cal.[b] | Aug. 14 | Fort Sam Houston, Tex. | Aug. 18 |

[a] En route from Cuba. [b] En route from Philippine Islands. [c] En route to Philippine Islands.



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*Changes of stations of troops within the United States*—Continued.

| Organization. | Left— | | Arrived at— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Place. | Date. | Place. | Date. |
| | | 1907. | | 1907. |
| Troops F and G, Fourth Cavalry. | San Francisco, Cal.[a] | Aug. 14 | Fort Snelling, Minn. | Aug. 20 |
| Troop K, Second Cavalry | Fort Snelling, Minn. | Aug. 24 | Fort Des Moines, Iowa | Aug. 25 |
| Troops L and M, Sixth Cavalry. | Fort Keogh, Mont.[b] | Sept. 2 | San Francisco, Cal. | Sept. 6 |
| Troops I and K, Sixth Cavalry. | Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.[b] | do | do | Do. |
| Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, E, G, and H, Sixth Cavalry. | Fort Meade, S. Dak.[b] | do | do | Do. |
| Headquarters, Fifth Field Artillery. | Fort Leavenworth, Kans.[b] | do | do | Do. |
| Companies A and B, Corps of Engineers. | San Francisco, Cal.[a] | Sept. 16 | Fort Mason, Cal. | Sept. 16 |
| Headquarters, Second and Third Battalions, Sixteenth Infantry. | do.[a] | Sept. 17 | Fort Crook, Nebr. | Sept. 23 |
| First Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry. | do.[a] | do | Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. | Sept. 24 |
| Company I, Eleventh Infantry. | Fort Crook, Nebr. | Sept. 23 | Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. | Do. |
| Eighteenth Infantry | Fort Leavenworth, Kans.[b] | Sept. 29 | San Francisco, Cal. | Oct. 4 |
| Troop F, Fourteenth Cavalry. | Sequoia National Park, Cal. | Oct. 5 | Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. | Oct. 19 |
| Headquarters and First and Third Battalions, Thirteenth Infantry. | San Francisco, Cal.[a] | Oct. 16 | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. | Oct. 21 |
| One hundred and fiftieth Company, Coast Artillery. | Fort Worden, Wash. | Oct. 19 | Fort Ward, Wash. | Oct. 19 |
| Company B, Corps of Engineers. | Fort Mason, Cal. | Oct. 30 | Fort Flagler, Wash. | Nov. 2 |
| Second Battalion, Thirteenth Infantry. | San Francisco, Cal.[a] | Oct. 31 | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. | Nov. 5 |
| One hundred and sixth Company, Coast Artillery. | Fort Flagler, Wash. | Nov. 1 | Fort Worden, Wash. | Nov. 1 |
| Troops I and M, Fourteenth Cavalry. | Yosemite National Park, Cal. | Nov. 5 | Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. | Nov. 16 |
| Ninety-ninth Company, Coast Artillery. | Fort Moultrie, S. C. | Nov. 15 | Fort Morgan, Ala. | Nov. 17 |
| Troops E and H, Fourth Cavalry. | San Francisco, Cal.[a] | Nov. 24 | Fort Snelling, Minn. | Nov. 28 |
| Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Fourth Cavalry. | do.[a] | do | Fort Meade, S. Dak. | Nov. 29 |
| Troops D and F, Sixth Cavalry. | Fort Meade, S. Dak.[b] | Nov. 29 | San Francisco, Cal. | Dec. 3 |
| Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, K, L, and M, First Cavalry. | Fort Clark, Tex.[b] | Nov. 30 | do | Do. |
| Troops E, F, and G, First Cavalry. | Fort Sam Houston, Tex.[b] | do | do | Do. |
| Headquarters and First and Second Battalions, Twenty-third Infantry. | Jamestown Exposition, Va | Dec. 1 | Madison Barracks, N. Y. | Dec. 2 |
| Battery D, Third Field Artillery. | do | do | Fort Meyer, Va. | Do. |
| Third Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry. | do | do | Fort Ontario, N. Y. | Do. |
| Forty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery. | Fort Monroe, Va. | Dec. 2 | Fort Du Pont, Del. | Do. |
| Seventy-ninth Company, Coast Artillery. | do | Dec. 7 | Fort Caswell, N. C. | Dec. 9 |
| Second Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry. | Jamestown Exposition, Va | Dec. 11 | Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. | Dec. 13 |
| Fifteenth Infantry | San Francisco, Cal.[a] | Dec. 15 | Fort Douglas, Utah | Dec. 18 |
| Companies E, G, and H, Twenty-first Infantry. | Fort Douglas, Utah | Dec. 17 | Fort Logan, Colo. | Dec. 19 |
| | | 1908. | | 1908. |
| Fourteenth Infantry, except Company E. | Vancouver Barracks, Wash.[b] | Jan. 2 | San Francisco, Cal. | Jan. 4 |
| Company E, Fourteenth Infantry. | Presidio, Monterey, Cal.[b] | Jan. 5 | do | Jan. 5 |
| Company L, Twenty-second Infantry. | Fort McDowell, Cal. | Jan. 14 | Presidio, Monterey, Cal. | Jan. 14 |
| Headquarters and First and Second Battalions, Twenty-third Infantry. | Madison Barracks, N. Y.[b] | Jan. 29 | San Francisco, Cal. | Feb. 4 |

[a] En route from Philippine Islands.

[b] En route to Philippine Islands.

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*Changes of stations of troops within the United States*—Continued.

| Organization. | Left— | | Arrived at— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Place. | Date. | Place. | Date. |
| | | 1908. | | 1908. |
| Third Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry. | Fort Ontario, N. Y.[a] | Jan. 29 | San Francisco, Cal. | Feb. 4 |
| Company E, Signal Corps | Benicia Barracks, Cal. | Jan. 30 | Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. | Jan. 30 |
| Batteries A and B, Fifth Field Artillery. | Fort Leavenworth, Kans.[a] | Feb. 14 | San Francisco, Cal. | Feb. 19 |
| Headquarters and First and Second Squadrons, Third Cavalry. | San Francisco, Cal.[b] | Feb. 15 | Fort Clark, Tex. | Do. |
| Third Squadron, Third Cavalry. | do.[b] | do. | Fort Sam Houston, Tex. | Do. |
| One hundred and sixty-first Company, Coast Artillery. | Fort Miley, Cal. | Feb. 17 | Fort Barry, Cal. | Feb. 17 |
| Third Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry. | Fort Reno, Okla. | Feb. 24 | Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. | Feb. 27 |
| Headquarters and Second and Third Battalions, Fourth Infantry. | Fort Thomas, Ky.[b] | Feb. 27 | San Francisco, Cal. | Mar. 4 |
| First Battalion, Fourth Infantry. | Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.[b] | do. | do. | Mar. 3 |
| Troops D and I, First Cavalry. | Fort Clark, Tex.[b] | Feb. 28 | do. | Do. |
| Troop H, First Cavalry. | Fort Sam Houston, Tex.[b] | do. | do. | Do. |
| Headquarters and First and Third Battalions, Twenty-fourth Infantry. | San Francisco, Cal.[a] | Mar. 19 | Madison Barracks, N. Y. | Mar. 26 |
| Second Battalion, Twenty-fourth Infantry. | do.[a] | do. | Fort Ontario, N. Y. | Do. |
| Company D, Fifth Infantry. | Madison Barracks, N. Y. | Mar. 26 | Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y | Do. |
| Company D, Twelfth Infantry. | Fort Ontario, N. Y. | Mar. 27 | Fort Porter, N. Y. | Mar. 27 |
| Thirty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery. | Fort Monroe, Va. | Mar. 29 | San Francisco, Cal. | Apr. 4 |
| Troops I and M, Fourteenth Cavalry. | Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. | Apr. 16 | Yosemite National Park, Cal. | Apr. 28 |
| Headquarters and Company C, Second Infantry. | San Francisco, Cal.[b] | Apr. 21 | Fort Thomas, Ky. | Apr. 26 |
| Third Battalion, Second Infantry. | do.[b] | do. | Fort Assinniboine, Mont. | Apr. 25 |
| Company A, Twenty-second Infantry. | Fort McDowell, Cal.[c] | May 3 | San Francisco, Cal. | May 3 |
| Batteries D and E, Fifth Field Artillery. | San Francisco, Cal.[b] | May 9 | Fort Leavenworth, Kans. | May 13 |
| Companies A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Second Infantry. | do.[b] | May 10 | Fort Thomas, Ky. | May 15 |
| Troops E and H, Eighth Cavalry. | Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. | May 11 | Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. | May 13 |
| Troop G, Fourteenth Cavalry. | Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. | May 12 | Sequoia National Park, Cal. | May 25 |
| Companies C, D, E, F, G, and H, Eighth Infantry. | San Francisco, Cal.[b] | May 14 | Presidio, Monterey, Cal. | May 14 |
| Headquarters and Companies A, B, I, K, L, and M, Eighth Infantry. | do.[b] | May 15 | Fort McDowell, Cal. | May 15 |
| Company E, Tenth Infantry. | Seattle, Wash.[d] | May 22 | Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. | May 27 |
| Company B, Engineers. | Fort Flagler, Wash. | May 29 | Vancouver Barracks, Wash. | May 30 |
| Battery D, Second Field Artillery. | Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.[a] | June 1 | San Francisco, Cal. | June 4 |
| Sixty-sixth and One hundred and fifty-ninth Companies, Coast Artillery. | Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. | June 16 | Fort Barry, Cal. | June 16 |
| First Infantry | Astoria, Oreg.[b] | June 19 | Vancouver Barracks, Wash. | June 19 |
| Companies C, E, F, G, H, and L, Twenty-second Infantry. | Presidio, Monterey, Cal.[c] | do. | San Francisco, Cal. | Do. |
| Headquarters and Companies B, D, I, K and M, Twenty-second Infantry | Fort McDowell, Cal.[c] | June 20 | do. | June 20 |

[a] En route to Philippine Islands.
[b] En route from Philippine Islands.
[c] En route to Alaska.
[d] En route from Alaska.

The foregoing table does not show temporary changes of station or practice marches.

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### TROOPS SENT TO THE PHILIPPINES.

During the fiscal year 576 officers and 9,005 enlisted men were sent to the Philippines, making a total of 7,065 officers and 166,102 enlisted men sent there since the commencement of the war with Spain. Those numbers, however, do not represent the number of individuals sent to the Philippines. Many men who served in the Volunteer Army in those islands subsequently enlisted in the Regular Army and again served there. In addition, many officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army have served more than one tour of duty in the Philippines and consequently are counted more than once in the foregoing numbers.

### SECOND LIEUTENANTS APPOINTED.

For the year ended June 30, 1908, 152 second lieutenants were appointed in the Army, including 108 cadets who were graduated from the United States Military Academy in February, 1908.

The following table shows the sources from which the appointments before referred to were made and the corps or arms of service to which the appointees were assigned:

| Source from which appointed. | Assigned to— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Engineers. | Cavalry. | Coast Artillery Corps. | Field artillery. | Infantry. | Total. |
| United States Military Academy | 9 | 24 | 19 | 7 | 49 | 108 |
| Enlisted men, United States Army | | | 2 | 8 | 5 | 15 |
| Civil life | | | 16 | 4 | 9 | 29 |
| Total | 9 | 24 | 37 | 19 | 63 | 152 |

The 108 cadets who were graduated from the Military Academy were appointed second lieutenants to date from the date of graduation, February 14, 1908, and filled vacancies that had accumulated after July 1, 1907. The 15 enlisted men and the 29 civilians appointed filled vacancies that existed on July 1, 1907.

The appointments before referred to left 149 vacancies in the line of the Army—9 in the cavalry, 19 in the field artillery, 90 in the Coast Artillery Corps, and 31 in the infantry, all of which were available for the appointment of enlisted men under the provisions of General Orders, No. 2, War Department, January 3, 1908, and of civilians under the provisions of General Orders, No. 1, War Department, January 2, 1908.

Since the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1908, 13 enlisted men who successfully passed the examination prescribed in General Orders, No. 2, before referred to, 8 honor graduates of civil educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, 1 graduate of the Naval Academy (class of 1907), and 91 civilians who successfully passed the prescribed competitive examinations were appointed second lieutenants in the Army.

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## COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN SERVICE.

On June 30, 1908, there were 3,826 commissioned officers in service in the Army. Of these, 915 (including 61 chaplains) were general officers or officers of the staff corps and departments, 742 belonged to the cavalry, 196 to the field artillery, 520 to the Coast Artillery Corps, and 1,453 to the infantry.

Of the general and staff officers 817 were present for duty, 1 was absent sick, 24 on leave, and 73 on detached duty. Of the 2,911 line officers, 2,155 were present for duty, 42 were absent sick, 90 on leave, 618 on detached duty, and 6 in arrest.

From the foregoing it appears that 25.97 per cent of the line officers and 10.71 per cent of the general and staff officers were absent from their commands. At the close of the preceding fiscal year 27.14 per cent of the line officers and 13.45 per cent of the general and staff officers were so absent. This shows that the relative number of officers absent from their commands was less than at the close of the preceding year.

## OFFICERS ON DETACHED SERVICE.

As in previous years, the commanding generals of a majority of the geographical military departments invite attention in their annual reports to the relatively large number of officers absent from their commands on detached duty. On June 30, 1907, there were 7.56 per cent of the general officers and officers of the staff corps and departments and 22.28 per cent of the line officers on detached service. On June 30, 1908, those percentages were 7.98 for general and staff officers and 21.23 for line officers.

The character of duty performed by the officers of the Army on detached service on June 30, 1908, the number so detached, and their branches of service are shown in the following table:

| Duty. | General officers and officers of staff corps and departments. | Cavalry. | Field artillery. | Coast Artillery Corps. | Infantry. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The General Staff | 6 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 19 | 44 |
| With the General Staff | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Recruiting service | | 25 | 7 | 20 | 51 | 103 |
| United States Military Academy | 10 | 22 | 10 | 11 | 24 | 77 |
| Army service schools, Fort Leavenworth | 11 | 32 | 5 | | 60 | 98 |
| Artillery School, Fort Monroe | | | | 31 | | 31 |
| Mounted Service School, Fort Riley | | 19 | 7 | | | 26 |
| School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten | | | | 11 | | 11 |
| School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey | | | | | 7 | 7 |
| At schools in Europe | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Instructors at State educational institutions | | 21 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 65 |
| Aides-de-camp | | 13 | 4 | | 11 | 28 |
| With Philippine government | | 3 | | | 10 | 13 |
| With provisional government in Cuba | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 27 |
| With Isthmian Canal Commission | 19 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 23 |
| Military attachés | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| With Porto Rico Regiment | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| With Philippine Scouts | | 3 | | | 14 | 17 |
| Acting judge-advocates | | 2 | | | 4 | 6 |
| With Quartermaster's Department | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 17 |
| Assistants to Chief of Artillery | | 1 | | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Acting inspectors-general | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |

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| Duty. | General officers and officers of staff corps and departments. | Cavalry. | Field artillery. | Coast Artillery Corps. | Infantry. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In bureaus of War Department | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| At department headquarters | | 3 | | 4 | 6 | 13 |
| At the military prisons | | 1 | | 2 | 9 | 12 |
| Indian agent | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| With militia | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Member of Ordnance Board | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Alaskan Road Commission | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Member of Light-House Board | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Office Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Superintendent State, War, and Navy Building | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Assistants to superintendent public buildings and grounds | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| At War College | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| In charge of Indian prisoners | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| With Signal Corps | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Special duty abroad | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 5 |
| Chaplains on special duty | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Attending court in United States | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 73 | 181 | 43 | 105 | 289 | 691 |

The following table shows the number of officers of the Army, by rank and branches of service, and the percentage from each branch, on detached service on June 30, 1908:

| Rank. | General officers and officers of staff corps and departments. | Cavalry. | Field artillery. | Coast Artillery Corps. | Infantry. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Major-general | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Brigadier-general | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Colonel | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Lieutenant-colonel | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 22 |
| Major | 15 | 18 | 2 | 16 | 26 | 77 |
| Captain | 27 | 77 | 11 | 47 | 145 | 307 |
| First lieutenant | 12 | 57 | 28 | 37 | 87 | 221 |
| Second lieutenant | 4 | 25 | | | 20 | 49 |
| Chaplain | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Total | 73 | 181 | 43 | 105 | 289 | 691 |
| Percentage | 7.98 | 24.39 | 21.94 | 20.19 | 19.89 | 18.06 |

It will be seen from the foregoing table that of the 618 line officers on detached duty 534 were captains or lieutenants.

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### RETIRED OFFICERS ON DUTY.

On June 30, 1908, there were 74 retired officers under assignment to duty, as against 82 on June 30, 1907. The following table shows the grades and employment of the retired officers on duty June 30, 1908:

| Duty. | Brigadier-generals. | Colonels. | Lieutenant-colonels. | Majors. | Captains. | First lieutenants. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At the Soldiers' Home | 2 | | | 1 | | | 3 |
| On recruiting service | | | 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 17 |
| With State militia | 1 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 28 |
| At educational institutions, under section 1225, R. S., and amendatory acts | | | 3 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 22 |
| At army service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| At Fort Bayard, N. Mex | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| In office of Chief of Staff | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| On special duty | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 2 | 9 | 25 | 27 | 8 | 74 |

Of the retired officers on duty, as shown in the foregoing table, 3 brigadier-generals (2 at the Soldiers' Home) and 1 major (at the Soldiers' Home) were entitled to receive from the United States only the retired pay of their respective grades; 2 colonels and 9 lieutenant-colonels were entitled to receive the pay and allowances a retired major would receive under a like assignment, and 24 majors, 27 captains, and 8 first lieutenants were entitled to the active pay and allowances of their respective grades.

### OFFICERS EXAMINED FOR PROMOTION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 219 officers were examined and 13 reexamined for promotion under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 562), and April 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 66). On the first examination 202 were found qualified; 9 were found professionally or morally disqualified, of whom 6 were suspended for one year and 3 were permanently suspended; and 8 were found physically disqualified and were retired with the next higher grade. Of those found physically disqualified, 1 was retired after the close of the fiscal year.

Of the 19 officers shown by the last annual report to have been suspended for one year, 3 resigned, 1 was dismissed, 1 was transferred to another arm of the service, and 1 was retired upon the findings of a retiring board before the expiration of the year, leaving 13 to be reexamined. Of these, upon reexamination, 10 were found qualified, 2 were found disqualified and were honorably discharged, and 1 was retired for physical disability.

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## PHYSICAL TESTS FOR FIELD OFFICERS.

Under date of December 2, 1907, the President directed that "physical tests to determine their fitness for active operations will annually be made of all field officers of the Army," under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. That Executive order, which was published in General Orders, No. 240, War Department, December 4, 1907, suggested a test of the ability of all field officers, except those of seacoast artillery, to make a daily march of not less than 30 miles, for three days in succession, under conditions suitable to the making of forced marches in active field operations. Tests suitable to the character of service required of them were also suggested for field officers of seacoast artillery.

The instructions of the Secretary of War, issued with a view to carrying into effect the orders and suggestions of the President, were published in General Orders, No. 79, War Department, May 14, 1908. Those instructions provided for an annual physical examination, preliminary to the tests, of all field officers of the Army at some time during the three months beginning about August 1 in the United States and Alaska, and about December 1 in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.

Reports of the results of the examinations and tests for officers serving in the Philippine Islands and in Cuba and for many of the officers serving abroad have not been received. Of the officers in whose cases reports have been received, 9 (4 colonels and 5 lieutenant-colonels of engineers) were excused from taking the test under paragraph 6 of General Orders, No. 79, before cited, on account of being engaged upon civil work of a technical character; 1 (a lieutenant-colonel) was excused under paragraph 3 of that order, because he made application for retirement after thirty years' service; and 3 (all colonels) were excused because of their prospective retirement in the near future.

Reports of the results of the preliminary physical examinations received showed 19 officers (8 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, and 7 majors) physically unfit for the test. Of these, 3 (1 of whom has been retired) were ordered before retiring boards, 4 were found to be temporarily disqualified only, 1 was reported to be fatally ill, 1 was excused because he was not physically fit for the test, 1 is to be retired after four months' leave, 1 was found to be unfit for duty and was passed over for a year to give him an opportunity to recover, 1 was ordered to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., 1 is to have an operation for the cure of hernia, 1 is soon to be promoted and retired, he having been found disqualified upon examination for promotion, and final action has not been taken in 5 cases.

Paragraph 7 of General Orders, No. 79, before referred to, also directs that all officers below the grade of major be examined physically once in each fiscal year.

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## RETIRED OFFICERS.

On June 30, 1907, there were 939 commissioned officers on the retired list. During the fiscal year, 75 officers were placed on the retired list, and 44 of those on that list died, leaving 970 officers of the Army on the retired list June 30, 1908. The following table shows the grades and causes of retirement of those officers:

| Grades. | By operation of law, 64 years of age (act of June 30, 1882). | After reaching 62 years of age (sec. 1244, R. S.). | On own application. | | By direction of the President, having served over 20 years (act of July 5, 1884). | For disability. | | | | Under special acts of Congress. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | After over 40 years' service (act of June 30, 1882). | After over 30 years' service (sec. 1243, R. S.). | | In line of duty. | | | Not in line of duty (sec. 1262, R. S.). | | |
| | | | | | | Section 1251, Revised Statutes. | With increased rank (act of October 1, 1890). | With full rank of command when wounded (act of July 28, 1866). | | | |
| Lieutenant-general | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Major-general | 16 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 26 |
| Brigadier-general | 97 | 17 | 104 | 27 | ..... | 16 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | 266 |
| Colonel | 31 | 1 | 14 | 19 | ..... | 14 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 81 |
| Lieutenant-colonel | 24 | 1 | 5 | 17 | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 75 |
| Major | 19 | 1 | 3 | 39 | 1 | 112 | 42 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 225 |
| Captain | 3 | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | 95 | 48 | ..... | 4 | 5 | 172 |
| First lieutenant | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 52 | 18 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 75 |
| Second lieutenant | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 18 |
| Chaplain: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lieutenant-colonel | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Major | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 |
| Captain | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Total | 208 | 20 | 137 | 120 | 1 | 346 | 108 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 970 |

Of the 14 officers who were retired under section 32 of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 337), on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle, with the full rank of the command held by them at the time such wounds were received, 3 were advanced three grades upon retirement, 5 two grades, and 6 one grade. All of them, with the exception of the major-general and 1 brigadier-general, received a further advance of one grade under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 264). In addition to these, 106 brigadier-generals, 33 colonels, 42 lieutenant-colonels, 110 majors, 28 captains, and 6 first lieutenants hold their present grades on the retired list through an advancement of one grade under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, making a total of 339 officers on the retired list June 30, 1908, who have been advanced one grade under that act because of service during the civil war.

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The following table shows, by grades, the number of officers of the Army retired from active service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and the causes of their retirement:

| Grades. | By operation of law, 64 years of age (act of June 30, 1882). | On own application. | | For disability. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | After over 40 years' service (act of June 30, 1882). | After over 30 years' service (sec. 1243, R. S.). | Incident to the service (sec. 1251, R. S.). | Not incident to the service (sec. 1252, R. S.). | Preventing promotion (act of Oct. 1, 1890). | |
| Major-general | 3 | | | | | | 3 |
| Brigadier-general | 8 | 1 | | | | | 9 |
| Colonel | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | 15 |
| Lieutenant-colonel | 3 | | 2 | 3 | | | 8 |
| Major | 1 | | 4 | 10 | | | 15 |
| Captain | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 9 |
| First lieutenant | 1 | | | 4 | | 1 | 6 |
| Second lieutenant | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Chaplain: | | | | | | | |
| Major | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Total | 24 | 6 | 8 | 28 | 1 | 8 | 75 |

From the foregoing table it will be seen that 75 officers of the Army were placed on the retired list during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. During the preceding year 82 officers were placed on that list.

Of the 9 brigadier-generals shown in the preceding table as having been retired during the year, 2 were advanced on retirement to the rank of major-general, on account of civil war service, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1163). In addition to these, 11 of the colonels, 1 of the majors, and 2 of the captains shown in that table were advanced one grade on the retired list under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 264).

Since the end of the fiscal year, 2 officers of the Army have been placed on the retired list with dates of retirement prior to June 30, 1908. They are not included in the foregoing tables. One, a major, was retired for disability incident to the service, with increased rank, under the act of April 23, 1908, and the other, a second lieutenant, was retired with increased rank, under the act of October 1, 1890, for disability preventing promotion.

### RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

A retired list for enlisted men of the Army was created by the act of Congress approved February 14, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 305). That act provided for the placing of enlisted men on that list, after thirty years' service in the United States Army or Marine Corps as a private or a noncommissioned officer, with the rank held at date of retirement. The act of Congress approved September 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 504), authorized the allowance of double time for service during the civil war in computing the thirty years necessary to entitle an enlisted man to retirement; and the act of Congress approved March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1218), provided that all service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps shall be credited in computing the necessary thirty years' time.

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On July 1, 1907, there were 2,475 enlisted men on the retired list created by the provisions of law before cited. During the fiscal year, 271 enlisted men were placed on the retired list, and 99 of the men on that list died, leaving 2,647 enlisted men on the retired list at the close of the year, June 30, 1908.

### PERSONS QUALIFIED TO HOLD VOLUNTEER COMMISSIONS.

Certificates were issued during the past fiscal year, under the provisions of section 23 of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 779), in the cases of 6 persons who were found, upon examination by boards of officers convened for that purpose, to be "specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress other than a force composed of organized militia." Of these, 1 was from Alabama, 3 from Nebraska, 1 from Illinois, and 1 was a noncommissioned officer in the Army.

Since the enactment of the law before cited, only 35 certificates of qualification to hold commissions in the volunteer force have been issued.

### MILITIA OFFICERS AT ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Forty-six officers of the organized militia of the States and Territories were admitted to and attended army service schools during the year under the provisions of section 16 of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 778).

Of these, 41 were admitted to and attended garrison schools; 5, of whom 3 completed the course, were admitted to the Army Medical School, and 1 was admitted to the Army School of the Line. The last was relieved before completion of the course because of the muster out of his organization.

Of the officers admitted to the service schools, 20 were from Michigan, 7 from Massachusetts, 5 from the District of Columbia, 4 from Nebraska, 2 each from Kansas and South Carolina, and 1 each from Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Texas, and Washington.

### STRENGTH AND LOSSES OF THE ARMY.

The tables following show (*a*) the strength of the Army of the United States June 30, 1907, and June 30, 1908, with the losses from all causes between those dates; (*b*) the strength and losses from all causes in the Army in each month of the fiscal year; (*c*) the strength of the Army, by division and departments, at the end of each month of the fiscal year, and (*d*) the number of deaths in the Army during the fiscal year.

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 4 | 396 | 2,094 | | |
| | | 27 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 3 | | 17 | 775 | 6,331 | | |
| | | 6 | | 1 | | | | 5 | | 265 | | |
| | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 11 | 12 | 219 | | |
| | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 103 | 241 | | |
| | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 63 | 503 | | |
| | | 1 | | | | | | 6 | 25 | 312 | | |
| | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 83 | 645 | | |
| | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 5 | 127 | 604 | | |
| | | 9 | | 2 | 1 | | | 9 | 14 | 185 | | |
| | | 3 | | | | 1 | | 10 | 32 | 516 | | |
| | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 18 | 262 | | |
| | | 3 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 59 | 368 | | |
| | | 4 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 66 | 268 | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 47 | 760 | | |
| | | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 71 | 436 | | |
| | | 6 | | | 1 | | | 5 | 30 | 569 | | |
| | | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 33 | 688 | | |
| | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 8 | 22 | 250 | | |
| | | 6 | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 57 | 197 | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 | 56 | 650 | | |
| | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 47 | 274 | | |
| | | 4 | | | | | | 3 | 103 | 609 | | |
| | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 59 | 400 | | |
| | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 38 | 433 | | |
| | | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 10 | 3 | 157 | | |
| | | 9 | 1 | 1 | | | | 7 | 12 | 95 | | |
| | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | 3 | 61 | | |
| | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 1 | 31 | 357 | | |
| | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 43 | 344 | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 81 | 301 | | |
| | | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | 21 | 97 | | |
| | | 88 | 13 | 23 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 115 | 1,359 | 11,066 | | |
| | | 2 | | | | | | 3 | 23 | 246 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | |
| | | 23 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | 4 | 512 | 2,384 | | |
| | | 25 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | 7 | 535 | 2,643 | | |
| | | 217 | 51 | 50 | 33 | 19 | 1 | 272 | 4,505 | 31,580 | | 1 |
| | | 7 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 91 | | |
| | | 24 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | | | 18 | 4,100 | | |
| | | 248 | 54 | 50 | 36 | 22 | 1 | 272 | 4,524 | 35,771 | | 1 |

unted as a part of the enlisted strength of the Regular Army. (24 Stat. L., 435.)

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | | | | | | | | 246 | | |
| 4 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 161 | | |
| 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 158 | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 139 | | |
| 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 189 | | |
| 4 | 1 | | | | | | 4 | 90 | | |
| 24 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | | | 18 | 4,100 | | |
| 248 | 54 | 50 | 36 | 22 | 1 | 272 | 4,524 | 35,771 | | 1 |

## Month of the Fiscal Year.

| 1908. | March, 1908. | | April, 1908. | | May, 1908. | | June, 1908. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. |
| 4,848 | 215 | 4,948 | 211 | 4,949 | 261 | 5,870 | 216 | 5,620 |
| 2,316 | 153 | 2,399 | 158 | 2,345 | 155 | 2,459 | 163 | 2,353 |
| 3,729 | 218 | 3,889 | 226 | 3,909 | 228 | 3,978 | 295 | 5,314 |
| 1,535 | 104 | 1,652 | 120 | 1,825 | 128 | 1,933 | 128 | 1,963 |
| 9,561 | 476 | 10,520 | 492 | 10,699 | 489 | 11,187 | 487 | 11,657 |
| 3,159 | 159 | 3,270 | 164 | 3,231 | 167 | 3,365 | 167 | 3,479 |
| 1,806 | 101 | 1,956 | 121 | 2,122 | 144 | 2,467 | 145 | 2,354 |
| 6,950 | 423 | 7,517 | 436 | 7,738 | 441 | 8,200 | 434 | 7,766 |
| 2,290 | 195 | 2,920 | 200 | 3,038 | 200 | 3,259 | 202 | 3,314 |
| 11,745 | 657 | 12,384 | 633 | 12,403 | 613 | 11,758 | 604 | 11,837 |
| 4,811 | 115 | 5,047 | 116 | 5,132 | 116 | 5,143 | 116 | 5,278 |
| 26 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 27 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 27 |
| 573 | 24 | 569 | 24 | 565 | 24 | 570 | 24 | 555 |
| 4,251 | 262 | 4,347 | 255 | 4,777 | 246 | 4,745 | 249 | 4,688 |
| 9,020 | 871 | 6,851 | 805 | 6,911 | 738 | 6,369 | 734 | 6,257 |
| 66,620 | 3,976 | 68,294 | 3,964 | 69,671 | 3,952 | 71,330 | 3,966 | 72,462 |

ts at camps, en route, recruits, etc.

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D.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN JULY 1, 1907, AND JUNE 30, 1908.

| Country. | Killed in action. | | Died of wounds. | | Disease. | | Accident. | | Drowned. | | Suicide. | | Murder or homicide | | Executed. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Officers. | Enlisted men. |
| Regular Army: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 8 | 150 | 2 | 40 | ..... | 25 | 1 | 19 | .... | 12 | .... | .... | 11 | 246 |
| Alaska | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | ..... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 |
| Hawaiian Islands | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Philippine Islands | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 1 | 39 | .... | 8 | ..... | 19 | .... | 8 | .... | 6 | .... | 1 | 1 | 81 |
| Cuba | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 17 | .... | 3 | ..... | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 29 |
| At sea | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 |
| Total | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 9 | 217 | 2 | 51 | ..... | 50 | 1 | 33 | .... | 19 | .... | 1 | 12 | 371 |
| Porto Rico Provisional Regiment | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 9 |
| Philippine Scouts | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 1 | 24 | .... | 3 | ..... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 31 |
| Aggregate | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 10 | 248 | 2 | 54 | ..... | 50 | 1 | 36 | .... | 22 | .... | 1 | 13 | 411 |

The losses in the Army during the year ended June 30, 1908, are shown in the following statement:

REGULAR ARMY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers: | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 12 | |
| Resigned or discharged | 34 | |
| Dismissed | 4 | |
| Deserted | 1 | |
| Retired | 76 | |
| | | 127 |
| Enlisted men: | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 371 | |
| Discharged upon expiration of term of service | 18,485 | |
| Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order. | 7,947 | |
| Deserted | 4,505 | |
| Retired | 272 | |
| | | 31,580 |
| Total | | 31,707 |

Wounded, 1 enlisted man.

PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers: | | |
| Resigned or discharged | | 1 |
| Enlisted men: | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 9 | |
| Discharged upon expiration of term of service | 67 | |
| Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order. | 14 | |
| Deserted | 1 | |
| | | 91 |
| Total | | 92 |

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers: | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 1 | |
| Resigned or discharged | 12 | |
| | | 13 |
| Enlisted men: | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 31 | |
| Discharged upon expiration of term of service | 3,920 | |
| Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order. | 131 | |
| Deserted | 18 | |
| | | 4,100 |
| Total | | 4,113 |

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AGGREGATE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers: | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 13 | |
| Resigned or discharged | 47 | |
| Dismissed | 4 | |
| Deserted | 1 | |
| Retired | 76 | |
| | | 141 |
| Enlisted men: | | |
| Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc | 411 | |
| Discharged upon expiration of term of service | 22,472 | |
| Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order | 8,092 | |
| Deserted | 4,524 | |
| Retired | 272 | |
| | | 35,771 |
| Total | | 35,912 |

Wounded, 1 enlisted man.

It appears from the foregoing table that 18,485 enlisted men were discharged upon expiration of term of service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. During the preceding fiscal year the number of discharges upon expiration of term of service was 12,816, and during the fiscal year 1906 it was 9,948. Those numbers are, respectively, 18.8, 15.9, and 11.8 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service (or of enlistment contracts in force) during each of those years.

The losses from all causes other than expiration of term of service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, numbered 13,095. During the preceding fiscal year those losses were 13,335, and during the fiscal year 1906, 15,338 enlisted men. Those numbers are, respectively, 13.3, 16.6, and 18.2 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service (or of enlistment contracts in force) during each of those years.

DESERTIONS.

The official returns show 4,505 desertions from the enlisted force of the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. This number is 4.6 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service in the Army during that year. In the preceding fiscal year the number of desertions was 5.6 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service during that year.

A comparison of the percentages of desertions from the Army each year for a period of ten years is interesting. The following table shows the percentages of the whole number of enlisted men in service during each of the fiscal years 1899–1908 reported to have deserted:

| Fiscal years. | Percentage deserted. | Fiscal years. | Percentage deserted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 4.6 | 1903 | 7.1 |
| 1907 | 5.6 | 1902 | 5.0 |
| 1906 | 7.4 | 1901 | 4.1 |
| 1905 | 6.8 | 1900 | 4.0 |
| 1904 | 6.6 | 1899 | 3.2 |

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It will be seen from the foregoing table that the relative number of desertions was less in 1908 than in any fiscal year since 1901, and that there has been a marked decrease in that number during the past two years. In the last annual report mention was made of what are believed to be the principal reasons for the decrease in the number of desertions from the Army. Those reasons and the more recent strenuous efforts to apprehend deserters and make their punishment after apprehension a certainty have no doubt continued to operate as important factors in reducing the number of desertions from the Army.

The percentages of desertions, by branches of the service, during the fiscal years 1905–1908 are shown in the following table:

| Branches of service. | Percentages. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1908. | 1907. | 1906. | 1905. |
| Cavalry | 5.7 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 6.5 |
| Field artillery | 5.7 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| Engineers | 4.7 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 5.4 |
| Hospital Corps | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.0 |
| Coast Artillery Corps | 3.9 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 8.2 |
| Infantry | 3.9 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| All others, including unassigned recruits | 5.4 | 7.2 | 12.6 | 6.2 |
| The Army | 4.6 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 6.8 |

The foregoing table shows a decrease in the percentage of desertions during the past fiscal year in each branch of the service except the Hospital Corps, in which there was a slight increase.

The percentages of desertions hereinbefore shown are based on the whole number of enlisted men that were in service during the year, or, in other words, the whole number of enlistment contracts that might have been terminated by desertion at some time during the year. The reasons for using that number rather than the average enlisted strength as a basis were set forth fully in preceding annual reports. If, however, the average enlisted strength is used as a basis, it is found that the number of desertions from the enlisted force of the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, was 7.2 per cent of that strength, as against 8 per cent during the preceding fiscal year.

An inspection of the returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, made for the purpose of ascertaining what organizations and posts had the largest relative numbers of desertions, indicates that the Fourteenth Cavalry was the regiment having the highest percentage of desertions during the year, the Third Infantry being second, and the Fifth Cavalry third, the desertions from those organizations being 13.13, 10.48, and 10.38 per cent, respectively, of the whole number of enlisted men in service, or, in other words, of enlistment contracts in force, in each of those regiments during the year. The Second Regiment of Field Artillery appears to have stood highest in that branch of the service with a number of desertions equal to 7.77 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service in that regiment during the year.

Of the troops, batteries, and companies, Troops G, K, and F, Fourteenth Cavalry, and Troop H, Fifth Cavalry, head the list, the

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percentages of desertions from those troops being 21.18, 20.43, 19.38, and 18.51, respectively. Battery C, Second Field Artillery, the One hundred and seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, and Company L, Eleventh Infantry, appear at the top of the lists for their several branches of the service, the percentages of desertions being 14.74, 14.28, and 18.39, respectively.

It was found to be impracticable, because of frequent changes in the personnel of troops at many stations, to ascertain definitely the whole number of enlisted men in service, or of enlistment contracts in force, at the several military posts during the year. However, it is possible to make an estimate of that number that will be sufficiently accurate for purposes of comparison. Taking that estimated number as a basis for the calculation for each post, it is found that the five posts having the highest percentages of desertions were as follows:

| | Percentages. |
|---|---|
| 1. Boise Barracks, Idaho | 16.5 |
| 2. Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont | 15.8 |
| 3. Fort Brady, Mich | 14.1 |
| 4. Fort Duchesne, Utah | 13.2 |
| 5. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo | 11.9 |

A comparison of the percentages of desertions from that part of the Army serving in the Philippines and in Cuba, those percentages being based upon an estimate of the whole number of enlisted men in service during the year, is shown in the following table:

| | Percentages. |
|---|---|
| Army in the Philippines | 0.56 |
| Army in Cuba | 1.82 |
| Remainder of the Army | 6.41 |
| The whole Army | 4.60 |

Of the white troops 4.75 per cent and of the colored troops but 0.57 per cent of the whole number of the white and of the colored men in service during the year were reported as deserters, as compared with 4.60 per cent for the whole Army.

As in previous years, the greater part of the desertions occurred within a comparatively short period after enlistment. The following table shows the percentage of the whole number of desertions occurring, in each of the several specified periods of service, during the past fiscal year and the two preceding years:

| Period of service in which desertion took place. | Percentage of whole number of desertions. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Year ended June 30, 1908. | Year ended June 30, 1907. | Year ended June 30, 1906. |
| First three months' service | 29 | 24 | 25 |
| Second three months' service | 27 | 20 | 18 |
| Third three months' service | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| Fourth three months' service | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| First year of service | 73 | 60 | 58 |
| Second year of service | 8 | 13 | 16 |
| Third year of service | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| First enlistment | 84 | 79 | 77 |
| Second enlistment | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| Third enlistment | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Fourth and subsequent enlistments | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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It appears from an examination of the foregoing table that there has been an increase in the relative number of desertions during the first six months of service.

The effect of the seasons of the year on the number of desertions is shown by the following table, which gives the percentages of desertions of enlisted men from the Army in each month of the fiscal years 1906, 1907, and 1908:

| Months. | Fiscal years— | | | Months. | Fiscal years— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1908. | 1907. | 1906. | | 1908. | 1907. | 1906. |
| | *Per ct.* | *Per ct.* | *Per ct.* | | *Per ct.* | *Per ct.* | *Per ct.* |
| July | 10.43 | 12.67 | 11.39 | February | 5.68 | 5.29 | 5.43 |
| August | 9.15 | 12.72 | 11.47 | March | 8.28 | 7.08 | 6.20 |
| September | 8.37 | 9.68 | 9.80 | April | 10.74 | 9.02 | 9.32 |
| October | 7.55 | 7.70 | 8.29 | May | 10.56 | 9.84 | 9.80 |
| November | 5.97 | 6.72 | 7.03 | June | 11.06 | 8.71 | 8.79 |
| December | 5.86 | 5.35 | 7.09 | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| January | 6.35 | 5.22 | 5.39 | | | | |

During the past fiscal year, as in preceding years, desertions were more frequent in the spring and summer months than in the autumn and winter months.

That nationality is not an important factor in considering the question of desertions from the Army is evident from the fact that 90 per cent of the deserters of the past fiscal year were of native birth, and that between 89 and 90 per cent of the whole number of original enlistments during the past three years were men of native birth.

It appears from the official returns that 1,782 men were gained from desertion during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, but as many of those desertions occurred in prior years, the manner in which the men were gained, or the final disposition of their cases, can not be ascertained without a more extended examination of records, covering a number of years, than is warranted. It has been ascertained, however, that of the men who deserted during the year, 652 were apprehended and 229 surrendered themselves to the military authorities, a total of 881. The following table shows the disposition of the 881 deserters before referred to:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Disposed of without trial: | | |
| Charge removed as erroneous under paragraph 130, Army Regulations | 16 | |
| Restored to duty | 17 | |
| Discharged without honor | 26 | |
| Discharged for disability | 2 | |
| Escaped while awaiting trial | 55 | |
| Died while awaiting trial | 1 | |
| | | 117 |
| Tried by court-martial: | | |
| Convicted of absence without leave and retained in the service | 114 | |
| Convicted of absence without leave and dishonorably discharged | 4 | |
| Convicted of desertion, sentence disapproved by reviewing authority | 9 | |
| Convicted of desertion, sentence remitted | 2 | |
| Convicted of desertion, sentenced to confinement, and retained in service | 24 | |
| Convicted of desertion, sentenced to confinement, and dishonorably discharged | 442 | |
| | | 595 |
| Awaiting trial June 30, 1908 | | 169 |
| Total | | 881 |



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It will be seen from the foregoing table that the charge of desertion was declared erroneous in 16 cases and that 118 men were found guilty of absence without leave, a total of 134 cases improperly classed as desertions. If this number is deducted from the 4,505 desertions shown on the returns, there remain 4,371 cases of actual desertion of enlisted men from the Army during the year. However, because of the small change (but one-sixth of 1 per cent) that would result, and because of the extended examination of the records that would be necessary to ascertain the branches of service from which and the month in which the 134 men before referred to deserted, those men have not been excluded in calculating the percentages of desertions.

### DISCHARGES OF ENLISTED MEN ORDERED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the number of discharges of enlisted men ordered by the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, with the reasons for discharge:

| | |
|---|---|
| On account of fraudulent enlistment | 54 |
| On account of desertion | 84 |
| On account of desertion and fraudulent enlistment | 4 |
| On account of imprisonment under sentence of civil court | 75 |
| On account of having become disqualified for service through own misconduct | 12 |
| For the good of the service | 1 |
| In the interest of the service | 1 |
| In the interest of the United States | 19 |
| For the convenience of the Government | 1 |
| To enter the Soldiers' Home | 4 |
| By purchase, under General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1906 | 384 |
| By favor, under paragraph 9, General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1906 | 30 |
| For other reasons, under paragraph 148 (*e*), Army Regulations, 1904 | 2 |
| On certificate of disability after admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane | 52 |
| Total | 723 |

In addition to the discharges shown in the foregoing table, 906 discharges on surgeon's certificate of disability were ordered by department and other commanders, making a total of 958 enlisted men discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. During the preceding fiscal year 1,105 enlisted men were discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

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DISCHARGES BY PURCHASE.

In addition to the 384 discharges by purchase shown in the foregoing table, 739 discharges were ordered by the commanding generals of the several military departments under the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1906, before referred to, making a total of 1,123 discharges by purchase. The following table shows, by departments, the whole number of applications for discharge by purchase during the fiscal year and the number favorably considered:

| Departments. | Number of applications for discharge by purchase. | Discharges ordered. | Applications disapproved. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Department of the East | 309 | 307 | 2 |
| Department of the Gulf | 67 | 54 | 13 |
| Department of the Lakes | 51 | 49 | 2 |
| Department of the Missouri | 125 | 117 | 8 |
| Department of Dakota | 13 | 11 | 2 |
| Department of Texas | 33 | 30 | 3 |
| Department of the Colorado | 28 | 16 | 12 |
| Department of California | 66 | 58 | 8 |
| Department of the Columbia | 63 | 63 | ..... |
| Department of Luzon | 26 | 24 | 2 |
| Department of Mindanao | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| Department of the Visayas | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| Total | 794 | 739 | 55 |
| Applications transmitted to the War Department | 421 | 384 | 37 |
| Aggregate | 1,215 | 1,123 | 92 |

The number of discharges by purchase (1,123) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, was considerably less than the number (1,697) discharged by purchase during the preceding fiscal year.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

On June 30, 1907, there were 24 officers in the Adjutant-General's Department. During the year 3 officers were detailed to that department from the line of the Army and 3 were relieved from detail, leaving a total of 24 officers in the Adjutant-General's Department June 30, 1908.

On the latter date, 6 of those officers were on duty in the Philippines Division, 11 were on duty in the several military departments, 6 were on duty in The Adjutant-General's Office, and 1 was on leave of absence.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

At the end of the academic year, August 31, 1908, there were under assignment to duty at the United States Military Academy 93 commissioned officers (including 8 professors and 2 associate professors), 1 librarian, 1 master of the sword, 1 chaplain, 2 contract dental surgeons, 1 teacher of music, 4 civilian instructors in languages, and 3 civilians employed as instructors in fencing, broadsword exercises, and military gymnastics, a total of 106.

The authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets is 529, not including Filipinos, who may be admitted under the act of Congress approved May 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 441), and who are entitled on graduation

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only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts, and not including foreign cadets receiving instructions under the provisions of joint resolutions of Congress.

At the beginning of the academic year, September 1, 1907, there were 451 cadets on the rolls of the academy, including 4 foreign cadets—of whom 1 was from Costa Rica, 1 from Venezuela, and 2 from China. During the year 36 cadets were discharged for deficiencies in studies or for physical disability, 16 resigned, 2 were dismissed, and 108 were graduated. In March, 1908, 128 cadets were admitted (including 1 foreign cadet from Costa Rica).

The usual examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy was held at various military posts, beginning January 14, 1908. Including principals and alternates, and also 5 former cadets, 461 candidates were designated for this examination. Of that number, 110 failed to report, 15 failed to complete the examination, and 199 were rejected upon mental or physical examination, or upon both. There were no vacancies for 7 alternates who qualified, 1 principal who qualified declined appointment, the appointment of 1 was revoked, and 1 was unable to report for admission on account of sickness. The remaining 127 candidates were appointed and admitted to the academy. Of these, 120 (94 principals and 26 alternates) were examined, 3 (2 principals and 1 alternate) were admitted on prior examination, and 4 were former cadets, taking only the physical examination. In addition to these, 1 foreign cadet was admitted, making a total of 128 cadets admitted during the academic year.

The current academic year opened September 1, 1908, with 417 cadets on the rolls, including 5 foreign cadets, 2 of whom were from Costa Rica, 1 from Venezuela, and 2 from China. Those cadets were divided among the four classes as follows: First class, 106; second class, 85; third class, 104; fourth class, 122.

The superintendent of the academy again invites attention to the large and increasing number of principals and alternates designated who have failed to report for examination, and to the fact that the Corps of Cadets is far below its authorized strength. In this connection the superintendent says:

> It is believed that a plant is most economically administered when it is turning out its full capacity—it follows that at this time especially, when educated officers are in such great demand, West Point should be turning out its full capacity. The undesirable condition might be alleviated by making more inducements for the alternates to report for examination and for filling vacancies to the limit in case of casualties before the classes have gotten too far in their courses. It is probable that no plan will keep the corps entirely filled except legislation to authorize a sufficient number of extra appointments to offset the normal shortage.

The superintendent recommends that, if it is desired to maintain the Corps of Cadets at the present authorized strength, the appointment of about 92 extra cadets be authorized.

The general health of the cadets during the year was excellent. The number of admissions to sick report on account of malaria was reduced, 36 cases having been admitted during the fiscal year as against 51 for the preceding year. Various infectious diseases, including chicken pox, measles, rötheln, mumps, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, occurred among the civilian population of the post and the large number of artisans and laborers employed on the extensive

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construction work. However, but 13 cases of rötheln and 3 cases of scarlet fever occurred among the cadets. The cases of typhoid fever noticed in the last annual report as having been contracted at the Jamestown Exposition terminated in recovery. No deaths occurred among the cadets during the year.

The superintendent reports that the high state of efficiency of the cadet mess has been maintained. The average cost of subsisting cadets was 64½ cents a day, which was 3½ cents a day more than the average cost during the preceding year. The increase in cost is reported to have been due to the constantly rising cost of provisions.

The discipline of the Corps of Cadets is reported to have been generally satisfactory until July 4, 1908, when conditions developed and overt acts were committed that required the prompt application of disciplinary measures, resulting in the dismissal of 2 first-classmen and the suspension for one year of 6 third-classmen. Since the separation of these cadets from the academy the usual high standard of discipline has prevailed.

The usual visits by the first class to Watervliet Arsenal and Fort H. G. Wright, New York, and by the second class to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, were made. The superintendent reports that the instruction of the first class in coast artillery target practice and submarine mining at Fort H. G. Wright was greatly aided by the preliminary drills held with the new 6-inch battery at the Military Academy prior to the work at the fortifications.

A summary of the results obtained in the prescribed course of target practice shows creditable progress in that branch of practical instruction. The individual figure of merit was 119.71 as against 105.83 in 1907, and 87.43 in 1906.

The changes in the curriculum, referred to in the last annual report of The Adjutant-General as having been approved by the Secretary of War, were put into operation with the class that entered the Military Academy last March. The superintendent reports that the advantages of these changes are becoming more and more apparent as the new subjects are introduced, and that the satisfactory results already obtained fully justify the long and careful investigation and study which brought about these improvements.

The superintendent renews the recommendation, made each year since 1904, that officers serving on tours of duty at the Military Academy be made members of the detailed staff in order that the best talent may be secured without crippling the regiments from which those officers are obtained.

It is reported that the increase in rates of pay of musicians has enabled the United States Military Academy band to be recruited to its full strength with musicians of talent, and that the cavalry detachment (colored) has continued its excellent showing.

The works of improvement at West Point provided for in the act of Congress approved June 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 419), were in progress during the year. A detailed statement of the work accomplished is printed in the annual report of the superintendent of the academy, and need not be repeated in this report.

It is reported that the plan for protecting from contamination the water supply obtained from the watershed outside the reservation has been halted by a court decision in a case relating to the

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supply of the town of Chester, Orange County, N. Y. However, the purity of the water supply of the Military Academy is reported to excel that of most cities.

Since the authorization by the act of Congress approved May 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 439), of the employment of civilian teachers in the children's school, that school has been in session only a short time, but the advantages of the employment of civilian teachers over the method, formerly in force, of detailing enlisted men as teachers, are reported to be very noticeable.

The superintendent of the academy reports that Constitution Island, the purchase of which by the United States for the use of the academy was recommended by several Secretaries of War, was purchased recently by Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, who, with Miss Anna Bartlett Warner, as joint donors, presented the island to the United States for the use of the United States Military Academy. He recommends the acceptance of that generous gift.

The act of Congress approved May 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 436), provides that the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy shall consist of 5 members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate and 7 members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the respective chairmen thereof, and directs that the visits be made annually on such date, during the session of Congress or not more than thirty days prior thereto, as may be fixed by the chairmen of said committees. That act also repealed the provisions of law under which members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for the year 1908 were appointed, and it became necessary, in view of the fact that the meeting of the board had been set for June 1, to cancel the appointments by telegraph.

## RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1908 there were 117 officers on the general recruiting detail and at the end of the year there were 120. The latter number includes 17 retired officers detailed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 264), and 47 officers on duty at recruit depots.

On June 30, 1907, there were 117 central recruiting stations, and on June 30, 1908, there were 134. Of these, 70 were main stations, each of which was in charge of a recruiting officer; the remainder were auxiliary stations. In the New York City district there were 3 officers in charge of stations under the supervision of the recruiting officer in charge of the district. In addition to the main and central auxiliary stations, temporary stations were opened from time to time for the purpose of canvassing the territory of the recruiting districts. The smallest number of cities and towns canvassed by officers of the general recruiting detail in any one month was 360; the largest number canvassed in any one month was 433. During the preceding year these numbers were 256 and 379, respectively.

The main stations at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Davenport and Des Moines, Iowa, have been closed since June 30, 1908.

The following table shows the number of applicants accepted for the Army and the number of applicants rejected at general recruiting

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stations, including those at auxiliary stations, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

| Stations. | Number of applicants accepted. | Number of applicants rejected. | Total number of applicants. | Applicants accepted at stations and subsequently rejected at recruit depots and depot-posts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany, N. Y. | 422 | 1,109 | 1,531 | 39 |
| Albuquerque, N. Mex. | 147 | 409 | 556 | 35 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 226 | 962 | 1,188 | 44 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 475 | 1,721 | 2,196 | 49 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 385 | 680 | 1,065 | 49 |
| Boston, Mass. | 847 | 4,016 | 4,863 | 74 |
| Brooklyn, N. Y.[a] | 247 | 1,287 | 1,534 | 25 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 256 | 1,053 | 1,309 | 22 |
| Charlotte, N. C. | 421 | 1,474 | 1,895 | 82 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 299 | 924 | 1,223 | 42 |
| Cheyenne, Wyo.[b] | 98 | 201 | 299 | 16 |
| Chicago, Ill.: | | | | |
| 82 West Madison street | 887 | 4,203 | 5,090 | 100 |
| 323 South State street | 1,087 | 3,380 | 4,467 | 128 |
| 2133 Wabash avenue[c] | 76 | 656 | 732 | 14 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 527 | 2,243 | 2,770 | 87 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 737 | 2,916 | 3,653 | 151 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 372 | 1,124 | 1,496 | 53 |
| Coney Island, N. Y.[d] | 18 | 61 | 79 | 2 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 363 | 876 | 1,239 | 33 |
| Davenport, Iowa | 153 | 413 | 566 | 12 |
| Denver, Colo. | 797 | 1,847 | 2,644 | 84 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 219 | 678 | 897 | 17 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 524 | 2,100 | 2,624 | 95 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 423 | 1,439 | 1,862 | 59 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 347 | 573 | 920 | 76 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 770 | 939 | 1,709 | 73 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 257 | 1,196 | 1,453 | 47 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | 540 | 972 | 1,512 | 62 |
| Helena, Mont. | 625 | 465 | 1,090 | 47 |
| Houston, Tex. | 249 | 736 | 985 | 27 |
| Huntington, W. Va. | 490 | 926 | 1,416 | 111 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 873 | 1,290 | 2,163 | 168 |
| Jersey City, N. J.[e] | 769 | 1,996 | 2,765 | 98 |
| Joplin, Mo. | 551 | 1,321 | 1,872 | 59 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 484 | 901 | 1,385 | 18 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 727 | 1,954 | 2,681 | 165 |
| Lexington, Ky. | 421 | 1,691 | 2,112 | 107 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 220 | 529 | 749 | 12 |
| Los Angeles, Cal. | 346 | 399 | 745 | 12 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 550 | 2,110 | 2,660 | 97 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 226 | 604 | 830 | 23 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 251 | 855 | 1,106 | 11 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 215 | 885 | 1,100 | 17 |
| Newark, N. J. | 320 | 1,738 | 2,058 | 32 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 349 | 1,059 | 1,408 | 28 |
| New Iberia, La.[f] | 2 | 16 | 18 | ..... |
| New Orleans, La. | 459 | 530 | 989 | 41 |
| New York, N. Y.: | | | | |
| 25 Third avenue[a] | 3,320 | 5,857 | 9,177 | 452 |
| 749 Sixth avenue[a] | 1,669 | 3,739 | 5,408 | 220 |
| Oklahoma, Okla. | 487 | 1,337 | 1,824 | 43 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 308 | 1,117 | 1,425 | 20 |
| Parkersburg, W. Va. | 359 | 616 | 975 | 77 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 853 | 2,340 | 3,193 | 65 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 728 | 1,648 | 2,376 | 117 |
| Portland, Me. | 308 | 1,898 | 2,206 | 27 |
| Portland, Oreg. | 327 | 601 | 928 | 28 |
| Providence, R. I. | 468 | 2,762 | 3,230 | 46 |
| Raleigh, N. C. | 251 | 837 | 1,088 | 23 |
| Richmond, Va. | 373 | 599 | 972 | 47 |
| Roanoke, Va. | 433 | 832 | 1,265 | 129 |

[a] The stations in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, New York City, were united as one district April 1, 1908; and from May 1, 1908, the New York City district embraced the entire city, including the Brooklyn stations.

[b] Closed March 15, 1908. Recruiting officer and party transferred to Chicago, Ill.

[c] District established at 3823 Cottage Grove avenue March 17, 1908, by transfer of recruiting officer and party from Cheyenne, Wyo. Main station transferred to 2133 Wabash avenue March 24, 1908.

[d] Closed October 15, 1907.

[e] Made a main station August 5, 1907, by transfer of recruiting officer and party from Shreveport, La.

[f] Opened July 10, 1907. Closed October 10, 1907. Recruiting officer and party transferred to Terre Haute, Ind.

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| Stations. | Number of applicants accepted. | Number of applicants rejected. | Total number of applicants. | Applicants accepted at stations and subsequently rejected at recruit depots and depot-posts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis, Mo | 1,265 | 2,256 | 3,521 | 179 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 614 | 795 | 1,409 | 82 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 310 | 225 | 535 | 37 |
| San Antonio, Tex | 255 | 192 | 447 | 32 |
| San Francisco, Cal | 2,038 | 4,009 | 6,047 | 231 |
| Savannah, Ga | 414 | 1,292 | 1,706 | 33 |
| Scranton, Pa | 361 | 925 | 1,286 | 36 |
| Seattle, Wash | 380 | 595 | 975 | 8 |
| Shreveport, La.[a] | 1 | 16 | 17 | ..... |
| Spokane, Wash | 314 | 602 | 916 | 44 |
| Springfield, Ill | 324 | 657 | 981 | 32 |
| Springfield, Mass | 690 | 1,954 | 2,644 | 92 |
| Syracuse, N. Y | 462 | 954 | 1,416 | 39 |
| Terre Haute, Ind.[b] | 713 | 1,347 | 2,060 | 103 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 770 | 4,064 | 4,834 | 190 |
| Wichita, Kans | 295 | 491 | 786 | 27 |
| Total | 39,137 | 104,014 | 143,151 | 5,152 |

[a] Closed July 28, 1907. Recruiting officer and party transferred to Jersey City, N. J.
[b] Made a main station October 12, 1907, by transfer of recruiting officer and party from New Iberia, La.

The practice of sending accepted applicants for enlistment from the recruiting stations to the recruit depots and depot-posts for physical examination, and for enlistment if found qualified, was continued during the past fiscal year. Some of the applicants for enlistment accepted at general recruiting stations eloped before reaching the depot or depot-post to which they were sent, and others eloped from the depots and depot-posts before they were enlisted. The following table shows the number of applicants accepted at recruiting stations who failed to report at the recruit depots or depot-posts to which they were sent for enlistment, and the number of accepted applicants who reported at depots or depot-posts but who left before enlistment:

| Depots and depot-posts. | Number of accepted applicants who failed to report at depot or depot-post. | Number of accepted applicants who reported at depot or depot-post but left before enlistment. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recruit depots: | | | |
| Columbus Barracks, Ohio | 200 | 212 | 412 |
| Jefferson Barracks, Mo | 265 | 252 | 517 |
| Fort Slocum, N. Y | 238 | 304 | 542 |
| Total | 703 | 768 | 1,471 |
| Depot-posts: | | | |
| Fort Bliss, Tex | 17 | 25 | 42 |
| Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.[a] | ..... | 4 | 4 |
| Fort Douglas, Utah | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Fort George Wright, Wash | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Jackson Barracks, La | ..... | 29 | 29 |
| Fort Lawton, Wash | 5 | 24 | 29 |
| Fort Logan, Colo | 29 | 41 | 70 |
| Fort McDowell, Cal | 39 | 122 | 161 |
| Fort Sam Houston, Tex | 30 | 47 | 77 |
| Fort Snelling, Minn | 41 | 30 | 71 |
| Vancouver Barracks, Wash | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont | 2 | 22 | 24 |
| Total | 178 | 375 | 553 |
| Aggregate | 881 | 1,143 | 2,024 |

[a] Ceased to be a depot-post March 15, 1908.

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It appears from the foregoing table that 881 applicants for enlistment failed to report at the depot or depot-post to which they were sent, and that 1,143 such applicants left the depot or depot-post before they were enlisted, making a total of 2,024 accepted applicants who eloped before they were enlisted. During that part of the previous fiscal year after the provisions of Circular No. 41, War Department, July 26, 1906, had become operative, 1,192 accepted applicants eloped before they were enlisted.

It was to be expected that, under the practice of accepting applicants at the recruiting stations and sending them to the recruit depots and depot-posts for physical examination and enlistment, some of the applicants would elope before reaching the depot or depot-post to which they were sent, and that others would elope before they were enlisted. If the former practice of enlisting men at recruiting stations had obtained, it is probable that many of the men who eloped before enlistment would have deserted soon after enlistment. When considered in connection with the number of desertions among men in the first three months of their service, the number of elopements during the past fiscal year does not appear to be unreasonably large. And it is to be observed that in the cases of those elopers the Government has been put to but very little expense, having furnished them nothing but subsistence for a brief period and transportation from a recruiting station to a recruit depot or depot-post.

In the last annual report reference was made to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of recruits to maintain the authorized strength of the organizations of the Army. During the past fiscal year, as a result of the earnest and continued efforts of the officers engaged in recruiting, a sufficient number of recruits was obtained not only to fill the vacancies occurring during that year, but also to make considerable progress in filling the Army to its maximum authorized strength. The results of the efforts of the recruiting service during the year become more apparent when it is observed that there were but 9,231 vacancies in the authorized enlisted strength of the Army on October 15, 1908, as against 19,673 vacancies on October 15, 1907, although that strength had been increased 7,308 men between those dates.

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The following table shows the number of enlistments (including reenlistments) for the Army and the number of applicants rejected at the recruit depots, depot-posts, and other military posts and in the field during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

| Station or post. | Number enlisted. | Number rejected. | Total number enlisted and rejected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At general recruiting stations | [a]112 | ..... | 112 |
| Recruit depots: | | | |
| Columbus Barracks, Ohio | 6,598 | 1,685 | 8,283 |
| Jefferson Barracks, Mo | 7,503 | 978 | 8,481 |
| Fort Slocum, N. Y | 10,993 | 1,395 | 12,388 |
| Total | 25,094 | 4,058 | 29,152 |
| Depot-posts: | | | |
| Fort Bliss, Tex | 394 | 119 | 513 |
| Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.[b] | 135 | 18 | 153 |
| Fort Douglas, Utah | 316 | 36 | 352 |
| Jackson Barracks, La | 410 | 42 | 452 |
| Fort Lawton, Wash | 400 | 10 | 410 |
| Fort Logan, Colo | 701 | 86 | 787 |
| Fort McDowell, Cal | 2,160 | 282 | 2,442 |
| Fort Sam Houston, Tex | 972 | 96 | 1,068 |
| Fort Snelling, Minn | 853 | 141 | 994 |
| Vancouver Barracks, Wash | 655 | 33 | 688 |
| Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont | 523 | 54 | 577 |
| Fort George Wright, Wash | 268 | 44 | 312 |
| Total | 7,787 | 961 | 8,748 |
| Military posts (other than depot-posts) | 7,687 | 663 | 8,350 |
| In the field | 1,345 | 25 | 1,370 |
| Staff departments, not credited to specific posts | 395 | ..... | 395 |
| Aggregate | 42,420 | 5,707 | 48,127 |

[a] Reenlistments of members of recruiting parties.
[b] Discontinued as a depot-post March 15, 1908.

The foregoing table does not include 118 enlistments and 53 rejections for the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment and 4,388 enlistments and 1,290 rejections for the Philippine Scouts. If these are included, the enlistments numbered 46,926 and the rejections 7,050, a total of 53,976 enlistments and rejections during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, for the entire military establishment.

The number of applications for enlistment in the Army rejected during the fiscal year on account of lack of mental, moral, or physical qualifications was 109,721. The reports do not show how many of these rejected applications were applications for reenlistment, but it is believed that almost all of them were original applications. Assuming that they were all original applications, it is found that the number of rejections was 78 per cent of the whole number of applications for original enlistment, as against 83 per cent during the preceding fiscal year. The number of rejections was 72 per cent of the whole number of applications for enlistment and reenlistment during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as against 74 per cent during the preceding fiscal year.

Of the rejected applications, 1,710 were rejected because the applicants were aliens and 2,990 because they were illiterate.

The total number of original enlistments and reenlistments for the Army, including the Hospital Corps, the Porto Rico Provisional

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Regiment, and the Philippine Scouts, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, was 46,926. Of these, 40,232 were enlisted or reenlisted for the line of the Army, 2,188 (including 1,075 for the Hospital Corps) for the staff departments, 118 for the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 4,388 for the Philippine Scouts.

The original enlistments numbered 32,048, of which 29,307 were for the line of the Army, 767 (including 429 for the Hospital Corps) for the staff departments, 75 for the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 1,899 for the Philippine Scouts. The reenlistments numbered 14,878, of which 10,925 were for the line of the Army, 1,421 (including 646 for the Hospital Corps) for the staff departments, 43 for the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 2,489 for the Philippine Scouts.

The following table shows the race and nativity of the men enlisted and reenlisted for the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

| Race and nativity. | Regular Army. | | | | Porto Rico Provisional Regiment. | Philippine Scouts. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Line of Army. | Staff departments, not including Hospital Corps. | Hospital Corps. | Total. | | | |
| Native white: | | | | | | | |
| Enlistments | 24,761 | 310 | 376 | 25,447 | ..... | ..... | 25,447 |
| Reenlistments | 8,480 | 543 | 470 | 9,493 | ..... | ..... | 9,493 |
| Total | 33,241 | 853 | 846 | 34,940 | ..... | ..... | 34,940 |
| Foreign white: | | | | | | | |
| Enlistments | 3,662 | 28 | 48 | 3,738 | ..... | ..... | 3,738 |
| Reenlistments | 1,940 | 229 | 139 | 2,308 | ..... | ..... | 2,308 |
| Total | 5,602 | 257 | 187 | 6,046 | ..... | ..... | 6,046 |
| Colored: | | | | | | | |
| Enlistments | 859 | ..... | 5 | 864 | ..... | ..... | 864 |
| Reenlistments | 479 | 3 | 37 | 519 | ..... | ..... | 519 |
| Total | 1,338 | 3 | 42 | 1,383 | ..... | ..... | 1,383 |
| Indians: | | | | | | | |
| Enlistments | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Reenlistments | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Total | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Porto Ricans: | | | | | | | |
| Enlistments | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 75 | ..... | 82 |
| Reenlistments | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 43 | ..... | 47 |
| Total | 11 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 118 | ..... | 129 |
| Filipinos: | | | | | | | |
| Enlistments | [a] 16 | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 1,899 | 1,915 |
| Reenlistments | [a] 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 2,489 | 2,501 |
| Total | 28 | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... | 4,388 | 4,416 |
| Total enlistments | 29,307 | 338 | 429 | 30,074 | 75 | 1,899 | 32,048 |
| Total reenlistments | 10,925 | 775 | 646 | 12,346 | 43 | 2,489 | 14,878 |
| Aggregate | 40,232 | 1,113 | 1,075 | 42,420 | 118 | 4,388 | 46,926 |

[a] Band musicians.

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Nearly 87 per cent of the original enlistments of white soldiers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, were enlistments of men born in the United States.

The effect of the seasons of the year on the productiveness of the recruiting service appears in the following table, which shows the number of enlistments and reenlistments in the line of the Army during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1907, and June 30, 1908:

| Months. | Fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. | | | Fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Enlistments. | Reenlistments. | Total. | Enlistments. | Reenlistments. | Total. |
| July | 1,288 | 623 | 1,911 | 994 | 275 | 1,269 |
| August | 1,482 | 555 | 2,037 | 840 | 274 | 1,114 |
| September | 1,315 | 601 | 1,916 | 783 | 301 | 1,084 |
| October | 1,377 | 901 | 2,278 | 874 | 439 | 1,313 |
| November | 2,510 | 1,117 | 3,627 | 779 | 325 | 1,104 |
| December | 3,735 | 943 | 4,678 | 994 | 339 | 1,333 |
| January | 3,973 | 1,360 | 5,333 | 1,494 | 636 | 2,130 |
| February | 3,022 | 1,032 | 4,054 | 1,405 | 967 | 2,372 |
| March | 2,862 | 1,121 | 3,983 | 1,310 | 1,086 | 2,396 |
| April | 2,336 | 844 | 3,180 | 930 | 480 | 1,410 |
| May | 2,722 | 993 | 3,715 | 1,045 | 597 | 1,642 |
| June | 2,685 | 835 | 3,520 | 1,126 | 922 | 2,048 |
| Total | 29,307 | 10,925 | 40,232 | 12,584 | 6,641 | 19,225 |

It will be seen from the foregoing table that during the past fiscal year, as in the preceding year, the winter months were the most productive.

The following table shows, by branches of the service, the number of enlistments and reenlistments in the Army during each of the fiscal years 1908, 1907, and 1906:

| Branches of service. | Fiscal year ended— | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 30, 1908. | | | June 30, 1907. | | | June 30, 1906. | | |
| | Enlistments. | Reenlistments. | Total. | Enlistments. | Reenlistments. | Total. | Enlistments. | Reenlistments. | Total. |
| Staff departments [a] | 767 | 1,421 | 2,188 | 548 | 876 | 1,424 | 453 | 918 | 1,371 |
| Engineers | 232 | 320 | 552 | 105 | 253 | 358 | 98 | 140 | 238 |
| Cavalry | 6,563 | 1,911 | 8,474 | 4,045 | 1,435 | 5,480 | 3,744 | 1,499 | 5,243 |
| Field artillery | 2,714 | 644 | 3,358 | 390 | 285 | 675 | 965 | 264 | 1,229 |
| Coast Artillery Corps | 7,565 | 2,754 | 10,319 | 2,651 | 978 | 3,629 | 3,257 | 1,064 | 4,321 |
| Infantry | 12,204 | 5,114 | 17,318 | 5,377 | 3,627 | 9,004 | 6,956 | 5,317 | 12,273 |
| Miscellaneous | 29 | 182 | 211 | 16 | 63 | 79 | 13 | 64 | 77 |
| Total | 30,074 | 12,346 | 42,420 | 13,132 | 7,517 | 20,649 | 15,486 | 9,266 | 24,752 |

[a] Including the Hospital Corps.

It is believed that the relative increase or decrease in the number of enlistments and reenlistments in the respective branches of the service will be more clearly shown if the numbers appearing in the foregoing table are reduced to percentages of the total number of

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enlistments and reenlistments during each year. Consequently, the following table, showing those percentages, is presented:

| Branches of service. | Percentages of total number of enlistments and reenlistments during the fiscal year ended— | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 30, 1908. | | | June 30, 1907. | | | June 30, 1906. | | |
| | Enlistments. | Reenlistments. | Total. | Enlistments. | Reenlistments. | Total. | Enlistments. | Reenlistments. | Total. |
| Staff departments[a] | 1.81 | 3.35 | 5.16 | 2.65 | 4.24 | 6.89 | 1.83 | 3.70 | 5.53 |
| Engineers | .55 | .75 | 1.30 | .51 | 1.23 | 1.74 | .40 | .56 | .96 |
| Cavalry | 15.48 | 4.50 | 19.98 | 19.59 | 6.95 | 26.54 | 15.13 | 6.06 | 21.19 |
| Field artillery | 6.40 | 1.52 | 7.92 | 1.89 | 1.38 | 3.27 | 3.90 | 1.07 | 4.97 |
| Coast Artillery Corps | 17.83 | 6.49 | 24.32 | 12.84 | 4.74 | 17.58 | 13.16 | 4.30 | 17.46 |
| Infantry | 28.77 | 12.06 | 40.83 | 26.04 | 17.56 | 43.60 | 28.10 | 21.48 | 49.58 |
| Miscellaneous | .06 | .43 | .49 | .08 | .30 | .38 | .05 | .26 | .31 |
| Total | 70.90 | 29.10 | 100.00 | 63.60 | 36.40 | 100.00 | 62.57 | 37.43 | 100.00 |

[a] Including the Hospital Corps.

It appears from the foregoing table that the decrease in the relative number of reenlistments during the past fiscal year from those of the two preceding years was due to a relative falling off in the numbers of reenlistments in the infantry and cavalry branches, and that the percentage of reenlistments in the artillery branches was greater each year than in the preceding year.

A comparison of the numbers of reenlistments in the several branches of the service with the authorized enlisted strength of those branches is interesting. The following table shows the number of reenlistments to each 1,000 of the authorized enlisted strength in the several branches of the service during the fiscal years 1908, 1907, and 1906:

| Branches of service. | Number of reenlistments to each 1,000 of the authorized enlisted strength during the fiscal year ended— | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | June 30, 1908. | June 30, 1907. | June 30, 1906. |
| Staff departments[a] | 244 | 156 | 167 |
| Engineers | 160 | 200 | 108 |
| Cavalry | 144 | 110 | 113 |
| Field artillery | 123 | 54 | 66 |
| Coast Artillery Corps | 143 | 51 | 75 |
| Infantry | 192 | 141 | 211 |
| Miscellaneous | 78 | 30 | 58 |
| The Army | 165 | 104 | 144 |

[a] Including the Hospital Corps.

When the numbers shown in the last preceding table are compared with the percentages in the table at top of the page, it appears that the decrease in the number of reenlistments in the cavalry and infantry branches is a relative decrease only as compared with the whole number of enlistments and reenlistments; and that, as compared with the authorized strength, there was an actual increase during the past fiscal year in the number of reenlistments in those branches over the number in the preceding year.

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It appears from the official returns that 9,493 of the total 12,346 reenlistments in all branches of the service were made in the organizations in which these reenlisting men previously served.

For the purpose of ascertaining the ages of soldiers enlisting and reenlisting in the Army, an examination of the records was made and the results in the cases of 42,414 of the 42,420 enlistments and reenlistments during the fiscal year are shown in the following table:

| Age at date of enlistment or reenlistment. | Previous military service (United States or foreign). | No prior military service. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 to 20 years of age | 142 | 3,919 | 4,061 |
| 21 to 25 years of age | 3,999 | 17,765 | 21,764 |
| 26 to 30 years of age | 4,864 | 4,153 | 9,017 |
| 31 to 35 years of age | 3,423 | 805 | 4,228 |
| 36 to 40 years of age | 1,717 | 13 | 1,730 |
| 41 years of age and over | 1,614 | ..... | 1,614 |
| Total | 15,759 | 26,655 | 42,414 |

The reports of recruiting officers showing whether or not the applications received by them were the result, wholly or in part, of any form of advertisement, and if so, of what form, were continued during the year with a view to obtaining data to enable the War Department to determine the efficacy of each of the various methods of advertising for recruits. The following table shows the number of applications reported to have been the result of each of the several methods of advertising during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

| Methods of advertising. | Number of applications. |
|---|---|
| Newspaper advertisement | 17,705 |
| Recruiting poster | 32,288 |
| Recruiting circular | 10,057 |
| Sight of recruiting flag and station | 55,133 |
| Canvass by recruiting parties | 4,677 |
| Friends in the Army | 383 |
| News items in newspapers | 107 |
| Moving pictures (2 districts, 5 months each) | 139 |
| Theater curtain (1 district from September to December and 2 districts January to May) | 89 |
| Theater program (1 district for 6 months) | 17 |
| Advertising in street cars (3 districts from October to January; 4 districts February to June) | 2,032 |
| Ferry house advertising (New York and Brooklyn, 7 months) | 737 |
| Personal letters from recruiting officers (8 districts, 6 months) | 675 |
| In parks and squares (1 district in February; 2 districts in March; 3 districts in April; 5 districts in May; 11 districts in June) | 3,058 |
| Advertising cards (5 months) | 2,404 |
| Handbills (4 months) | 554 |
| Twenty-four-sheet poster (1 district, 5 months) | 856 |
| Special recruiting signs (2 districts in April, 3 districts in May and June) | 174 |
| Paper "United States Army Life" (1 district) | 49 |
| In elevated railway stations (1 district, 2 months) | 63 |
| Total | 131,197 |
| Not the result of advertising | 10,547 |
| Total number of applicants reported upon | 141,744 |

A comparison of the results obtained in the large cities from the principal methods of advertising with the results obtained in small cities may be interesting. The following table shows, for all recruit-

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ing stations, for the stations in 10 large cities, and for those in 10 small cities, the percentage of applicants for enlistment attracted by each method of advertising during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

| Methods of advertising. | All recruiting stations. | Ten large cities. | Ten small cities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newspaper advertisement | 12.49 | 11.92 | 8.37 |
| Recruiting poster | 22.78 | 15.00 | 34.82 |
| Recruiting circular | 7.10 | 6.12 | 9.34 |
| Sight of recruiting flag and station | 38.89 | 47.08 | 33.83 |
| Canvass by recruiting parties | 3.30 | 1.45 | 5.65 |
| Other methods | 8.00 | 10.15 | 2.02 |
| Not the result of advertising | 7.44 | 8.28 | 5.97 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

It will be seen from the foregoing table that, as in the previous year, the sight of the recruiting flag and station attracted the largest number of applicants in the large cities, the recruiting poster being second, and newspaper advertisement third; and that in the small cities the recruiting poster was most productive, the sight of the recruiting flag and station being second, and newspaper advertisement third.

The annual reports of the commanding officers at the three recruit depots show that, when the improvements now in process of completion have been finished, those depots will accommodate about 3,000 recruits at one time.

The average number of applicants for enlistment reported to have been received at the Jefferson Barracks depot daily during the past fiscal year was 23.6; at the Columbus Barracks depot, 23.4; and at the Fort Slocum depot, 35.2. The average number of recruits reported at the Jefferson Barracks depot daily during the year was 513; at the Columbus Barracks depot, 507; and at the Fort Slocum depot, 562. The average number of recruits forwarded to organizations from the three recruit depots monthly was 617 from Jefferson Barracks, 543 from Columbus Barracks, and 900 from Fort Slocum.

The commanding officer at the Columbus Barracks depot, in referring to the reception of recruits at the depot, says:

> After a careful study of the recruiting service at the depot, I am of the opinion that no feature is more important than the receiving station. It is the key to the success of the whole. It is there that the applicant receives his first and lasting impressions. If these are favorable, it is probable that he will be a contented soldier during his term of service, but if unfavorable, it is certain that they will return with increased intensity at every fancied wrong. The officer in charge is selected with great care and the task assigned to him is a hard one. He has entire charge of the applicant from the time he reports until he is sent to his company for instruction or put on the cars after rejection; he personally superintends the drawing, fitting, and issue of clothing, the drawing and issue of toilet articles, and the safe storage of each applicant's civilian clothing, and he is responsible for the discipline of the receiving detachment, the police of the station, and the accuracy of its records. By this method the applicants are kept from contact with the enlisted force, save the small receiving detachment, and the two grave dangers of graft and the playing of practical jokes are almost eliminated. If the applicants are received in a company, it is practically impossible to remove these dangers. The most capable and experienced officers on duty here concur in this view.

But few complaints were received during the past fiscal year concerning the quality of recruits received at military posts. All those

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complaints were investigated and it was found in nearly all cases that they were either not warranted by the facts, or were based upon moral deficiencies discovered after enlistment, and not upon physical or mental disqualifications that were discoverable by recruiting officers. A careful study of all the reports of the investigations made in these cases has led to the conclusion that these complaints as to the character of recruits were made, in large part, by organization commanders with a view to showing that extraordinary prevalence of desertion in their commands was due to the vicious characters of the deserters rather than to abuses or deficiencies for which the commanders themselves or their subordinates were responsible.

### POST EXCHANGES.

As reports of the operation and financial condition of post exchanges are not forwarded to this office, it is not in possession of the data necessary to compile a summary of the operations of those exchanges during the past fiscal year. Under the Army Regulations those reports are required to be submitted to the department commanders.

### CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

General Orders, No. 84, War Department, May 18, 1908, provided for the establishment of camps of instruction at Atascadero Ranch, Cal.; American Lake, Wash.; Pine Plains, Jefferson County, N. Y.; Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Leon Springs, Tex.; Fort Riley, Kans.; and Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, Wyo. The length of the encampment in each case was fixed at one month.

The order before referred to required that "In the concentration of troops and in their dispersion at the conclusion of the period in camp, the routes shall be so arranged as to require marches which for dismounted troops shall be 200 miles one way or 100 miles each way; for mounted troops 250 miles one way or 150 miles each way." Where the distance of the permanent station from the camp exceeded the required marches, authority was given to cover the excess by rail or water transportation.

The marches and camps were intended to approximate, as nearly as might be, the conditions of field service in time of war. With that end in view, the flooring of tents and like semipermanent arrangements were prohibited. To perfect the field training of troops, the maximum of drills, exercises, and problems looking to that end was enjoined, together with the minimum of formal ceremonies and a total absence of merely spectacular exhibitions.

Provisions were also made, in the order before cited, for the assembling from time to time in those camps of portions of the organized militia. The character and scope of the instruction to be given to the troops of the Regular Army and the organized militia in connection with the camps of instruction was that prescribed in General Orders, No. 11, War Department, January 14, 1908.

Final returns of the troops in camp have not all been received, the periods of the encampments not having terminated until September, 1908, in two cases and October, 1908, in one case. However,

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the following table shows, approximately, the number of troops assembled at each camp of instruction:

| Camps. | Number of companies. | Number of troops. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Officers. | Enlisted men. | Total. |
| Atascadero Ranch | 30 | 108 | 1,973 | 2,081 |
| American Lake | 40 | 140 | 2,410 | 2,550 |
| Pine Plains | 36 | 202 | 2,782 | 2,984 |
| Chickamauga Park | 26 | 83 | 1,677 | 1,760 |
| Fort Benjamin Harrison | 22 | 105 | 1,367 | 1,472 |
| Leon Springs | 28 | 84 | 1,787 | 1,871 |
| Fort Riley | 56 | 204 | 4,372 | 4,576 |
| Fort D. A. Russell | 49 | 173 | 2,796 | 2,969 |
| Total | 287 | 1,099 | 19,164 | 20,263 |

The foregoing table probably shows less, rather than more, than the actual number of officers and men in the camps.

## COAST-DEFENSE EXERCISES.

In addition to the camps of instruction for the infantry and cavalry branches of the service, the coast artillery troops and the organized militia of a considerable number of the States on the Atlantic seaboard engaged in coast-defense exercises.

Those exercises were planned in accordance with the instructions published in General Orders, No. 44, War Department, March 31, 1908. Those exercises will not be completed in all of the artillery districts until the end of the current month, and, consequently, a complete statement showing the number of troops that participated in them can not be presented now.

## SMALL-ARMS FIRING.

As the regular practice season may extend, under the Small-Arms Firing Regulations, to October 31, and as there is always more or less delay in the compilation and forwarding of some of the reports of the results of the rifle and pistol firing of the several organizations of the line of the Army in target practice, it has been found to be impracticable to make a complete statement of the results of that practice in the current annual report. It has been the custom, however, to announce those results in War Department general orders as soon as the reports have all been received, examined, and digested.

The results of the small-arms firing of the several organizations of the line of the Army in target practice during the season of 1907 were published in General Orders, No. 87, War Department, May 21, 1908. The unusual lateness of the publication of those results was due to inability to obtain reports of those results within a reasonable time after the close of the practice season.

The increase in the number of qualifications reported in the higher grades of marksmanship during the practice season of 1907 was not as great as the increase noted in the last annual report as the result



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of the 1906 practice; but it shows continued improvement. For the practice season of 1907, 1,981 expert riflemen, 5,555 sharpshooters, and 4,128 marksmen were reported as qualified, as against 1,157 expert riflemen, 4,629 sharpshooters, and 4,391 marksmen for the year 1906. Because of the marked increase in the number of qualifications made in 1906 over that of the preceding year, the War Department directed department commanders at the beginning of the target practice season of 1907 to impress upon all concerned the necessity for the exercise of the greatest care in the supervision of target practice and the adoption of precautionary measures to insure accuracy in marking and scoring.

The act of Congress approved May 11, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 110), provides for an increase in the pay of enlisted men who qualify as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, and marksmen from $3, $2, and $1 a month to $5, $3, and $2 a month, respectively. Under paragraph 1365, Army Regulations, the men qualifying as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, and marksmen are entitled to that additional pay "from the date of qualification to the close of the next succeeding target year." It is believed that this increase in pay will induce a larger number of enlisted men to become good marksmen.

Data with regard to the number of competitors and the number of medal winners in the several small-arms competitions during the year 1907 were given in the last annual report, and the complete detailed results of those competitions were announced in General Orders, No. 213, War Department, October 19, 1907.

In 1908 the troops in the Department of the East and the Department of the Gulf joined in the Atlantic competitions, held at Fort Niagara, N. Y.; those in the Department of Dakota, the Department of the Lakes, and the Department of the Missouri in the Northern competitions, held at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; those in the Department of the Columbia and the Department of California in the Pacific competitions, held at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; and those in the Department of the Colorado and the Department of Texas in the Southwestern competitions, held at Leon Springs, Tex. The competitions of the troops comprising the Army of Cuban Pacification were held at the close of the regular target season at Malaguey, Cuba. Those competitions were followed by the usual Army competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., which began August 10, 1908, and in which the membership of the Army rifle team and of the Army pistol team was determined.

In the Philippines Division the annual divisional competitions were held as prescribed in Part VII of the Small-Arms Firing Regulations. In consequence of the latitude allowed by paragraph 336 of those regulations, which provides that competitions in the Philippine Islands shall take place "in such numbers, under such regulations, at such places, and at such times as the division commander may direct," many new features were added this year, the principal one being the use of moving targets in both competitions.

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The following table shows the number of competitors in each of the competitions during the year 1908:

| Competitions. | Number of competitors. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rifle. | | | Pistol. | | |
| | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Distinguished marksmen. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Distinguished pistol shots. |
| Atlantic | 62 | 13 | 7 | 33 | 11 | 6 |
| Cuban | 66 | 17 | 5 | 31 | 9 | 2 |
| Northern | 136 | 25 | 12 | 80 | 14 | 5 |
| Pacific | 53 | 12 | 3 | 26 | 10 | 3 |
| Southwestern | 73 | 11 | 5 | 38 | 5 | 1 |
| Philippines | 158 | 31 | 17 | 57 | 19 | 7 |
| Army | 95 | 46 | ..... | 54 | 19 | ..... |

The number of medals awarded to successful competitors in those competitions is shown in the following table:

| Competitions. | Number of medals awarded. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rifle. | | Pistol. | |
| | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. | Enlisted men. | Commissioned officers. |
| Atlantic | 12 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| Cuban | 13 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Northern | 27 | 12 | 16 | 3 |
| Pacific | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Southwestern | 14 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Philippines | 31 | 22 | 11 | 5 |
| Army | 12 | 19 | 12 | 8 |

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice arranged for the holding of the several annual national competitions for 1908 on the Ohio State range at Camp Perry, Port Clinton, Ottawa County, Ohio, and prescribed conditions and regulations for those competitions. Those conditions and regulations, having received the approval of the Secretary of War, were published in General Orders, No. 26, War Department, February 29, 1908. The competition began August 24, 1908, with the national team match, followed by the national individual match and the national pistol match, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, General Staff, as executive officer. In the national team match, or national trophy competition, 2 teams—1 cavalry and 1 infantry—from the Army, 1 from the Navy, 1 from the Marine Corps, 1 of midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy, and 45 teams from the organized militia were entered. No teams were sent by the militia of Florida, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and South Dakota.

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The following table shows the winning teams, the scores made, and the prizes won in that competition:

| Order. | Team. | Score. | Prize. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States Army, infantry | 3,224 | National trophy and $300. |
| 2 | United States Navy | 3,210 | Hilton trophy and $200. |
| 3 | United States Army, cavalry | 3,180 | Soldier of Marathon trophy and $150. |
| 4 | United States Marine Corps | 3,117 | $100. |
| 5 | Wisconsin | 3,073 | $75. |
| 6 | Massachusetts | 3,056 | $50. |

A medal was also awarded to each member of the winning teams.

A growing interest is manifested by the militia in the competition for the national trophy, as will be perceived from the fact that the number of entries has increased each year since the institution of the match. Eleven State teams entered the match in 1903, 19 in 1904, 32 in 1905, 37 in 1906, 43 in 1907, and 45 in 1908. Complete returns showing the results in the individual matches at Camp Perry have not yet been received in this office. As soon as they shall have been received and the compilations completed, the detailed results of those matches will be published in War Department general orders.

## MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It appears from the annual reports of the division and department commanders that general conditions of peace existed throughout the Philippine Islands during the past fiscal year.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Philippines Division, in his report for the period from July 1, 1907, to February 20, 1908, makes the following statements with regard to conditions in the several military departments in that division:

*Department of Luzon.*—There have been no disturbances of consequence during the period covered by this report.

*Department of the Visayas.*—There is a general condition of good order throughout the Department of the Visayas, with the possibility of a recurrence of the trouble at any time in the islands of Samar and Leyte.

*Department of Mindanao.*—Good order has continued among the Moros. There have been a few minor acts of lawlessness committed by roving bands of outlaws, but nothing of a serious character. The operations of these outlaws have been principally directed against other Moros.

## TROOPS IN CUBA.

On October 15, 1907, there were 276 officers and 4,437 enlisted men in the Army of Cuban Pacification. On October 15, 1908, the latest date for which reports have been received, there were 268 officers and 4,853 enlisted men, a total of 5,121 in Cuba. The foregoing figures do not include that part of the United States Marine Corps serving with the Army of Cuban Pacification. On September 30, 1908, the date of the latest reports received, 50 officers and 832 enlisted men of the Marine Corps were reported present in Cuba.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, in his annual report for 1908, says:

As previously reported, this command has continued to be what its name implies—an army of pacification—and no occasion has arisen for resort to force. The period

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of electioneering and of the provincial and municipal elections passed off without a hitch or trouble of any kind, which speaks well for the intelligence of the Cuban people when it is understood that a new franchise law and ballot system were put into effect.

This command consists of the same units heretofore reported, and comprises a maximum strength during the period of this report of 375 officers and 5,845 enlisted men, strategically disposed of at 23 stations, including Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

### UTE INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

The Ute Indians, referred to in the last annual report of The Adjutant-General as having been placed on the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation June 10, 1907, under the care of the Interior Department, again became so discontented, restless, and turbulent in October of that year as to require a show of military force. Those Indians are reported to have been returned to the Uintah Indian Reservation June 30, 1908, under military escort.

The military operations connected with these disturbances are related by the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, in his report for the fiscal year 1908.

### DISTURBANCES AMONG MINERS IN ALASKA.

Reports of disorder among miners in the vicinity of Fairbanks having been received from the Attorney-General, the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, was directed, on February 14, 1908, to cause a sufficient military force to be placed at the disposal of the United States marshal at that place, upon his request therefor, to assist him in the execution of the laws of the United States in his district and in the enforcement and execution of the orders and processes of the United States courts. The disturbances were settled, however, without sending any United States troops to Fairbanks.

Disturbances among striking miners at the Treadwell mines made it necessary to send a company of the Tenth Infantry there to preserve order and to assist the United States marshal in the execution of the laws of the United States. The troops arrived at Treadwell March 28, 1908. Trouble was avoided, however, and the troops were returned to their station May 15, 1908.

### DISTURBANCES AT GOLDFIELD, NEV.

Upon the requisition of the governor of Nevada for troops to suppress existing disorder and violence and to protect life and property, nine companies and the machine-gun platoon of the Twenty-second Infantry were sent to Goldfield, Nev., reaching there December 7, 1907. The active intervention of the troops was not needed, however, and they were withdrawn and returned to their proper stations, the last of the troops leaving Goldfield March 7, 1908.

### DESTITUTION AMONG ALASKAN INDIANS.

In the annual report of The Adjutant-General for 1906, and again in his last annual report, attention was invited to the reports made by officers of the Army, customs officials, missionaries, and others

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relative to the condition of the Alaskan Indians, and it was recommended that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress with a view to securing such legislation as the case might require.

No relief by legislation was afforded, but as a temporary expedient the sum of $5,000 was set aside, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the appropriation for the education and support of Alaskan natives, as an emergency fund for the purchase of food, clothing, and medical supplies for destitute natives.

Reports received during the past fiscal year from officers of the Army stationed at Forts Egbert, St. Michael, and W. H. Seward, Alaska, indicate that the mental, moral, and physical condition of the natives in the vicinity of these posts is deplorable; that they are exploited by the traders, are debauched by the lower class of whites, and are gradually fading away through disease, dissipation, and starvation.

Permanent and adequate relief for the destitute Alaskan Indians can be provided only through legislation, and it is again recommended, therefore, that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress with a view to securing such legislation as may be necessary to care for and safeguard the welfare of these Alaskan Indians.

Not only are the Indians themselves affected by the existing conditions, but it is reported that the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis among them is a source of danger to the troops stationed near them.

## GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

It appears from the reports of the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane that during the past fiscal year 178 persons were admitted to that institution on account of service in the Regular or the Volunteer Army of the United States. Those admissions consisted of 2 officers and 59 enlisted men on the active list, 2 retired officers, 1 retired enlisted man, 15 former enlisted men of the Regular Army, 95 former volunteers, and 4 military convicts.

There were 9 commissioned officers of the Army under treatment at the hospital at the beginning of the fiscal year. During the year 4 were admitted and 2 were relieved from treatment, leaving 11 officers under treatment at that institution on June 30, 1908.

With the exception of 1, who was sent to the hospital for special treatment, the enlisted men on the active list were all discharged from the military service soon after their admission to the institution.

## THE MILITIA.

A division, to be known as the Division of Militia Affairs, was created in the office of the Secretary of War by War Department orders of February 12, 1908. That division is charged, under that order, with the transaction of business pertaining to the organized and unorganized militia, except militia in the military service of the United States.

The records, books, files, documents, cards, and papers pertaining to the militia and in the custody of The Adjutant-General were transferred, or are in course of transfer, to the recently formed Division of Militia Affairs, as required by War Department orders of June 10, 1908.

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## MILITARY CONVICTS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 1,668 military convicts in custody. Of this number, 611 were in confinement at military posts; 38 at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.; 700 at the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; 285 at the Pacific Branch, United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 16 at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.; 1 at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; and 17 in transit from one place of confinement to another.

During the fiscal year 2,031 military convicts were committed to confinement, 6 escaped convicts were recaptured, 1,500 convicts were released at expiration of sentence, 56 escaped, 9 died, and the whole of unexecuted parts of the sentences were remitted in 152 cases, leaving 1,988 military convicts in custody on June 30, 1908. Of this number, 914 were in confinement at military posts; 20 at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.; 690 at the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; 330 at the Pacific Branch, United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 23 at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.; 2 at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; and 9 in transit from one place of confinement to another.

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that during the fiscal year there was an increase of 303 in the number of military convicts confined at military posts, 35 in those at the United States military prisons, 7 at the Government Hospital for the Insane, and 1 at the general hospital at Fort Bayard, while there was a decrease of 18 in the number at the United States Penitentiary and 8 in transit, a net increase during the year of 320 in the number of military convicts in confinement.

The number of military convicts reported to have escaped during the past fiscal year was 38 less than during the preceding year. Of the 56 escapes reported, 3 occurred at the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and 1 from the Pacific Branch, United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal. The remainder (52) escaped from military posts at which they were confined. The largest numbers of escapes from military posts were reported as having occurred at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Sam Houston, Tex., those numbers being 10 and 5, respectively. During the preceding year the largest numbers of escapes also occurred at those two posts, those numbers being 18 and 11, respectively. During the past fiscal year 3 escapes were reported from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Fort Niagara, N. Y., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; 2 from Fort Douglas, Utah, Fort Logan, Colo., Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Fort Snelling, Minn., Fort Barrancas, Fla., Fort Thomas, Ky., and Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., and 1 from Fort Lawton, Wash., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., Fort Missoula, Mont., Fort McKinley, Me., Fort Ontario, N. Y., Camp Columbia, Cuba, Fort Brady, Mich., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Fort Clark, Tex., respectively.

As in previous years, applications for clemency in the cases of prisoners undergoing confinement in execution of sentences of general courts-martial added materially to the correspondence of the office. At the beginning of the fiscal year 96 applications for clemency, previously made, had not received final consideration, they having

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been referred to commanding generals of military departments or elsewhere in the course of investigation as to the merits of the cases. During the year, 1,163 applications for clemency were received, but 94 of these were cases in which other applications were pending at the date of their receipt. Clemency was denied in 749 cases, the unexecuted parts of sentences were wholly remitted in 102 cases, and parts of the unexecuted sentences were remitted in 157 cases. Before final action had been taken on applications for clemency in their cases, 4 military convicts had been released upon expiration of sentence and 2 had escaped. At the close of the fiscal year 151 cases had not received final consideration, they having been referred to commanding generals or others in the course of investigation as to the merits of the cases and not having been returned to this office before the close of the year. It is proper to remark, however, that the number of cases received does not represent the number of individual prisoners by whom, or in whose behalf, applications for clemency were made. In many cases as soon as one application is denied another is presented, as many as eight successive applications having been received and acted upon during the year in the case of one prisoner. The 1,008 cases acted upon during the year were applications in the cases of 882 military convicts, as against 919 applications in the cases of 794 military convicts acted upon during the preceding year.

In continuance of a practice that obtained prior to the transfer of the United States Military Prison to the Department of Justice in 1895, and to give special recognition at suitable times to convicts who gain the most meritorious record, the commandant of the United States Military Prison was authorized to recommend for clemency, on the Fourth of July and on Thanksgiving Day of each year, 2 convicts, and the commandant of the Pacific Branch, 1 convict, who had served not less than eighteen months of their terms of confinement and who had the best record of conduct at the prison. Upon the recommendations made under that authority, the unexecuted parts of the sentences of confinement were remitted by the War Department in the cases of 6 military convicts during the past fiscal year.

The number of applications for clemency in the cases of military convicts acted upon by the commanding generals of the several military departments is unknown. The whole of the unexecuted parts of sentences, however, was remitted by commanding generals in 44 cases, making a total of 152 cases in which the whole of the unexecuted parts of the sentences of confinement were remitted by the War Department or by subordinate military authorities during the year.

## UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON.

In the last annual report of The Adjutant-General, attention was invited to the comments of the commandant of the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth with regard to the insecure and dangerous condition of the buildings at the prison. The sundry civil appropriation act approved May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 364), contains an appropriation of $150,000 "for the reconstruction, upon land owned by the United States, of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas," and provides that the cost, when completed, shall not exceed $583,000. The act directs that the appropriation be expended so as to give the maximum amount of employment to the inmates of the prison.

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Plans for the reconstruction of the military prison buildings at Fort Leavenworth were approved by the Secretary of War and the reconstruction has been begun, under the supervision of Maj. Thomas H. Slavens, quartermaster, who relieved Lieut. Col. George S. Young as commandant of the prison under authority of Special Orders, No. 132, War Department, June 5, 1908.

It is reported that the maximum capacity of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth is 764 military convicts. The annual report of the commandant shows that the average number in confinement there daily during the past fiscal year was 710.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 700 military convicts in confinement at the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. During the year, 888 military convicts were received there, 554 were discharged upon expiration of sentence, 30 were discharged by pardon, 3 escaped, 7 died, and 4 were transferred to other places of confinement, leaving 690 military convicts in confinement there on June 30, 1908.

The reconstruction of the Pacific Branch, United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., authorized by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1848), was continued during the year.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 285 military convicts in confinement at the Pacific Branch of the United States Military Prison, the maximum capacity of which is reported at 311 convicts. During the year 478 military convicts were received there, 403 were discharged upon expiration of sentence, 25 were discharged by pardon, 1 escaped, and 4 were transferred to other places of confinement, leaving 330 military convicts in confinement there on June 30, 1908.

## PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM.

The personal identification system in use in the Army was described fully in the annual report for the year 1906. The obtaining of identification records, consisting of the finger prints, photographs, and brief personal descriptions of the enlisted force of the Army, was continued during the past fiscal year. At the close of the fiscal year (June 30, 1908) identification records had been received in 99,181 cases. Of these, 11,671 were cases of reenlistment in which those records, made during the previous service, were on file. On June 30, 1908, the office had on file identification records of 87,510 individuals who were or had been enlisted men in the Army.

The utility of the finger prints as a means of identification of unknown dead was demonstrated during the past year in two cases, one that of a body picked up in San Diego Bay and the other that of a drowned man found in Manila Bay. The finger prints of the corpse were recorded in each case and forwarded to this office, where they afforded a means for prompt and positive identification of enlisted men whose fate otherwise would probably have remained unknown.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 335 cases of fraudulent enlistment by former deserters, military convicts, and others were discovered through the operations of the system of personal identification. During the preceding year the number of cases of fraudulent enlistment discovered (principally by means of the outline-figure card system) was 171. Of the 335 cases of identity discovered

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during the year, 20 had been withdrawn from military control when the discovery was made. Of the remaining 315 cases, 31 were held to service, 241 were dishonorably discharged and confined for various periods by sentence of general court-martial, 7 were discharged without honor, 33 deserted before their cases were finally disposed of, 1 died, and in 2 cases no report of final determination has been received.

## CURRENT WORK OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, the business of The Adjutant-General's Office was promptly disposed of, notwithstanding the material increase in the quantity of business as compared with that of the previous year. The work of the office was kept constantly up to date, 95.2 per cent of all the cases received during the year having been disposed of within twenty-four hours from the time they reached the office. The few complicated cases that required more than twenty-four hours for investigation and adjudication in the office were disposed of as promptly as possible, usually within two or three days, and at the close of business on June 30, 1908, not one case remained unacted upon.

Of the cases received during the year, 343,161 were formally recorded. In addition to these formally recorded cases, 4,311 informal calls for information from the records were received from other bureaus of the War Department. The total number of cases, formal and informal, received during the year was 347,472, which was an average of 1,132 for each working day in the fiscal year. The average for the preceding year was 941 cases, and for the fiscal year 1906 it was 889 cases. These figures show that there has been a decided increase in the amount of current work of the office in the past three years.

The following table shows either the source of receipt or the character of the 343,161 cases received and formally recorded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

*Number of cases received and disposed of.*

| | |
|---|---|
| From the Commissioner of Pensions | 86,721 |
| From the Auditor for the War Department | 45,002 |
| From the Comptroller of the Treasury | 117 |
| From the Commissioner of the General Land Office | 1,278 |
| From the Civil Service Commission | 576 |
| From the General Staff, the Chief of Artillery, and chiefs of bureaus of the War Department | 18,002 |
| From the Army at large | 77,080 |
| Recruiting for the Army | 17,934 |
| Militia of States and Territories | 2,590 |
| Clemency for military convicts | 2,111 |
| From Union associations and volunteer soldiers' homes | 970 |
| From Confederate associations and homes and State pension officials | 4,652 |
| Applications for original discharge certificates | 159 |
| Applications for certificates in lieu of lost discharges | 8,139 |
| Applications for removal of charge of desertion | 1,817 |
| Remuster cases | 218 |
| All other cases, miscellaneous | 75,795 |
| Total | 343,161 |
| On hand June 30, 1908 | None. |

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The cases received from the Commissioner of Pensions consisted, as in former years, of calls for information from the official records relative to the service, military status, or medical treatment of former officers and enlisted men of the regular and volunteer forces. Of the 86,721 calls received during the year, 1,024 related to service in the Philippine insurrection and 6,163 to service in the war with Spain. The remaining 79,534 cases related to service in previous wars, principally the civil war, and to service in the Regular Army in times of peace. It may be interesting to note that, as compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 16,763 in the number of calls received from the Commissioner of Pensions—172 in the Philippine insurrection cases, 473 in those relating to the war with Spain, and 16,118 in those relating to the civil war and other wars prior to the war with Spain and to the Regular Army in times of peace.

The 45,002 cases received from the Auditor for the War Department consisted of calls for information from the records relative to the service or status of officers and enlisted men. Of those cases, 352 related to service in the Philippine insurrection, 732 to service in the war with Spain, and the remainder (43,918) to service in the civil war, the Mexican war, the Indian wars, or in the Regular Army in times of peace. The number of calls from the Auditor for the War Department in Philippine insurrection cases and in Spanish war cases was less, while the number of calls in cases relating to other wars and to the Regular Army in times of peace was greater than the numbers received during the preceding year. The decreases in Philippine insurrection cases and in Spanish war cases were 244 and 14, respectively, and the increase in other cases was 2,275, making a net increase from the preceding year of 2,017.

Calls for information from the records relative to the service of individuals in the Volunteer or Regular Army, for use in connection with the administration of the land laws of the United States, were received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1,278 cases, as against 1,270 such cases received during the preceding fiscal year.

The Civil Service Commission made 576 calls for record information in the cases of claimants for preference in appointment to civil office under section 1754, Revised Statutes. The number of such cases received during the preceding year was 537.

The large number of cases (95,082) received from the General Staff, the Chief of Artillery (now Chief of Coast Artillery), chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, and from the Army at large related to such diverse subjects as arise in connection with the command or administration of the existing military establishment. That number, which was much larger than the number (72,318) received during the preceding fiscal year, does not include the 17,934 cases that related to recruiting for the Army. The increase in the army cases over the number received during the preceding fiscal year was 30,117, including an increase of 7,353 in the number of cases relating to recruiting. The increase in the paper work relating to the Army is evident when it is observed that the cases received from the General Staff, the Chief of Artillery, chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, and from the Army at large during the fiscal year 1906 numbered 59,332, while

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the number of such cases for the fiscal year 1907 had increased to 72,318 and for the past fiscal year the number was 95,082.

The militia cases received during the year numbered 2,590 as against 3,540 such cases received during the previous year. They arose chiefly in connection with the administration of the militia laws, and included many requests for interpretation of laws and regulations.

Of the communications received during the year, 2,111 related to the granting of clemency to military convicts. That subject is discussed elsewhere in this report.

The 970 cases received from Union associations and volunteer homes were requests for information concerning the military service of applicants for admission to or membership in those homes and associations, or the military service of the former soldiers on account of whose service such admission or membership was sought. The number of such cases received during the preceding fiscal year was 779.

Requests for information concerning the military service of former Confederate officers and enlisted men were received from Confederate associations, homes, and State pension officials in 4,652 cases during the year, as against 3,544 cases of that kind received during the preceding fiscal year. No separate record of the number of Confederate State pension cases was kept, but it is believed that more than one-half of the 4,652 cases before referred to were requests for information for use in State pension claims.

The number of applications for original discharge certificates in the cases of former soldiers who, for various reasons, failed to receive such certificates at the dates of their separation from the military service, has continued to decrease. Only 159 such applications were received during the fiscal year. During the previous year that number was 218.

Certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharge certificates are issued under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 629). During the past fiscal year 8,139 applications for certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharge certificates were received. That number is larger than the number (7,484) received during the preceding year.

The acts of Congress (the act approved March 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 869, and the acts amendatory thereof) relating to the removal of charges of desertion are applicable only to soldiers of the civil war and the war with Mexico. Since the date of the original act many thousands of applications for the relief provided have been received and disposed of, and it is believed that the charge of desertion has been removed in nearly all of the meritorious cases. Most of the applications now reaching the Department are but renewals of former applications, many of which have been denied repeatedly. During the past fiscal year 1,817 applications for removal of the charge of desertion were received, as against 1,607 during the preceding year. The number of applications received during the year, as shown in the table, does not include such cases as arose in the preparation of military histories of former soldiers for the Commissioner of Pensions and the accounting officers of the Treasury, no record of the number of those cases having been kept. In all such cases the charge of

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desertion thus discovered was removed under the act, when found to be clearly within its provisions, without any formal application for relief.

The remuster cases shown in the preceding table are applications for recognition of rank as commissioned officers during the civil war under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 24, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 593). But 218 applications were received during the past fiscal year, as against 803 during the preceding year. The number of cases shown in the table as having been received and disposed of, however, does not represent the whole number of cases considered under the remuster law during the past fiscal year. The question of the applicability of that law was considered in a number of cases, principally from the Auditor for the War Department, in which no formal application for recognition under the act had been filed, and which, therefore, were not counted as remuster cases.

The miscellaneous cases shown in the table cover a wide range of subjects, including all cases not specifically classified in the table, relative to the disbanded armies of all wars, to the organizations, officers, and enlisted men composing those armies, and to former officers and enlisted men of the Army of to-day. The miscellaneous correspondence of the office during the past fiscal year averaged 247 cases for each working day in the year. It included a large correspondence with individual Senators and Representatives in Congress, as well as many reports for the use of congressional committees relative to pending or proposed legislation, and involved the determination of the great variety of questions that constantly arise in connection with the history or status of organizations and of individual officers and enlisted men. The miscellaneous cases also include inquiries received from the descendants of soldiers of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 and from the various patriotic societies relative to service in those wars. During the past fiscal year there were received 2,844 requests, involving 3,628 names, for records of service in the Revolutionary war, and 556 requests, involving 644 names, for records of service in the war of 1812.

Of the 4,311 informal calls for information, before referred to, 3,610 were requests received from the Quartermaster-General of the Army for information from the records for use in connection with applications for headstones and marking the graves of deceased soldiers. Those requests involved 13,660 names.

The act of Congress approved March 9, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 56), to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in Northern prisons, and were buried near the prisons where they died, requires a "verification with the Confederate archives in the War Department" of the registers of Confederate dead authorized by that act. Since the date of that legislation, 13 lists, containing approximately 17,000 names, have been received from the commissioner for marking graves of Confederate soldiers. The names on those lists were verified, as required by the act of Congress before cited, in all cases in which such verification was possible.

The distribution of general and special orders and circulars forms a large and important part of the work of The Adjutant-General's

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Office. The following table shows the number of copies of orders and circulars distributed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

| | |
|---|---|
| General orders | 2,809,230 |
| Special orders, full copies | 97,659 |
| Special orders, extracts | 39,277 |
| Circulars | 1,206,805 |
| Artillery memoranda | 4,029 |

Prior to the date of issue of General Orders, No. 14, War Department, January 17, 1908, the distribution of all blank books and forms furnished by the Adjutant-General's Department for use in the Army was made directly from this office. In that order, however, it was directed that those blank books and forms be distributed, under the immediate direction of The Adjutant-General of the Army, to posts and organizations of the Army by the adjutant-general of the Philippines Division and the adjutants-general of the several territorial departments in the United States. The new system of distribution of blanks has been in operation for a comparatively short time, but it is evident from that short experience that the change in method of distribution was in the interest of economical administration.

During the fiscal year, 17,173 blank books and 2,642,501 other blanks were distributed by this office, either directly or to the adjutants-general of the military division and departments for distribution by them.

A systematic gradual examination and revision of the blank books and forms in use for the Army has been undertaken with a view to dispensing with many of the cumbersome book records and standardizing the many different sizes and styles of blanks heretofore used. It has been found to be possible to substitute for many of the book records and for many blank forms of irregular size a form of a standard size, consisting of one sheet of paper, or of two or more sheets of paper fastened together, and suitable for filing in ordinary file boxes without folding.

The new forms that have thus far been adopted and put into use have shown the advantages to be gained from that revision in the facility with which the records kept on those forms can be handled and filed.

In addition to the orders, circulars, memoranda, and blanks, The Adjutant-General's Office distributed about 69,800 copies of miscellaneous documents and other publications during the fiscal year. Those publications included the Army Register, the monthly Army List and Directory, station lists, the militia roster, and annual reports.

Copies of the Army Regulations, Infantry Drill Regulations, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, Light Artillery Drill Regulations, Field Artillery Drill Regulations, Outlines of First Aid to the Injured, Manual of Guard Duty, Manual of Bayonet Exercises, and Field Service Regulations are supplied, for use as text-books, to educacational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics. The number of those publications so distributed by this office during the year was 7,171.

There was no reduction in the quantity of mail matter intended for officers and enlisted men of the Army and directed to them in care of The Adjutant-General's Office. During the fiscal year 52,829 pieces of mail matter were readdressed to officers of the Army, as

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against 51,851 pieces readdressed during the preceding year. No record of the quantity of mail readdressed to enlisted men was kept.

### OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1145), authorized and directed the Secretary of War "to furnish to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate to the Fifty-seventh Congress one set of the Official Records of the Rebellion, and to furnish two sets of said records to such permanent libraries and educational institutions as may be designated by each of said Senators, Representatives, and Delegates." Sets of the Official Records were sent out during the year under that law as designations were received.

The whole number of copies of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies distributed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, including sales, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Books (volumes or parts of volumes) | 4,325 |
| Atlases (complete) | 34 |
| Plates (maps) | 50 |

The sales during the fiscal year amounted to $124.55, and that amount was deposited in the United States Treasury, as required by law.

### ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

A clause in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved February 23, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 884), authorized the compilation, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies.

The comparative completeness of the collection of Union records in the custody of the War Department, and the practical completion of the reproduction, by the index-record card system, of the individual military records of the officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces in the Union Army, left but comparatively little to be done to complete that part of the roster relating to the Union troops.

On the other hand, the incompleteness of the collection of Confederate records of military service in the custody of the War Department made it necessary to endeavor to make that collection as nearly complete as possible by obtaining the loan of authentic Confederate records from States, historical societies, and individuals. The efforts made with that end in view have resulted in material additions to the collection of Confederate records. Many original records have been loaned to the Department. Those records were copied and the originals were returned promptly to the persons who loaned them. The Confederate records loaned during the past fiscal year included 140 rolls of Missouri organizations and 46 rolls of North Carolina organizations. But notwithstanding the considerable number of additions to the collection of Confederate records made in this way, that collection is still far from complete, and it is hoped that it may be possible to make it much more nearly complete by obtaining further loans of authentic records.

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The method of compiling the Confederate service records is the same as that previously applied to records of Union volunteers. The progress made in the reproduction of those records up to June 30, 1907, was shown in the last annual report. Since that date the records of Missouri troops were reproduced and considerable progress was made in reproducing those of North Carolina and Tennessee regiments. In addition to this, considerable progress was made in the work of compiling the Union records of Confederate prisoners of war.

In this connection it is thought proper again to invite attention to the fact that the Union records of Confederate prisoners afford much information concerning the service of many men whose names, unless those records were compiled, would not appear in the roster because the records of the organizations to which they belonged are missing, and that the reproduction of the records of any one State will not be complete until all of the Union records of Confederate prisoners of war have been reproduced.

As shown elsewhere in this report, the whole number of Confederate military index-record cards prepared up to and including June 30, 1908, was 4,374,748. That number represents the number of record entries carded and does not represent individuals in service, a considerable number of record entries appearing in the case of one soldier in many instances. It is believed, however, that when the collection of Confederate records in the War Department has been made as nearly complete as it is possible to make it, and the reproduction of those records by the index-record card system has been completed, an approximation, that will be much more nearly correct than any estimates heretofore made by anyone, of the number of individuals in service in the Confederate Army can be made by bringing together all the record entries in the case of each individual soldier, so far as they can be identified, and counting the groups of record entries.

## INDEX-RECORD CARD WORK.

The index-record card system, as applied to the reproduction and preservation of records of individual military service and medical and surgical treatment, is believed to be understood so generally as to render superfluous any description of that work or statement of the objects for which it was undertaken.

The index-record card work was pushed forward during the fiscal year as rapidly as the condition of the current business would permit. That work consisted chiefly of the carding of Confederate records, but few other records having been carded, because, as was shown in preceding annual reports, the carding of the volunteer individual-service records of the several wars, except those of Confederate troops, has been virtually completed.

During the past fiscal year there were prepared 519,935 military cards and 8,165 medical cards, making, with those previously prepared, a total of 47,830,323 of the former and 7,892,456 of the latter class, or an aggregate of 55,722,779 index-record cards, prepared up to and including June 30, 1908.

The foregoing statement includes 4,374,748 Confederate military cards, 519,482 of which were prepared during the year. Those cards were prepared in the process of compilation of the roster of officers

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and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies, pursuant to the act of February 25, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 884), and represent entries on the records and *not individuals*, as is shown more fully elsewhere in this report.

### RECORDS OF WARS PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR.

The records of the wars prior to the civil war on file in this office are divisible, chronologically, into (*a*) those of the Revolutionary war, (*b*) those of the war of 1812, (*c*) those of the Mexican war, and (*d*) those of the earlier Indian wars.

Those records are divisible, according to their nature, into (*a*) those relating to military operations, and (*b*) those relating to the personnel of the Regular and Volunteer armies in the several wars mentioned. The interest of historians and other writers in the former and of patriotic societies and genealogists in the latter class of records has resulted in a constant and ever increasing insistence that both classes of records be printed and thus be made readily accessible to all who desire to use them.

Many of the official reports and much of the correspondence relating to military operations during those periods have been printed in the annual reports of the War Department, in the series of congressional documents, or in other Government publications. To find those documents and publications, however, is a difficult task, because of the incomplete and imperfect indexing and cataloguing of the earlier congressional documents and other Government publications. In addition to the Government publications, there are many State publications that contain authentic data with regard to the military operations and personnel of the Revolution and the war of 1812.

The Government publications containing military records of the Mexican war are disconnected and some of them are difficult to find. It is believed, therefore, that the records of that war should be reprinted in a convenient and orderly arrangement, together with any heretofore unprinted archives of that war that may be found and that are of general historical interest or value. On this subject The Military Secretary (now The Adjutant-General) of the Army, in his annual report for 1906, said:

> It is believed that the collection of military records of the Mexican war, now in the possession of the War Department, is as complete as it is possible to make it, and that such of those records as are of historical interest or value should be published. It has been estimated that, if published in the same general style as the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, they will make about six volumes of 1,000 pages each. If the publication of the Mexican war records is authorized by Congress, the work can be done by this office without any increase in the clerical force and with no additional expense other than the cost of printing and binding the books. That cost will probably be about $11,000 for each volume of the series, or a total of about $66,000 for the series, if the publication is printed and distributed under rules similar to those governing the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, of which an edition of 11,000 copies was printed.

The collection of records of the war of 1812 is not complete, and, before those records can be published satisfactorily, further efforts should be made to supplement the War Department's incomplete collection by obtaining from the States and from historical societies and individuals such authentic military records of that war as can be



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found. While the records of the Mexican war are in course of printing, after the printing shall have been authorized by Congress, the War Department can probably make the collection of records of the war of 1812 as complete as it is possible to make it, so that the printing of those records can be taken up next.

The printing of the records of the several Indian wars, beginning with the earliest, will naturally follow, the work of supplementing the incomplete records of the earlier of those wars from State records and other sources being taken up while the records of the war of 1812 are being printed.

It must be evident to anyone who considers the matter that, if the military records of the Mexican war, the war of 1812, and the earlier Indian wars are to be printed, they should be prepared for publication by, and the printing should be done under the supervision of, the officers and employees of the War Department who are conversant with military affairs and experienced in the use of military records.

By the act of Congress approved July 27, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 275), it was directed "That the military records of the American Revolution and of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, now preserved in the Treasury and Interior Departments, be transferred to the War Department, to be preserved in the Record and Pension Division [now The Adjutant-General's Office] of that Department, and that they shall be properly indexed and arranged for use;" and in the sundry civil act approved August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 403), it was provided "That all military records, such as muster and pay rolls, orders, and reports relating to the personnel or the operations of the armies of the Revolutionary war and the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, now in any of the Executive Departments, shall be transferred to the Secretary of War to be preserved, indexed, and prepared for publication."

It is evident, from the legislation cited, that Congress desired to have all the military records of the Revolutionary war in the several Executive Departments brought together in the War Department, with a view to the printing of those records when the collection had been made as complete as possible. Under that legislation large collections of the records of the Revolutionary war were transferred from the State, Navy, and Interior Departments, and are now on file in The Adjutant-General's Office of the War Department, with other similar records previously filed there, and were indexed and arranged for use.

But, even with the accessions resulting from the legislation before referred to, the collection of records of the Revolutionary war in the possession of the War Department, although large, is very far from complete. Many military records of the Revolution, of which there are no other copies in existence, are known to be in the custody of the Library of Congress, the authorities of the several States, and of historical societies and individuals.

The vast quantity of unused material which Peter Force had collected for the "Documentary History of the American Revolution" (known to librarians and historians as the "American Archives") was bought by Congress in 1867 for $100,000 and deposited in the Library of Congress, where it remains unpublished. In 1879 the Librarian of Congress made a report "upon the condition and extent

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of the manuscript papers known as Force's American Archives, with the probable expense of publishing so much of the same as covers the period from 1776 to 1783." That report is printed as Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 34, Forty-sixth Congress, first session. In that report the Librarian said:

> While the larger portion of the manuscript material in question consists of copies carefully verified from original letters and documents in the Department of State, Mr. Force has also secured a large amount of material from the archives of New Hampshire, Georgia, Massachusetts, and several of the old thirteen States, besides multitudes of papers in the possession of private individuals.

The "Revolutionary Archives," which were transferred from the Department of State to the Library of Congress under the Executive order of March 9, 1903 (Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1903, p. 24), are known to contain many documents relating to military operations during the Revolutionary war

It is evident that before the printing of the military records of the Revolution is undertaken by the Government, all of those archives in its custody or under its control should be gathered together in one place, either in the War Department or in the Library of Congress, and that that collection should be completed by obtaining, as far as possible, copies of records in the custody of the authorities of the several States, and of historical societies and individuals. The preparation of the military records of the Revolutionary war for printing and the printing of those records should be done under the supervision either of the Librarian of Congress or of the War Department.

Reports of the Secretary of War and of the Librarian of Congress on House Joint Resolution No. 140, and House bill No. 19082, Sixtieth Congress, first session, relative to the printing of the "Complete orders of General George Washington during the war of the Revolution," and the "Rolls of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the orders, returns, and reports, together with the official correspondence relating to the war of the Revolution," are printed in Report No. 1558, House of Representatives, Sixtieth Congress, first session.

## ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Applicants for information from the records for literary purposes or for use in the prosecution of claims against the United States have continued to insist upon having personal access to the official records, or that extended transcripts from the records be made for them.

The furnishing of information from the official records for use in the prosecution of pension and other claims, except to the official charged by law with the adjudication of the claim, is prohibited by the rules of the War Department, based upon section 5498 of the Revised Statutes, which makes it an offense for any public official to aid or assist in the prosecution of any claim against the United States "otherwise than in the discharge of his official duties." The official duties of any person in the military service in the matter of furnishing information that can be made the basis of a claim against the Government are limited by paragraph 831, Army Regulations, to furnishing such information "to the proper officers of the War, Treasury, or Interior Departments, or the Department of Justice."

Access to the official records is denied to persons who are not trained in their use and who are not legally subject to the control of the War Department for the following reasons:

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(1) Many of the documents have become so dilapidated through age and years of handling that it is not safe to subject them to further handling, especially by inexperienced persons.

(2) A document misfiled is as hopelessly lost as if it were willfully abstracted from the files, and the probability of misfiling records if they are handled by persons other than the trained clerks is very great.

(3) Because of the restricted space available it has been necessary to file the records in such a way that only those who have been especially trained in their use can find any particular record or class of records. The constant aid and attendance of an employee of the Department would be necessary to enable any one unfamiliar with the files to make a successful search for any particular document.

The official records, especially those of a later date, contain much that is of a confidential character and that can not be made public without the risk of injury to public or private interests or that can be made the source of serious detriment to the reputations of the living and the dead. Consequently, the Department is compelled to safeguard those records in order that no improper or detrimental use may be made of them.

The Adjutant-General pointed out in previous annual reports that the only way in which such records as are of general historical interest or value, and can be published without endangering public or private interests, can be made accessible to the public generally is by publishing those records in the same way as the records of the civil war were published.

If space can be found in the Department building available for the purpose of bringing together in one place the earlier historical records and for arranging those records so as to make them accessible to persons who may desire to consult them for historical purposes, it is believed that the rules of the War Department can be so far relaxed as to permit the exhibition of records of a general historical nature relating to wars prior to the civil war for literary or historical purposes.

## MEDALS OF HONOR.

The act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 274), provides for the presentation, by direction of the President and in the name of Congress, of medals of honor to such officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates as "have most distinguished, or may hereafter most distinguish, themselves by their gallantry in action." That act also provides for the exchange of medals issued under former legislation for those of later design.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, there were 100 medals of honor issued. Of these, 96 were issued to replace medals of the old design, and 4 were original issues of medals awarded during the year. The whole number of awards of the congressional medal of honor up to and including June 30, 1908, was 2,594.

## CAMPAIGN BADGES.

Campaign badges, to be issued as articles of uniform to officers and enlisted men in service "to commemorate services which have been or shall hereafter be rendered in campaign," were authorized by General Orders, No. 4, War Department, January 11, 1905.

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The campaigns for which those badges were to be issued were announced from time to time in War Department general orders. Those campaigns are summarized in General Orders, No. 129, War Department, August 13, 1908, as follows:

(*a*) Civil war campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army or in the militia in the service of the United States during the civil war between April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

(*b*) Indian campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served in the following campaigns against hostile Indians:

In southern Oregon and Idaho and northern parts of California and Nevada, 1865–1868.

Against Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches in Kansas, Colorado, and Indian Territory, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Modoc war, 1872 and 1873.

Against Apaches of Arizona, 1873.

Against Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory, and New Mexico, 1874 and 1875.

Against Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, 1876 and 1877.

Nez Percé war, 1877.

Bannock war, 1878.

Against Northern Cheyennes, 1878 and 1879.

Against Utes in Colorado and Utah, September, 1879, to November, 1880.

Against Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, 1885 and 1886.

Against Sioux in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891.

In such minor campaigns as involved marches, camps, and bivouacs by troops actually in the field and operating against hostile Indians.

(*c*) Spanish campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served on the high seas en route to, or ashore in, Cuba, between May 11, 1898, and July 17, 1898; Porto Rico, between July 24, 1898, and August 13, 1898; or the Philippine Islands, between June 30, 1898, and August 16, 1898.

(*d*) Philippine campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served ashore in the Philippine Islands between February 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902; in the Department of Mindanao, between February 4, 1899, and December 31, 1904; or in the expeditions against Pala and his followers, Jolo, April and May, 1905; against Datu Ali and his followers, Mindanao, October, 1905, and against hostile Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, Jolo, March, 1906.

(*e*) China campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served ashore in China with the Peking Relief Expedition, between June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901.

During the past fiscal year 3,501 additional names were added to the lists of officers and enlisted men who were found to be entitled to campaign badges, making a total of 35,066 officers and enlisted men found to be entitled to those badges. Of these, 26,109 were found to be entitled to badges on account of service in the Philippine campaign, 6,431 on account of service in the Spanish campaign, 1,423 on account of service in the Peking Relief Expedition, 925 on account of service in Indian campaigns, and 178 on account of service during the civil war.

The campaign badges are issued by the Quartermaster-General of the Army on data furnished by The Adjutant-General's Office.

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The distribution of the Spanish and Philippine campaign badges was begun in January, 1908, and the distribution of the civil war, Indian, and China campaign badges in June, 1908.

### PHILIPPINE SERVICE MEDALS.

The act of Congress approved June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 621), authorized and directed the Secretary of War to procure a bronze medal, with suitable device, "to be presented to each of the several officers and enlisted men and families of such as may be dead, who, having volunteered and enlisted under the calls of the President for the war with Spain, served beyond the term of their enlistment to help to suppress the Philippine insurrection, and who subsequently received an honorable discharge from the Army of the United States, or who died prior to such discharge."

Those medals are issued by the Quartermaster-General of the Army on data furnished by The Adjutant-General's Office. Up to and including June 30, 1908, reports as to whether the service upon which the application was based was such as to authorize the issue of the medal had been made by The Adjutant-General's Office in 835 cases. In 632 of these cases the service was found to be such as to come within the provisions of the law, and in the remaining 203 cases the service was found to be such as to preclude the issue of the medal. A great majority of the cases of the latter class were cases in which the applicant, or the person on account of whose service application was made, did not enter the service under the call of the President for the war with Spain; because he did not serve in the Philippine Islands; because he did not serve in the Philippine Islands after the termination of the war with Spain, or because the service was not honorably terminated. The Quartermaster-General was advised with regard to the record in the case of each of the applications received.

### CLERICAL FORCE.

This annual report would not be complete without mention of the credit that is due to the civilian employees of The Adjutant-General's Office for the zeal and interest manifested, almost without exception, by those employees in the work of the office. It is only through that zeal and interest that the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business, hereinbefore shown, has been possible.

No reduction in the number of employees authorized by law for the office was made during the past fiscal year, but the improved business methods adopted in the Record and Pension Office, and subsequently extended to the other branches and divisions now constituting The Adjutant-General's Office, have made it possible to handle the increasing volume of business promptly and efficiently without any increase in the clerical force.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
*The Adjutant-General.*

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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# REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.



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# REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
*Washington, September 19, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following with reference to the work of this department during the past fiscal year:

## PERSONNEL.

The number of officers in the permanent establishment has been reduced to three, namely: one brigadier-general and two colonels. One colonel has been separated from the department and is now a member of the general staff and is employed as chief of staff by the commanding general, Philippines Division. One colonel, four lieutenant-colonels, and nine majors are performing duty under the provisions of the act of February 2, 1901, and one lieutenant-colonel and three majors under the act of June 23, 1874.

As far as the Inspector-General's Department is concerned, the detail system has in the main worked satisfactorily. There are indications of difficulty in securing the right kind of a colonel for inspection duty. In our service when an officer reaches this grade, the importance of command, his environment, and predilection contribute to a condition more attractive, from a professional as well as a personal standpoint, than the duties in the Inspector-General's Department. No department in the Army presents a field so rich in opportunity for extending the professional horizon; but there is much detailed work and consequent drudgery connected therewith; therefore it is very important that officers begin work in it while young enough to have a receptive mind, as well as an appetite for detail. An officer of the grade of colonel is naturally loath to separate himself from his regiment, from duties both congenial and important, and assume those involving much detail and perhaps unsuited to his disposition and temperament. The experience gained in the Inspector-General's Department is most excellent preparation for command, in that it includes opportunity to become acquainted with the methods of many organizations, all branches of the service, and the business methods and large responsibilities of the supply departments; therefore, we have no difficulty in securing officers of the highest type to fill the other grades. I think better results would ensue if five of the nine majors were captains of the line with the increased grade; such a system would be a great incentive to the more progressive captains of the line.

The officers at present on duty in the department have, without exception, performed their duty in an intelligent and fearless manner.



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## INSPECTIONS.

Some time in February this office was informed by the Chief of Staff that owing to the state of the mileage fund all inspections under Army Regulation 898 were suspended until March 30, and on March 24 the Secretary of War directed that all inspections, except in cases of emergency requiring immediate action, be suspended until after July 1, 1908. Of course this restriction materially interfered with a complete inspection of the military service in that 36 per cent of the garrisoned posts, 77 per cent of the ungarrisoned posts, 40 per cent of the depots, 8 per cent of the arsenals, 33 per cent of the recruiting stations, 88 per cent of the national cemeteries, and 39 per cent of the money accounts of disbursing officers, were not inspected.

The following table, prepared from the reports of the Paymaster-General from 1900 to 1907, inclusive, shows the amounts expended each year for the inspection of the Army. From it, it will be observed that the average amount appropriated for mileage during those eight years is $445,501.57 per year. The average amount expended each year for the inspection of the Army is $65,865.54, or 0.148 per cent of the total amount appropriated for mileage. Further examination will show that of this 0.148 per cent of the mileage fund expended for the inspection of the Army, only 0.154 per cent was expended by officers of the Inspector-General's Department, or an average of $9,909.24 per year. So that it will be seen that a comparatively small proportion of the total amount expended in inspection is chargeable to the account of this department. For the current fiscal year an arrangement has been made by the allotment of funds, based upon the actual requirements under the existing regulations, for the inspection of the Army by the officers of this department. This allotment is believed to be ample under ordinary conditions:

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*Amounts expended for mileage 1900–1907, showing amounts and percentages on account of payments made for inspections.*

| Year. | Total amount expended for mileage. | Total amount expended for inspection. | Per cent of inspection to total amount. | Amounts and percentages of payments on account of inspections. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | By officers of the Inspector-General's Department. | Per cent. | By commanding generals and their aides. | Per cent. | By officers of the Quartermaster's Department. | Per cent. | By officers of the Ordnance Department. | Per cent. | For the inspection of the militia. | Per cent. | Inspections by others. | Per cent. |
| 1900 | $344,283.16 | $47,309.90 | 0.137 | $7,953.80 | 0.168 | $5,928.18 | 0.125 | $7,608.57 | 0.161 | $10,769.08 | 0.227 | $222.74 | 0.005 | $14,827.53 | 0.313 |
| 1901 | 365,098.14 | 54,853.91 | .15 | 9,613.54 | .175 | 5,334.52 | .093 | 9,830.60 | .179 | 10,199.61 | .186 | 281.20 | .005 | 19,594.44 | .357 |
| 1902 | 444,415.47 | 56,663.28 | .128 | 9,027.91 | .159 | 5,240.99 | .136 | 7,720.96 | .36 | 10,632.80 | .19 | 96.95 | .002 | 23,791.54 | .42 |
| 1903 | 431,890.88 | 76,477.44 | .177 | 8,852.91 | .116 | 12,029.01 | .157 | 8,990.68 | .117 | 10,705.46 | .14 | 7,850.90 | .102 | 28,048.48 | .367 |
| 1904 | 449,438.35 | 69,710.44 | .155 | 8,069.05 | .116 | 9,489.83 | .36 | 11,083.07 | .16 | 13,094.82 | .188 | 8,747.04 | .125 | 19,226.63 | .275 |
| 1905 | 456,100.76 | 68,540.37 | .15 | 9,860.98 | .143 | 12,751.31 | .186 | 7,790.10 | .114 | 9,754.37 | .142 | 9,514.94 | .14 | 18,868.67 | .275 |
| 1906 | 522,445.09 | 73,872.25 | .141 | 11,273.77 | .151 | 9,862.18 | .133 | 6,765.40 | .092 | 10,244.80 | .139 | 12,873.46 | .174 | 22,852.64 | .31 |
| 1907 [a] | 550,340.73 | 79,496.73 | .144 | 14,621.95 | .183 | 10,148.15 | .128 | 7,806.65 | .1 | 10,184.59 | .126 | 9,577.29 | .12 | 27,158.10 | .341 |
| Total | 3,564,012.58 | 526,924.32 | .148 | 79,273.91 | .154 | 70,784.17 | .134 | 67,596.03 | .128 | 85,585.53 | .162 | 49,164.52 | .091 | 174,368.03 | .331 |
| Average | 445,501.57 | 65,865.54 | ..... | 9,909.24 | ..... | 8,848.02 | ..... | 8,449.50 | ..... | 10,698.19 | ..... | 6,145.56 | ..... | 21,796.00 | ..... |

[a] The amounts disbursed since June 30, 1907, on account of the 1907 appropriation are not included in this statement.

NOTE.—Amount of mileage paid to officers of the Inspector-General's Department during present fiscal year, from July 1, 1907, to March 11, 1908, $6,704.71; amount of mileage paid to officers of the Inspector-General's Department from March 11, 1908, to May 31, 1908, $404.58; total, July 1, 1907, to May 31, 1908, $7,109.29.

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A very satisfactory progress is observed in the system of handling the reports of inspections at the respective intermediate headquarters, in that the irregularities and deficiencies found by inspectors have been corrected as far as practicable by the intermediate commander, and so stated by him as it passes through his headquarters, with specific recommendations as to the disposition of such irregularities and deficiencies as are beyond his control. In other words the respective intermediate commanders have shown interest and zeal in complying with the existing regulations on this subject. This is illustrated by the fact that reports of inspections of 110 garrisoned posts inspected during the year show 2,703 defects and irregularities on lists furnished by inspectors to their commanding officers. Of this number only 282 were submitted by this office to the Chief of Staff for further action, the others having been corrected or the necessary steps having been taken to remedy them by the responsible commander. Commanders and all staff departments are now cooperating to insure prompt and effective remedial action on reports of inspections.

### MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF TROOPS.

An analysis of the conclusions of inspectors-general as to discipline, instruction, and military efficiency of 329 troops, batteries, and companies, inspected at 110 posts and stations, shows that 5 per cent in discipline, 11 per cent in instruction, and 21 per cent in military efficiency were reported below a satisfactory standard. The principal reasons for lack of efficiency for field service were absence of officers, frequent change in company commander, and small size of companies.

### DETACHED SERVICE.

Attention is again called to the great number of officers on detached service and to the bad effects thereof. This condition continues to embarrass commanders, is detrimental to discipline, instruction, and administration. Careful investigation has confirmed the opinion that many desertions are due to the frequent change in company commanders. The inspector-general, Department of the Colorado, reports:

> The 36 companies in this Department have had in eleven months ending June 30, 1908, an average of 3.44 separate and distinct commanding officers.

Under the present law and regulations the call for detached officers is extensive and the duties performed by them important. The General Staff, the recruiting service, the Military Academy, service schools, military attachés, Philippine Scouts, Porto Rico Regiment, Panama Canal, civil institutions teaching military science and tactics, and the militia of the several States, call for a large number of officers, and each officer so detailed performs duty valuable to the nation. So long as the law and custom remain as they are it is apparent that the number of officers now authorized is not adequate to meet the military necessities of the nation and the Army. Relief under present conditions can not be given; there must be new legislation, and it is earnestly recommended that renewed efforts be made to secure the passage of the bill (S. 2671), "authorizing extra officers for the Army." On June 30, 29 per cent of the officers belonging to the regiments serving in the Philippines was absent from the division.

A few officers may be gained to the regiments by amending paragraph 41, Army Regulations, so that it will provide, in time of peace,

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that the Lieutenant-General have one military secretary and no aide; a major-general, one aide; a brigadier-general, one aide. Over twenty officers would be thus secured for company duty. Officers for company duty may be gained in another way: A custom has grown up throughout the service that each staff officer at a post must have one or more assistants, and the battalion staff officers as well as others are utilized for this purpose. It would be well to provide by regulations, that the battalion staff officers be first available for company duty at posts where staff duties are performed by regimental staff officers, or officers of the staff departments.

### TRANSFER OF ENLISTED MEN.

The transfer of enlisted men from regiments just prior to their departure from the Philippine Islands and Alaska, when returning to the United States after a tour of duty, has proved to be a serious detriment to the efficiency of the organizations from which they are transferred. Maj. George Bell, inspector-general, recently returned from a tour in the Philippine Islands, where he served for one year with his regiment and one year as an inspector-general, and later from a tour of inspection in Alaska, has this to say on the subject in his annual report:

It is also well known that two years is the maximum time that the average officer or soldier can be allowed to remain at stations in the bosque either in the Philippines or Alaska without serious mental or physical injury resulting, and yet men are transferred now to enable some to put in double time at a serious detriment to health, and others in order that they may follow their regiments to the States (men are not discharged and reenlisted in Philippines as they have been in Alaska) in one or more months for discharge to draw more money perhaps without any corresponding advantage whatever to the Government. These transferred men are of no benefit, but a positive detriment, in the majority of cases, to the organizations to which transferred, and completely demoralize and break up the regiments from which transferred. Just about the time a regiment is to come home from the Philippines it has reached a fair degree of efficiency, which is almost completely destroyed by the order giving practical carte-blanche to all enlisted men to do as they please, and if no vacancy exists in the line to go into the Hospital Corps for a month or more.

This is illustrated by the condition of the Tenth Infantry, which returned from Alaska this year. Major Bell says:

The Tenth Infantry, or rather what is left of it after transfers in Alaska, is given over 300 green recruits, and then, with about half its proper number of officers, in about a month at its new station, sent to represent the Regular Army at a large encampment. This regiment when sent to Alaska was a regiment of recruits, and now, after two years spent in a country where proper training is impossible, is selected as an object lesson for the voters of the country. (This regiment participated in the maneuvers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.)

The First Infantry, sent to American Lake, Washington, was in good shape before transfers in the Philippines, but is now, with the changes made, but little better than the Tenth Infantry and just as representative.

### DESERTIONS.

The reports of special inquiries made during the year by inspectors do not reveal any new causes for desertion. Cases of excessive desertions from organizations appear to be decreasing. The inspector-general, Department of Texas, reports with respect to the Ninth Infantry as follows:

There have been but seven desertions from the regiment in the last two years. Seven companies have had no desertions in nearly three years, and one company (C) has had none during the last five years.

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## SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS.

The reports indicate that the supplies furnished, with few exceptions, were of good quality. Improvements are constantly being made, and such recommendations submitted in inspection reports as merited recognition were invariably given proper consideration. In general, the troops have been promptly supplied.

Clothing.

There have been several instances of delay in securing clothing of the kind and sizes needed by the troops, occasionally causing well-founded complaints to inspectors. Special attention has been given to such reports by the Quartermaster-General, and it is believed that the inconvenience or discomfort was temporary and that no hardship resulted. The cut and fit of the service and khaki uniforms have materially improved, so that the troops clothed in these uniforms present a fine appearance. The same can not be said with respect to the blue uniform. The general style of the dress coat should be changed so as to conform to the specifications of what is generally known as a tunic. The diameter of the cord used for trimming should be materially decreased, and brass ornaments on the collar removed. The metal ornaments on the service and khaki uniforms and the white uniform, when used, should also be removed. They are supposed to identify the organization of the soldier; this, if considered necessary, could be accomplished in a manner less offensive to the eye and certainly more comfortable for the soldier. It is questionable whether in time of war such insignia should be worn at all, as it will always disclose to the enemy the organizations in his front. Aside from this, the metal ornaments are fragile, easily lost, and impossible to be replaced in active service. Moreover, in the Tropics, they become heated, and add to the weight about one's neck, which should be relieved as much as possible from any incumbrance. The metal ornaments on the officer's sleeve should also be removed, as they are indistinguishable at any distance and soon lost in active service.

Buildings.

The reports indicate that in some instances the work done by contractors was not up to the specifications, involving a good deal of expense in investigations in connection therewith. Provision should be made for more vigilant supervision by experts of contract work in all its stages, including a more rigid inspection of the material used, in order that the public interests may be properly safeguarded during the period of construction.

Steam laundries.

The law authorizes "the construction, operation, and maintenance of laundries at military posts in the United States and its island possessions" by the Quartermaster's Department. It does not appear that steam laundries have yet been provided by this department. The status of the question is shown by the following remarks of the Quartermaster-General with reference to an urgent request for the construction of a steam laundry at Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., made at the last annual inspection of that post: "The question of laundries at military posts will be taken up as soon as Congress makes the necessary appropriation therefor." It is earnestly recommended that an effort be made to secure the necessary appropriation for the construction of these laundries at all permanent military posts.

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Several posts were reported to be poorly lighted by mineral oil. Estimates for lighting by electricity had been forwarded, but it appears that funds were not available for the prosecution of the work involved in the proposed changes. It is urged that the necessary steps be taken with a view to provide at an early date all permanent posts with a modern system of lighting.

Lighting of posts.

The system of detailing officers from the line to fill vacancies in the supply departments for a period of four years has not proved entirely satisfactory. The result of my experience as a line officer for twenty years and as a staff officer for thirteen years is that the system in vogue is not suitable to our service. It seems to me that we have arranged this matter of interchangeability between the line and staff in exactly the reverse order of what it should be. The principle is excellent, because there can be no doubt in the mind of any military man, who reflects upon the subject, that service with the line from time to time is most beneficial to a young officer of a supply department, as it is only in this way that he can become thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the line and the measure of success with which the supply departments are meeting this need. But he should always feel and appreciate that his last responsibility is as an officer of the supply departments; in other words, that his home is with the staff and that his temporary assignment to the line is for the purpose of making him more valuable to the supply departments.

Detail system in the supply departments.

In my opinion the supply departments should be permanent as to the personnel of officers; that all officers below the grade of lieutenant-colonel should do duty with the line under rules and regulations to be established. The present system is operating with a reasonable degree of success at the present time when there is a profound peace. At the very beginning of a war, in my opinion, it would fall to pieces, because every line officer with the proper instincts of a soldier then attached to the supply departments would immediately seek by every means in his power to join his command. At the present time this would concern only captains, but, if the system continues, in a very short time it will involve all of the higher grades, and a war would undoubtedly bring about the demoralization of the supply departments. Whereas if the officers of the supply departments belonged permanently to those departments and a war should break out and the line officers temporarily detailed in the supply departments left them to join their regiments, a trained body of officers would be available to fill their places and no disarrangement of the supply departments would ensue, because the permanent officers of the supply departments could not reasonably object to return to their natural allegiance. Moreover, under the system of detail the number of officers in the supply departments thoroughly acquainted with the law governing the making of contracts and expenditure of the large sums of money entrusted to their care; the number skilled in the chemistry of food and the inspection of food supply, in the inspection of fabrics, in construction work, and all the multifarious duties properly belonging to them, will grow less and less. The result will be that the officers detailed in the supply departments will, to a great extent, have to rely, in the administration of their respective duties, upon the civilian employees who remain permanently in the department.

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I therefore recommend that the system be reversed and that the supply departments, with respect to the number and grades, be organized as they now are; that the officers therein hold permanent commissions; that all below the grade of lieutenant-colonel be detailed for tours of duty with the line and that while so detailed their places be filled by officers of corresponding rank from the line.

### ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

It is urgently recommended that an effort be made to secure a corps of enlisted men to replace civilian employees serving with troops and at military stations, such as teamsters, horseshoers, laborers, and scavengers. The experience of our troops in China and during the early troubles in the Philippine Islands fully demonstrated that the system of supplying labor in the Quartermaster's Department for field service is unsatisfactory. A well-trained land transportation corps that can be relied upon to furnish efficient men for service at any place and in any emergency is required, and it is certain that such a corps must be composed of men who are subject to military discipline and instruction by the terms of their contract; in other words, they should be enlisted men. At military stations there should be men to perform all the work about the post not military in character. Soldiers should be required to police their barracks, stables, and grounds, but under ordinary circumstances they should not be required to do the work of laborers, scavengers, etc.

### CIVILIAN CLERKS.

The absence of a roster of foreign service for civilian clerks has caused much dissatisfaction among that class of employees. There seems to be no well-ordered system of detail for service in the Philippines among the headquarters clerks. In the office of the inspector-general of the Philippines Division is a clerk who has served there continuously for four years. It has been impossible, for good reasons, for him to have his family with him. This matter should be taken up and adjusted at once by making a roster of headquarters clerks by classes and requiring each man to take his regular tour, which, in my opinion, should be two years in the islands from the time of his arrival there to the time of his departure.

I am heartily in favor of the proposition to grant to employees in the classified service a general increase of 20 per cent in their present salaries and also of such legislation as will provide a system for the retirement, on moderate annuities, of the faithful employees who become superannuated in the public service.

### CLERKS FOR INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

Paragraph 889, of the Army Regulations, provides with respect to inspectors-general that "each be allowed the necessary clerks and one messenger, who will be assigned by the Secretary of War." Under this paragraph the practice is that a certain number of clerks and messengers are assigned by the War Department to each geographical headquarters, and, theoretically, the commanding general is charged with the assignment of the necessary clerks and messengers to the inspector-

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general at his headquarters. There has been much well-founded complaint as to the operation of this custom. It is well stated by the inspector-general, Philippines Division, Lieutenant-Colonel French, as follows:

Army Regulations provide that inspectors-general shall be provided with the necessary clerks to be assigned by the Secretary of War. From this has resulted the practice of detailing clerks for this office from the force in the Adjutant-General's Office, an arrangement that is very unsatisfactory, not from any disinclination in the other office to furnish clerks as required nor from any desire to shift poor material from that office. The Adjutant-General is not always prepared to furnish the clerk needed and the man so detailed often feels dissatisfied as he regards the transfer as putting him out of the line of promotion. In my opinion, the clerks in the Inspector-General's Department should be on the same footing in pay, manner of appointment, and every other way as those of the Pay Department. Then, each inspector could select his clerk and train him, well knowing that the exigencies of service or prospect of promotion in another department will not deprive him of this competent assistant; the clerk, who should be a stenographer, could accompany the inspector on his tours or for special investigations, thus effecting a saving of time and labor; and while I know of no cases of disclosures or "leaks," I believe that a clerk who is assured of his tenure in any one office and trained in the ethics of that office would be less likely to talk of matters passing through that office than one who is only temporarily assigned to it.

I recommend that each inspector-general and each acting inspector-general on duty at headquarters of geographical divisions and departments be assigned, by name, from the War Department, a clerk of class 2, who shall be a stenographer, and also a messenger. The duties required of the clerk of an inspector-general are as important as those of any clerk under the War Department. They require a more general ability and intelligence than any class of clerks I know of. They should be men of the strictest integrity, highest character, and must be loyal to their officers. When the clerks are assigned as suggested, they should be classified and paid at the same rate as army paymasters' clerks are now paid. I urgently recommend that the proper steps be taken to provide clerks for inspectors-general as herein suggested.

## CONCLUSION.

The spirit of the service is more sanguine since the passage of the act increasing the pay of the Army. It is believed that conditions will continue to improve; that all cause of unrest will disappear if Congress during its next session takes up and corrects the defects in the organization of the cavalry arm of the service; increases the strength of the infantry arm; thus giving a scientific organization of the Army, and, at the same time, making it possible to properly apportion the burden of service in the Philippine Islands and other outlying possessions.

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. GARLINGTON,
*Inspector-General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

57047—WAR 1908—VOL. 1——29

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# REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.



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# REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, D. C., October 3, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department for the year ending June 30, 1908.

## COURT-MARTIAL TRIALS.

The following data are compiled mainly from reports of judge-advocates of departments regarding trials by general court-martial completed and published during the year covered by this report:

| | |
|---|---|
| Commissioned officers tried by general court-martial: | |
| Convicted (sentence disapproved in 1 case) | 20 |
| Acquitted | 8 |
| Cadets tried by general court-martial: | |
| Convicted | 1 |
| Enlisted men tried by general court-martial (including 52 cases of discharged enlisted men serving as general prisoners, 61 enlisted men of the Marine Corps in the army of Cuban pacification, and 17 enlisted men of the Philippine scouts): | |
| Convicted (sentences disapproved in 34 cases) | 3,850 |
| Acquitted | 257 |
| Total trials by general court-martial | 4,136 |

Showing an increase of 223 as compared with last year.

The following table shows, approximately, the number of convictions of different offenses by general court-martial during the year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sixteenth article of war: | |
| Wasting ammunition | 3 |
| Seventeenth article of war: | |
| Losing accouterments | 37 |
| Losing arms | 20 |
| Losing clothing | 176 |
| Selling accouterments | 7 |
| Selling arms | 9 |
| Selling clothing | 121 |
| Twentieth article of war: | |
| Disrespect to commanding officer | 65 |
| Twenty-first article of war: | |
| Disobeying superior officer | 143 |
| Offering violence to superior officer | 2 |
| Striking superior officer | 3 |
| Twenty-fourth article of war: | |
| Disobeying noncommissioned officer, quelling affray, etc | 4 |
| Thirty-first article of war: | |
| Lying out of camp or quarters | 1 |
| Thirty-second article of war: | |
| Absence without leave | 761 |
| Thirty-third article of war: | |
| Failure to attend drill, roll call, etc | 169 |



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| | |
|---|---|
| Thirty-fourth article of war: | |
| Found 1 mile from camp without leave | 1 |
| Thirty-eighth article of war: | |
| Drunkenness on duty | 228 |
| Thirty-ninth article of war: | |
| Leaving post | 97 |
| Sleeping on post | 100 |
| Fortieth article of war: | |
| Quitting guard | 93 |
| Forty-seventh article of war: | |
| Desertion | 1,283 |
| Fifty-first article of war: | |
| Advising or persuading another soldier to desert | 8 |
| Sixtieth article of war: | |
| Embezzlement | 2 |
| Larceny | 51 |
| Presenting false and fraudulent claims | 1 |
| Purchasing government property | 7 |
| Selling government property | 8 |
| Wrongful disposition of property | 2 |
| Sixty-first article of war: | |
| Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman | 2 |
| Sixty-second article of war: | |
| Absence without leave not chargeable under the thirty-second article of war | 39 |
| Abandoning equipments | 1 |
| Abusing noncommissioned officer | 4 |
| Abusing public animals | 3 |
| Aiding and abetting desertion | 3 |
| Allowing prisoner to escape | 50 |
| Arson | 4 |
| Assault | 44 |
| Assault and battery | 63 |
| Assault upon noncommissioned officer in performance of duty | 35 |
| Assault upon sentry | 5 |
| Assault with dangerous or deadly weapon | 14 |
| Assault with intent to do bodily harm | 12 |
| Assault with intent to kill | 23 |
| Assault with intent to rape | 2 |
| Attempt to escape from guardhouse or confinement | 4 |
| Breach of arrest | 106 |
| Burglary | 7 |
| Careless handling of loaded firearms | 7 |
| Carrying concealed weapons | 10 |
| Committing a nuisance | 18 |
| Conduct causing arrest by civil authorities | 6 |
| Creating a disturbance | 8 |
| Destroying public property | 5 |
| Discharging firearms without cause, endangering life | 4 |
| Disobedience of standing orders or regulations | 64 |
| Disobeying commissioned officer | 70 |
| Disobeying noncommissioned officer | 277 |
| Disobeying sentinel | 7 |
| Disgraceful conduct, indecent, infamous, and unnatural practices | 18 |
| Disorderly conduct | 41 |
| Disposing of clothing | 15 |
| Disrespect to noncommissioned officer | 52 |
| Disrespect to sentinel | 4 |
| Disrespect to superior officer | 27 |
| Drunk and disorderly | 135 |
| Drunkenness | 109 |
| Drunkenness, etc., causing arrest by civil authorities | 20 |
| Drunkenness incapacitating for duty | 1 |
| Embezzlement | 26 |
| Escaping from guard or sentinel | 28 |
| Escaping from guardhouse | 20 |
| Failure to pay debts | 1 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Sixty-second article of war—Continued. | |
| False statement or report | 103 |
| False swearing | 4 |
| Fighting | 3 |
| Forgery | 8 |
| Fraud | 2 |
| Fraudulent enlistment | 313 |
| Indecent conduct | 3 |
| Indecent exposure of person | 9 |
| Insubordinate conduct toward commissioned officer | 19 |
| Insubordinate conduct toward noncommissioned officer | 107 |
| Introducing liquor into camp, quarters, etc | 50 |
| Introducing or using intoxicating drug | 5 |
| Larceny | 413 |
| Leaving post | 1 |
| Leaving ranks without permission | 3 |
| Losing arms, accouterments, stores, etc | 18 |
| Malingering | 3 |
| Manslaughter | 5 |
| Mayhem | 2 |
| Neglect of duty | 154 |
| Obtaining money or property under false pretenses | 10 |
| Pawning borrowed property | 1 |
| Perjury | 7 |
| Permitting member of guard or prisoner to obtain intoxicating liquor | 5 |
| Refusing to perform duty | 4 |
| Refusing to submit to surgical operation or medical treatment | 3 |
| Resisting arrest | 43 |
| Robbery | 1 |
| Selling, losing, or wasting Government property | 4 |
| Selling or pawning stolen property | 1 |
| Sentinel permitting or aiding prisoner to obtain liquor | 5 |
| Sleeping while on duty | 2 |
| Sodomy | 16 |
| Striking noncommissioned officer | 16 |
| Striking sentinel | 1 |
| Threatening noncommissioned officer | 27 |
| Threatening to kill | 1 |
| Threatening soldier | 5 |
| Threatening superior officer | 2 |
| Threatening to do bodily harm | 3 |
| Unlawful disposition of clothing | 71 |
| Using insubordinate language | 2 |
| Using insulting and abusive language | 13 |
| Using profane and indecent language | 15 |
| Using threatening and abusive language | 4 |
| Disorder, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads) | 525 |

### SENTENCES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Three officers were dismissed by sentence, as against 4 last year and 14 for the year before last. One of the officers dismissed is under sentence for five years in a penitentiary. In one case the sentence of dismissal was commuted to loss of rank.

### SENTENCES OF ENLISTED MEN.

About 53 per cent of the enlisted men convicted by general court-martial received sentences involving dishonorable discharge, and reports from several of the departments indicate that about 10 per cent of these sentences were awarded in view of previous convictions. The reports for this and last year show that the amendment of the executive order prescribing limits of punishment for enlisted men, made

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June 12, 1905, restricting the use of previous convictions for the purpose of discharge to those followed by sentences of not less, substitutions considered, than forfeiture of $10 or confinement at hard labor for twenty days has decreased the discharges imposed on account of previous convictions from about 24 per cent to about 10 per cent.

## INFERIOR COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following table is compiled from the reports of the judge-advocates of departments, and shows approximately for the departments named the number of trials of enlisted men during the year by garrison, regimental, and summary courts, the number of acquittals, and, where given, the number of different men tried, except as to summary courts in the Department of Visayas, the data in respect to which cover eleven months only:

| Department. | Garrison courts-martial. | | | Summary courts. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trials. | Acquittals. | Men tried. | Trials. | Acquittals. | Men tried. |
| California | 9 | 0 | 9 | 2,442 | 66 | 1,714 |
| Colorado | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1,516 | 48 | ..... |
| Columbia | 24 | 7 | 23 | 2,733 | 84 | 1,509 |
| Dakota | 12 | 3 | 12 | 1,272 | 35 | 779 |
| East | 70 | 20 | 69 | 7,394 | 233 | 4,231 |
| Gulf | 14 | 4 | 14 | 2,073 | 71 | 1,145 |
| Lakes | 7 | 2 | 7 | 1,908 | 55 | 1,036 |
| Missouri | 20 | 2 | 20 | 4,673 | 186 | 3,343 |
| Texas | 13 | 4 | 13 | 1,929 | 68 | 1,163 |
| Luzon | 25 | 5 | 25 | 4,164 | 159 | 2,762 |
| Mindanao | 17 | 5 | 15 | 2,044 | 81 | 1,917 |
| Visayas | 9 | 1 | 9 | 2,004 | 38 | 1,340 |
| Army Cuban pacification | 45 | 7 | 44 | 4,546 | 137 | 2,472 |
| Arsenals, hospitals, recruiting stations, etc., not under departments | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2,168 | 82 | ..... |
| Total | [a] 284 | 63 | 279 | 40,868 | 1,343 | ..... |

[a] Including 13 trials by regimental courts-martial in the Department of Luzon.

The reports show a decrease of about 28 per cent in the trials by garrison and regimental courts and of about 10 per cent in the trials by summary courts.

The table shows, however, that the garrison and regimental courts-martial have been largely superseded in practice by the summary court, the proportion of trials of the former as compared with the latter being approximately as 1 to 144.

The percentage of enlisted men tried, where the necessary data are given, is about 44, and of the men tried about 50 per cent were tried only once; so it seems that only about 22 per cent of the enlisted force were tried more than once during the year by inferior courts-martial. In cases where the trials are frequent and the offender appears to be incorrigible provision is made for his trial by general court-martial, although the offense may be one which would ordinarily be tried by summary court, and on proof of five previous convictions within one year preceding the offense charged the court is, under certain conditions, authorized to impose dishonorable discharge, together with forfeiture of pay and allowances and a prescribed period of confinement. In this way the service is relieved of

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undesirable men, who are enlisted notwithstanding the efforts which are constantly being put forth to secure the best possible material for enlistment in the army. The reports from seven of the departments indicate that about 10 per cent of the dishonorable discharges were awarded through the use of previous convictions.

The number of cases tried by summary courts during the year was considerably less than for the preceding year, amounting to a reduction of about 10 per cent. This reduction appears to be largely due to the more frequent resort, for trivial offenses, to disciplinary measures authorized by paragraph 961 of the Army Regulations, which provides:

961. Commanding officers are not required to bring every dereliction of duty before a court for trial, but will endeavor to prevent their recurrence by admonitions, withholding of privileges, and taking such steps as may be necessary to enforce their orders. Company commanders are authorized, subject to the control of the commanding officer of the post, to dispose of cases of derelictions of duty in their commands which would be within the jurisdiction of inferior courts-martial by requiring extra tours of fatigue, unless the soldier concerned demands a trial. This right to demand a trial must be made known to him.

The same requirement is embodied in the official Manual for Courts-Martial.

The reports for last year showed a decrease of about 7 per cent in the trials by summary court, so that the decrease during the past two years has been nearly 17 per cent. It is believed that this has been effected without in any way impairing the standard of discipline in the army.

## SALOONS, ETC., NEAR MILITARY POSTS.

The operation of the act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat L., 758), prohibiting the sale of beer, etc., in any "post exchange or canteen, * * * or upon any premises used for military purposes," has undoubtedly caused the location near military reservations of resorts for the sale of intoxicating liquors and which pander to the appetites and passions of those enlisted men who, largely by reason of the prohibition in question, frequent the same. These resorts are beyond the control of the military authorities, and their presence near the military posts is highly detrimental to military discipline.

On this subject the acting judge-advocate, Department of the Missouri, says:

The records of trials by general court-martial and reports of inferior court cases continue to bear out the view that one of the potent influences directly affecting the more serious offenses, as desertion, larceny, and violations of the seventeenth article of war, is the use of intoxicating liquor as dispensed in resorts beyond the control of the military authorities, and affords a strong argument for the restoration of the sale of beer in canteens.

The acting judge-advocate, Department of Mindanao, gives the percentage of trials in that department due to liquor as 26, and says:

It is not believed, however, that this represents anything approximating to the real state, for the vast majority of the cases of absence without leave, missing duties, and insubordination are due indirectly to drinking, whereas the records would show nothing about the matter.

That two-thirds of the trials by courts-martial have been due directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicants would, it is believed, be a conservative estimate.

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Although it is easy to point out the evil, the remedy is more difficult. The restoration of the canteen, however desirable in the opinion of most officers, is believed to be an impossibility, so need not even be considered. The best remedy would appear to be more stringent regulations for liquor dealers and making the punishment for violation of these laws more severe. An effort to interest the public in such laws would receive a cordial support from the better element of the country.

From an examination of the evidence in general courts-martial trials made by this office in reviewing the records of such trials, all of which are required by law to be sent here for file, and in reporting upon applications for clemency, it is evident that a large percentage of the offenses, although not charged as drunkenness, is either directly or indirectly traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors.

### SALES OF CLOTHING BY ENLISTED MEN.

The practice of selling clothing issued to enlisted men continues to exist in spite of the efforts looking to its suppression which have been put forth by the department in recent years. The clothing so unlawfully disposed of represents a considerable cost to the United States, as is indicated by the quantities which have been taken possession of while in the hands of receivers. The offenders have been vigorously prosecuted in several jurisdictions, but not always with success corresponding to the efforts that are put forth with a view to secure convictions, and the United States has been obliged to suffer a considerable pecuniary loss in replacing the articles of clothing and equipage thus criminally disposed of. In order to remove the objection in some jurisdictions to the severity of the penalty imposed by section 5438, Revised Statutes, upon a civilian purchasing the clothing, as compared with that imposed under the seventeenth article of war on the soldier for selling it, section 5438, Revised Statutes, was amended by act of May 30, 1908, so as to considerably lessen the penalty, providing that the offender "shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

Under the maximum-punishment order the limit of punishment prescribed for the offense of selling clothing is three months' confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of $10 per month for the same period. This limit should be increased so as to bear some relation to the larger penalty imposed by section 3458 of the Revised Statutes upon the other party to the offense. If this were done, and if provision were made for taking up the uniform clothing of a soldier upon his discharge at the appraised value, the military authorities would meet with less difficulty in enforcing the law against its sale. Such action would emphasize the fact that the War Department regards the uniform clothing issued to a soldier for his use in the military service as the property of the United States in the same sense that "his horse, arms, * * * or accouterments" belong to the United States; and that the prescribed allowances for clothing are simply a means of regulating the amount of expendable property of this character which a soldier may have issued to him without charging the same to his pay. The savings, if any, should be regarded as a premium to induce careful use of such property.

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The acting judge-advocate, Department of Texas, in his annual report, says:

Legislation looking to the punishment of anyone not in the Regular Army, Volunteers, or militia wearing any of the distinctive articles of the uniform, provision being made for the purchase of such articles by the government from a soldier upon his discharge, such articles being issuable at guardhouses and prisons, prisoners being excepted from the operation of the penal clause of the act.

The acting judge-advocate, Department of the Missouri, says:

Although a number of indictments by federal grand jury have been secured for bartering in government property and the prosecutions therefor have been generally successful in the courts, this continues to be a fruitful source of annoyance, especially at the larger posts. Such legislation should be secured as will definitely fix a soldier's clothing as government property and make it unlawful for any person outside the military service to have possession thereof. Provision should be made for disposition within the service of the uniform clothing of a soldier about to be discharged.

Where public property, including arms and clothing, is condemned and disposed of by the Government, it should be so marked that it would appear from an inspection of the same that its disposition had been duly authorized.

### ABATEMENT OF SENTENCES FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

Under paragraph 950, Army Regulations, military convicts are allowed abatements of their terms of imprisonment for good conduct during confinement. The scope of this regulation should be broadened to include garrison prisoners serving sentences of over three months. The abatement of time of confinement for good behavior has a dual object in view: First, the assistance it affords in maintaining discipline in a prison by offering a premium for good behavior, an object which is as applicable to garrison prisoners as to military convicts: second, the reformatory influence which it may have upon the prisoners. This reformatory influence would seem to be of greater value to the service when exercised over a man who is to return to the ranks than when exercised over a man who at the completion of his confinement is no longer to be allowed to serve in the army.

### AMENDMENT OF LEGISLATION.

Section 4 of the act establishing the summary court, approved June 18, 1898, provides for military jurisdiction during confinement over "soldiers sentenced by court-martial to dishonorable discharge and confinement." There is no such provision as to soldiers not sentenced to dishonorable discharge, but to confinement extending beyond their terms of enlistment. They are discharged at the expiration of their enlistments, although their discharge certificates are not delivered to them until the expiration of their terms of imprisonment; and for serious offenses, such as disobedience of orders, escape, etc., nothing can be done to them beyond ordinary prison discipline. The scope of the legislation should be broadened to include the prisoners here referred to.

The act approved March 2, 1901, to prevent the failure of military justice, makes it a misdemeanor for a civilian witness "duly subpœnaed to appear as a witness before a general court-martial of the army" to refuse to appear, qualify, or testify, subject to the provisions

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of that act. This legislation does not apply to a civilian witness subpœnaed to appear before an officer empowered and directed to take a deposition for use before a court-martial, and its provisions should be made applicable to witnesses to such depositions.

### CLERKS TO JUDGE-ADVOCATES.

The work in the offices of judge-advocates of departments is highly technical and requires that these officers should have the assistance of experienced and competent clerks. In several departments the same clerks have been on duty for some years in the office of the judge-advocate, and the work of these offices is noticeably superior to that of other offices where the judge-advocates lack the assistance of competent clerks who can relieve them of matters of routine which interfere with their performance of more important duties. Under the present system of detail the clerks are liable to be relieved from duty in the judge-advocates' offices and replaced by inexperienced men just when their training and experience have rendered their services of the greatest value. It is highly important, therefore, that there should be a corps of judge-advocates' clerks sufficiently large to enable one to be assigned to each judge-advocate's office. In view of the character of the work they should receive salaries equal to those now paid paymasters' clerks. In case of the absence, sickness, or disability of the clerk or in the event of the necessity of additional clerical assistance, the judge-advocate should be authorized to call upon the adjutant-general of the department headquarters for the detail of a suitable clerk to meet the emergency.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. DAVIS,
*Judge-Advocate-General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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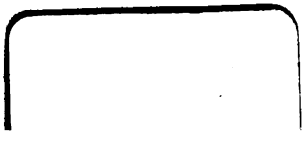

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